Naval And Military Gazette

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# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 574.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1844. Literary Notices .- "Manwell" History of the Rebellion in Ireland, is the year 1702"

"Studies of Sessation and Svent"—Posma. By R. Joses Pombl. or the London Chartvari"

Correspondence

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(2011 Foot. Death of Ma) Parker and Lt. Mac Lackism)

(44th Foot. Letter of "A Constant Header")

(44th Foot. Death of Colonel Shelton)

(44th Foot. Court Marini on Ensign Richard Maciaine)

littlery intelligence

[arai Pristoftions and Appointments of the Week

general Pret-Office Notice

avai Intelligence

Naval Intelligence
A Memorial of the War in Ava
The French Army

OR MADRAS & CALCUTTA. WIII leave I the Docks on the 20th Interest, Gravesend the 20th as Portamouth the 1st Manue, and estimate penerogene at formouth, the woll-known, rigarde-built ably LONDON, 70s but Thomas Arwenou, Commander; Iving in the East India Doct This fine ship's accumulations for penerogene are first, rate, as the will carry an experienced burge-in For freight or pushes will carry an experienced burge-in Hartrick on the Santonian & Co., Su count, or 90, Combits of Co.

MADRAS AND CALCUTTA A VIA VIA NAME AND CALCUTTA, will half punctually on the last Pehranty, the well-known Teak Ship I ORD HUNGENPORD 724 Tone per Register, V. Proore Commander. Lying in the Rest India Ducky. This Ship has excellent Accommodation for Passengwa, and carrier an expectanced hungeon. For Light Freight or Passenge, apply to Menors Corneasti and Co. S. Austin Friers, to Captain Paragentation, or to T. Havisian and Co. Sun court, or S. Cornhill.

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Best soute to BELFAST and LONDONDERSY, via
Piectwood, every Monday, Wedneeday, and Saturday evening,
after the arrival of the London morning train, by the superior
new iron seems ships PRINGE of WALFS and FRINCEMS
AI ICE, taking the main from Manchester and Presion for Bestast
For 10 NOTONDERRY, every Fidday forenoon, the favourite
alcanur ROBERT NAFIER
I'm freight on prasage apply to Mr. Hunner Smith, Piectwood,
or at the Commany's offier, 4, 42. Swithin's lane, London

OR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, will That or the 18th February, full or not folt, the generabily last safting River busic Stip, Victia Ant. A: 480 Tune 1 haven, commander Lying in the Lundon Ducks. This Bhip afford an eigible opportunity, as from her Engagements at the Cape, she must keep her time. For Freight or Passage analy to Messan 1, W. & A. Bonnapares, 34, Fencharch street; or to 3. Haviaina and Co., San sourt, or 59, Corabili.

THE following superior SHIPS, belonging to Mears T and W Suits, of Newscate-upon-Type, and built by them for the INDIA IRADE, will leave Gravesead punctually at the undermeationed dates:—
LOCATION BOY, DON THOMSON, Commander, to Self-Pedragy (C.

PPLIN, GSU TORS, KURRET LAIMS, COMMERCED, to Sail BOBERI SMALL, 800 Tone, E. Williams, Commander, to

ACTARAS THE SECOND CONTROL OF SECURITIES OF SECOND COMMENTARIES, TO RULE NEW YORK, 1,100 Pupe, M. C. CLOS , COMMENTARIES, TO Sail May 20 HUCLPHALU'S, 1,030 Tons, WM BELL, Con mander, to Sail

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
7-1 ORIANA, 1, 10 Fone, J. S. Wass Commander, to Sail

July 8,
11 DOR, 1,150 Tone, M. J. LAY, Commander, to Sail Aug. 15
FOR THE CAPP. AND CALIUTIA.
PLANTALENET, 1,000 Tuns, Jane Dunser, Commander, to

bail July 16.

FOR MADRAN.

DURF OF ARCHILL, 800 Join, Bray BRISTOWE, Commisser, to Sail August 10.

For Fearsage apply to bir J. Peris, Bary, & Co., 71 Combility Captain Barean, 17, 51 Mary Ase, Captain William Fulcing, at T. & W. Britti's, 78, Caribilly, or Newmaste-on Type.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS and GEN-AILUTARY OFFICERS and GEN-TLEMEN JOINING —WINFIELD & SIMME, 56, NEW BOND BTRPET, LONDON, are the only Progricters of the really hervierable BEDNIRAD, sukable to Military purposes. Upon any ether constitution they become stokety by frequent restoral, It is protected by Letters Polens, and may be had heavery variety, together with all Articles required for an Outst, upon the Lowest Terms possible and the Stortest Notice. N. B.—Several Second-Hand BEDSTRADE and BEDDING is be duty ned of upon edvantageous terms, being for the most part of their own manufacture.

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when pecked in value, but he lost, can be had only of E. Journow, Personey, et. Jermyn-atreet; where also may be had the
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Ladia, and stery actual of sould unabogany. Enument, Tables,
Chotaman, solid Leather Portainsteams, Saga, des., at considerably
reducing prime for Cash, all warvanted.

E. JOHNSON, es, JERMYN-STREET, ET. JAMES'S.

Correspondence

"Capt T. Bourchier" on the China Medal

"Badge" on Maval Uniforms

"Neuticus" on Duciling

"A World-be-Cummodore" on Maval Promotions

"Crayon" on Naval Rank

Editor's Notes to Correspondents

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Editor on the Steam Navies of Great Britain and Prance

the Army in Ireland and the Rejeaters

the Userland istalligence from India

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the Userland intelligence from India OVERLAND TO INDIA, -OUTFITS furnished in Twelve Hours to any Part of the Globe, at extraordinary Low Prices. But printed lists apply to W. H. AhlET; and Co. 27, Cornhill, Loudon. Navel and Military Officers, Cadon, Surgeons, Midshipmen, and Pamilies equipped with every article of Wearing Apparel, read-made lines. Caden furniture, &c., overland trynks, sir bods, &c., hept ready.

SHIRTS.—Beautiful Long Cloth Shirts, at 48a, \$4a, to 72s per dozen, with fine linen collers, wrist-bauds, and platted linen fronts; cairco shirts for see use, 10s, and 12s. per dozen; ditto with platted fronts, 16s., 21s, nee, 10 36d.; per dozen; fine linen shirts, 7s. und 6s each; very fine, 16s end 18s. each; common ditto, ss. 6d each; ladtest online chemises, 12s., 16s., 16s, 18d 18s. per dozen, fine long cloth, 31s, 34s, to 20s.; per dozen; might grams, 21s, 30s, 3s 6s, per dozen; Uuthin to all parts of the Globs.—At W. R. ABI ETT & Co.'s, 27, Cornhill.

PHILLIPS, NAVAL TAILOR, 28, La STRAND, hogs to inform the Officers of the Royal Mary that he has all the Patterns of the Attentions exectioned by the Loyds of the Australity, which he submits of the best quality, at the following low prices:—

PRICES LOR NAVAL UNIFORMS Commanders' Coats lor. less.	Commo- dures of the Second Class, Captains, and Com- manders,	Ante, Mastere,	Musters, Assistant	
Dress Cost Underss Cost Dress Trousers Epsulettes, rach Sword Kuot, & Belt Dress Seft Cocked Hat Cup and Gold Band	H H-3 10	a 4606 16: 9 10 - 4 4 9 10 - 8 20 9 10 - 9 16 3 6 - 4 16 1 19 - 9 10:	# 10 - 4 4 1 5 - 1 12 5 6 - 4 16 1 19 2 19 3 9 - 2 10	3 8504 4 9 15 - 9 14 1 4 - 1 19 8 0 - 4 19

BHINTS of good quality, and well made, all for per season. Ciffic are joining fitted out at a few house posice, with every required for a voyage Shirts, thesis, Seeding, ac. dec. always confy, and every acticle warranted strictly regulation. Chetta, Military and Riplomatic (Shirts, Stud out on the sarue advantageous terms. Yall grinted estimates of each on

Application,
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QUALITY, WITH PEATHER, FOR £3 3.

CLERGYMAN of HIGH STANDING, A MA, Cambiling, who resides about four miles from London, in desirons of receiving Thu Fifth to prepare for the Universities of Mistary Academy at Woodwich, to whose he can offer preciber advantages. Address, W. T., at Messre Hatchird's, Bookseilers, &c., Piccaddily.

EA AND PERRINS "WORCESTER. EA AND PERRIN'S a WORCESTER—
La SHIRE SAUCL." prepared from the Ranges of a nobleman in the scenty—Tan above calcharded beause has, from the time of its introduction, been steadily progressing in public favour. Its peculiar piquancy, combaned with exquisite flavour, antabilish it of a character anaposition is muces. Robbemen and others of achnowledged gout, pronunced it to be "the only good anapos," and for waricking graviers, or as a zest for fick, certice, steaks, game, cold meat, fat, especially unrivaled. As a rapidly normalised, to a rapidly moreover, and to transport to the proprietors beg to state that druggials, grocers, and others, only be supplied by their agents—blevers. Barring and Sona, Parringdon attret; Mr. J. Harding, '9, King-street, Rayore; and beaus, Marcalle and Co. 16, Southampton row, and by the Wholesale Oil and Italian Warehousedson in London, upon the saint terms as at their warehouse as the greater.
Soin retail in half pint bettee, at 1 et 6; junts, 2e 6d; and quaris, 5e each, with the proprietors' stemp over the cork of every bottle.

OPRESTI'S DUKE of GLOUCESTER'S DARKSTIS DUKE of GLOUCESTER'S

A BAUGE—This incomparable theses for General Dar, to
preparad only by C. W. LOPERTI, 199, Ploughtly, among years
other Crock to the late Dwice of Utoconter; and from its fine
pledency and unpermitted consumy and excitioner, enterty
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Oriental/Curry Powders, Liquid Cayennes, Briwen Artifer Gravius,
Relatests historiating, and other Laboles Flavourings, Aromatic
Symple A. With infractions, grates, for using them at Table,
and in Cookery. His "SCONCINCAL RECEIPTS," price Le
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A Window the cause of a War MONEY.—Noblewen, Gentlemen, Military TONE. I.—No influence, Gentlamen of the Universities, and others, may be necessated with LDAMS to say amount, for long or about periods, if of indoustable responsibility sail adequate apectation. Rate of respons nearthing to risk. Meads also advanced on Dook Warrants, fig.—Parties requiring easi aid may must with canduar, secreey, and promptibile, by applying, either paragraphy or by letter (prepais), but Mr. White No. 10, demid-aquate, Town-hill.

M.S.—The Manager of this noise requires so bills anderset of securities left, without the Cash agrees to Three b'eitest.

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TO GENTLEMEN, SPORTSMEN

BERCHANTS, and OTHERS.—Constantly in this, it
partect order, GUNS, RIFLESS, and PISTOLS, by all the Stratech
Mohern, Weynasted.—Gle Gene, So., taken is exchange.

E. WHISTLEES, Gene, Rice, and Pleast Repository, 11, Strate,
opposite the Guiden Orusi Hund.

Money advanced to any amount upon every description of
Valuable Property.

N. B.—Observat—From the late OHARLES VAUGHAN'S.

INDIA MILITARY AND CIVIL OUTFITTING SHEAR AND CIVIL OUTFITTING SHEAR AND CIVIL OUTFITTING SHEAR AND CIVIL OUTFITTING SHEAR AND AND CIVIL OUTFITTING.

I BUGIES & CO., 203, REGENT.

A STREET, CITY.—Offings in the Quasa's Newton Loadets, Assistant-Ranguages, Writers, and Presentager to the Colonius, can be promptly and currious manipular with west requisites in Military Chutching and Accountmentally Objecting State Overland Roads, and Change and Objecting State the Voyage of Overland Roads, and Change and Object Ferriand Roads, and Change and Object Ferriand Roads. The State of Control of C

OFFICERS in HER MAJESTY'S Service Catch and anistant flar maid high t of carrying catch and anistant flar man be required at a show notice with the proper description of Lines, Military Associate motive with the proper description of Lines, Military Associate motives. Color Frankture, do, regardless for an Claffic of the best quality, at Wholeanie Frices, by Chikustian and Latit Chikuston, it will mare the control of the color of the colo

DATENT CHRONOMETERS, Watches, and Cheek.—E.J. BRY, by special application of the motor, watch, so a close basher to the discrete watch, so a close basher to the discrete watch, so a close basher to the discrete watch, so a close basher to the control of the extensive better most to watches and CLEVER, which have been make to ment the demand of the public at the present sensor.—St. biffing, and 23, Octoper. street.

NDREW SMITH'S PATENT WIRE

NDREW SMITH'S PATENT WINE AND REW SMITH'S PATENT WINE AND ROPE for STANDING BIRGING -- finis Rope has now been in use appeared of seven-years, being jeed them half the weight and size of homeon Rope, and about one that dropper. The Royal Yacht Victoria and dibert in entirely fixed with Audrew Routin's Patent Wise Rope, Metal Biocks, and Rorew Lanyards, together with a consideratio number of other skips in the Ray; as well as in the Revenue thereof, Corntifly. The fullowing is a copy of a testimonsal. A number may be seen at the bifles—"Commercial Bock, London, Aug. 2, 1842 "Duan Sin,—in Captain and cover of the achoonir Merchael, of Great Grimsby, I have much pleasure in attaing for the information of the public, that it is now appeared of seven years since my vessel was entirely fitted with your Palent Wire Rope as attending Riging, and that it is now appeared of seven years since my beneal when that it has the line, in as good a state as when first fitted, though the ellephyse has bren, during the whole of test fina, trading to the Raidin Rid Constwars. I am perfectly anticale of its grad advantages over Hempen Rope for Ball kinds of wester—"I am, Mr., your cheelent bereast, (Bigner). "FROMAS MARSHALL."

CADETHIPS AND COMMINSTORS IN THE ROYAL MARTINE CORPS.

A CADEMY, UNION STREET, PORTAMES AND PORTON AND PORTON OF THE ROYAL MARTINE AND PORTON OF THE ROYAL MARTINE AND PORTON OF THE ROYAL WAS A CADEMY, UNION STREET, PORTAMES AND PORTON OF THE ROYAL WAS A CONTROL OF THE PORTON OF THE POR

## Military Intelligence.

FROM THESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Edinburgh Militia...Alexandor Edgar MacGregor, Gent., to be
Licut. v. James Fraser, dec., John Hay Hardyman, Gent., to be
Licut. v. James Ballile, deceased.

#### PROM PRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

PROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAS-OPPICE, Jan 5.

Oth Lt. Dragoons—Paymaster F. K. Leech, from 18th Lt. Dra.,
to be Paym. v. H. Knight, who retires upon half-pay.

1st Foot.—Gen the Right Hop. Sir G. Murray, G.C.B., from
42d Foot, to be Colonel v. General Lord Lynestoch, G.C.B., dec.,

... E. Dashwood, Gent., to be Ensign by p. v. Hingleton,

16th - E. Basiwood, 65mt., to be Ens. without p. v. Pottal, whose appointment has been cancelled.
15th - Christopher Sayers, Gent, to be Ens. without p. v. Pottal, whose appointment has been cancelled.
4ts: -J. E. Gondwyn, Gent., to be Ens. by p. v. Rawlins, prom. fight. - H. E. Warren, Gent., to be Ens. without p. v. Forman, promoted in 7th Foot.

66th W H. Herrick, Gont., to be Bas, without p. v. Down-

65th.--W H. Herrick, Genk., to be Ens. without p. v. Hown-man, promoted.

77th.-- Lieut. A. Altken, from 28th Foot, b) be Lieut. v. Herbert, promoted.

9dd.--(f. A. Thompson, Gont., to be Ens. by p. v. Campbell, appointed to 72d Foot.

M.M.--Tho half-pay of Lieut. T. H. H. Cauty, of the Bourbon Regiment, has been cancelled from 5th Jah., 18t4, he having been granted a commuted allowance.

#### CAVALLY.

3d Drag. Guards-The Military Authorities are engaged investigating the facts connected with the case of Harriet Hurst and two young Officers of this regiment. The particulars of this case, which was brought under the notice of the magintrates of the Dublin Head Police-office, here already appeared in the N. & M. Gazette. The present inquiry has been directed in consequence of a meanwing forwarded by Harriet Hurst to the Duke of Wellington.

Drag. Guards--A small detachment of ten men is at this deput (Maidstone), under orders to join the head-quarters at the Cape of Good Hope. The Officers who a company the draft are Cornets Gore and Bunbury.

Wit. Drags. (Umballa) - This Reg. is to form a portion of the Cavalry Brigade to be assembled at Busseah on the Satledge. Maj. Gen. Sir J. Thack ell, K.C.B., is appointed to the command of the Cavary Division of the Army of Everoise.

9th Lancers-(Army of Exercise)-The bd.-gra. and 2 Squadrons have marched from Camppore to join the left wing of the Army of Exercise, in Bundeleund; the remining 2 Squadrons continue at Campore. Lacut. Col. A. Campbell, K.H., is appointed to the command of the lot Brigade of Cavalry, with the rank of Brigadier. Lieut. Col. J. Scott, C.B., is appointed to the command of the 4th Brigade of Cavalry. Capt. A. Spottawoods is appeared Major of Brigade to the 1st Brigade.

tith the server Capt. J. W. Reynolds has joined from

the Royal Mustary College.

1.th Hussars—Lieut, Von Strong has 2 years' leave to Eastand.

We regret to have to give publicity to the following preceedings. Lieutenant and Paymester Routh had been 13 years in the Army, having cutered as Ensign on the 11th Oct., 1839.

Lieut Quarters, Camp Allahabad, Oct. 10 .- Af a General Court

herest (quarters, Camp Allahabad, Oct. 10.—At a General Court Ma. 15.1 held at Bangalore, 7th July, 1843, Paymaster Henry Routh, of H.M.'s 15th on the king'el Reg. of Hussara, was arraighed on the following charges:—

(b) 100 howing at Bangalore, on the 31st March, 1843, ember-led or fraudulently misapplied the sum of 972 mpces, 28 mons, and 6 pics, but may a balance of money due on the pay abstracts of H.M.'s (alle L.f. Diagoons, for March of the same year, left in his bine, and entrusted to his charge, as Paymaster of the said regt.

MAN A tall LL Diagnous, for March of the same year, left in his home and entrusted to his charge, as Paymaster of the said register regimental purposes.

20 For basing at Bangalore, on the sist March, 1849, embry yield or fraudulentiv misapilied the sum of 400 rupees, being the balance of info cupees left in his hands on 6th March of the same year, to private Robert Nicholbs, and entrusted to his charge, as Laxinaste, for purchasing the discharge and paying for the 1000m, to balance of the said private Nicholbs. In harding at Bangalore, on the 31st March, 1843, embexised of fraudulents insapplied the sum of 300 rupees, the property of private S. H. Woods, which had been deposited with him by the said private Woods, 7th Feb. of the same year, and entireted to his charge, as Paymaster, for the purpose of purchasing his, the said diviate Woods discharge.

Atta-Fro his him at Bangalore, on the 31st March, 1844, embez, field or translutents misapiled the sum of 30 rupees, the proposity of her Majesty, and have been lodged with him for her said (styr) sinch by rivate Charles Sweet, on the 3th Oct., 1842, and who was discharged on the 31st March, 1844, embez, sinc and fraudulently misapiled the sum of 20 rupees, the proposity such by rivate Charles Sweet, on the 3th Oct., 1842, and who was discharged on the 31st March, 1843, embez, sicu and fraudulently misapiled the sum of 20 rupees, it annas, and 10 pies, being the effects of decased soldiers of 14.M. S 18th Lt. Dragnous, which had been currosted to his charge as Paymaster on 13th Feb. of the same year, for the purpose of being paid into the Kast tonia Company's Treasury at Madras.

3th -1 or remaindance and diagnous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an Odser and a gentleman in the following to significance.

the differential minimplied the num of 12,330 rupos, 1 none. wied intradictive thinguised the sum of 13,330 rupoes, I mans, and leading menties entrusted to be charge, as Paymenter, belong the forthe regiments innin of \$1.50.5 talk it. Dragoons, in the forthe regiments innin to the \$1.50.5 talk it. Dragoons, in the forthe regiments of the forthe country, on account of the Samt George's Fanch, 31 rupoes, 4 amen, and 9 ples; on account of the Casterna, 10.50.5 talk it. The supposition of a manner, and 4 ples; and on account of the Mers, it is the same for the first beauty of the first first beauty and the same place on the 31st March, and the first beauty and the same of all rupoes, being the first beauty manufact the same of all rupoes, being

the amount of a subscription made for private William George, by Officers and soldiers by the same regiment, and which had been received by him and corrected to his charge, as Payenater, in Dec., 1942, on account of the said W. George, discharged from the Service in consequence of an accident.

3d Inskance—In having at the same piace on the Sist March, 1943, fraudulently misapplied the sum of 2560 rupses, being momey entrusted to his charge as Paymaster, by H. Tarleton, on the following dates—namely, 1960 rupses on the 18th April, 1960 rupses on the 18th Oct., and 950 rupses on the 18th April, 1969 rupses on the 18th Cet., and 950 rupses on the 18th April, 1968, fraudulently misapplied the sum of 800 rupses, being money intrusted to his charge for the purchase of a silver tankard by cortain Officers of I.M.'s 18th Light Dragoons, and which amount he, as Paymaster, stopped by instalments from the pay issued to those Officers in the months of July, Aug., Sept., and Oct., 1443.

3th Instance—in having at the same place, on the 2d March, 1963, made a false and fraudulent entry as Paymaster, in the private account-book of the mean of H.M.'s 18th Light Dragoms, to the offset that he had, on that date, paid to John Batho, berjeant, the sum of 160 rupses, in terms of an order from Capt. Richard Know, of the same reg., and President of the Meas Committee. No such money having been so paid, nor any such order given.

Oth Instance—In having at the same place, on the 18th March,

given.

6th instance—In having at the same place, on the 15th March, in the same year, made take and fraudulent entries in his public books as Paymaster, to the effect that he had, on that date, paid on account of Quartermaster W. Betwon, of 11.M.2 15th Light Bragoons, the sum of 1800 repees; no such money having because.

7th instance—In having at the same place on the 16th March 1 the same year, made a felice and fraudulent charge in his

Dragooms, the sum of 1600 rupces; no such money having been so paid.

7th Instance—In having at the same place on the 16th March, in the name year, made a felse and fraudulent charge in his account with Capt. Richard Knox, of H.M.?s. 15th Light Dragooms, the sum of 101 rupces and 5 annes, stated to have been paid by him, as Paymaster, on account of the said Capt. Richard Knox; no such auch having been so paid.

8th Instance—In having at the same place, on the 21st March, in the same year, received from Cornet Charles Bill, of H.M.'s 15th Light Dragooms, an order on John Innes Gedes, at Madras, for the sum of 250 rupces, on account of Capt. John Bunce Prigrim, of the same regiment, and which he fraudulently misapplied.

9th Instance—In having at the same place, on the 31st March, in the same year, traudulently misapplied the sum of 501s repecand 9 annas, being a balance of pay left in his bands as Paymaster, by the following Otherra of H.M.'s 15th Lt. Dragooms, namely—by Maj. Gen. (Col. J. B. Lovell, 101 rupces., Fannas, and 6 piese, by Capt. Edward T. H. Chambers, 115 rupces, and so piese, by Capt. F. W. Home, 232 rupces, and 10 piese, by Capt. Edward T. H. Chambers, 115 rupces, and so piese, by Capt. F. W. Home, 232 rupces, and 10 piese, by Lieut. H. Brett, 21 oupces, 11 annas, and 3 piese, by Lieut. H. Brett, 21 oupces, 11 annas, and 3 piese, by Lieut. H. Brett, 81 rupces, 11 annas, and 2 piese, by Lieut. H. Brett, 81 rupces, 11 annas, and 2 piese, 12 annas, and 2 piese, by Surgeon. Mount, 752 rupces, 8 annas, and 2 piese, by Lieut. H. Brett, 81 rupces, 11 annas, and 7 piese, 11 piese, by Surgeon. Mount, 752 rupces, 61 Annas, and 7 piese.

10 annas, and 1 piese, by Lieut. Hetbert Morgan, 203 rupces, 11 annas, and 2 piese, by Surgeon. Mount, 752 rupces, 8 annas, and 3 piese, by Vertriancy Surge. Tendicically on-applied the sum of piese, and by Cupt. In the same year, fraudulently unsapplied the sum of 8 rupces, 11 annas, and 11 pies, being a balance of pay left in his hands a Paymaster, by Assist -surg. Traner

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17th Instance—In havin 17th Instance—In having at the same place, on the 17th March, in the same year, transitionally meapplied the own of 215 rupees the property of Caption O. S. Binchford, of H.M.'s 15th light Dragosum, the same being a balance of pay entrasted to his charge has Paymaster for the purpose of his procuring for the same (apt. Blachford an account general bill for the same aun; in lieu of which he, Paymaster Routh, gave a bill dated the 21st of the said month at 10 days' sight, in his own came, in favour of the said Capt. Blachford, on Missiseurs Griffiths and Company, at Madras, for the same amount, a history was returned dishonoured. he, Paym. Routh, having made no provision to ment the same, 13th Instance—In having at the same place, on 21st of March, in the same year, given to Vetermary Surgeon Thomas Hurford, at 11th, 15th Hog, of Let. Uragoous, on account of money due by him to the said Vetermary-Surgeon Burford, a hill of the same date, at 15 days' aught, on Messieurs Griffiths and Company, or order, for 25 expect, and 6 annus, which was returned dishonoured, he, Paymaster Routh, having made no provision to meet the same.

ment the same.

14th Instance—In having, at the same place, on the Sist of 14th instance—in mering, at the same place, on the same year, fraudmently make, finds the same int 700 tipees, the property of Lieut. John Surman, of H. M.'s 15th M. Dragwons, and which had been cultrusted to his charge as Paymaster for the purpose of the same being rematted, on the same Lieut. Surman's account to the Agentio, the Agra Bank, at Marier.

same Lacut. Surman's account to the Agentio, the Agra Bank, at Madras

15th Instance—in having at the same place, on the 14th Dec., 1842, given to Capt. John Bunce Prigrim, of H.M.'s 15th
1A. Dragoons, on account of money due by hun, Paymaster
Routh, to that Officer, two orders, under the atoresaid date, at
15 days' sight, for 500 rupees, each in favour of the said Capt.
16th; and made payable at Messaura Hall. Bambeitge, and
Coffigany, at Madras, which orders were returned dishonoured.
16th; hayn. Routh, having made no provision to meet the same.
17th above being in broach of the Articles of War

(Signed) L. Lovser, Maj.-Gen., Col. Com. 18th Hussars.
18th; Bangalore. Vay 3, 1843.
18th; Finding—The Court laving most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of
the pressention on the charges, as well as what the prisoner,
18th; and the order of the evidence have guilty on the 3th
charge, guilty; on the 4th charge, guilty; on the 3th
charge, guilty; on the 5th, guilty; on the 5th,
guilty; on the 5th, guilty, on the 4th, guilty; on the 5th,
guilty; on the 5th, guilty, to the extent of transiently misapplying the som of 4,920 rupers, 5 annas, and a pion; finding on
the 10th instance, guilty; on the 14th, guilty; on the 18th,
guilty, on the 18th, guilty; on the 14th, guilty; on the 18th,
guilty, on the 18th, guilty; on the 14th, guilty; on the 18th,
guilty; on the 18th, guilty; on the 14th,
guilty; on the 18th, the 10th instance, guity; on the 11th, guity; on the 12th, guity, on the 12th, guilty; on the 14th, guity, on the 14th, olity Sections—The Court Inving found the printeer guilty to the

extent above staked, disth sentence film, the said Henry Routh, Paymaster of H. &, a 18th Lt. Dragoons, or the King's Hussary, being born of European parents, to be transported beyond the seas, as a folon, for the term of 7 years.

(Signed) With Sawall Maj. tenn. President.

L. Macquand tapt., Dep. Judge-Advocate-fren. The finding is approved, with the exception of that on the 3d, 3th, 18th, 13th, 14th, and 18th instances of the 6th charge. The sentence is confirmed,

H. Gowon, Gon., Com., Com., Chief in India.

Head Quarters, Aliahabad, 3th Oct., 1840.

Hassacks.—The Commander in Chief has disapproved of the finding in the Instances it appears that the sums therein monragard to the 3d instance it appears that the sums therein monragard to the interest by Rerj. Maj. Tarleton, in behalf of his troop; and though Mr. Bouth is indebted in the amount stated which is not forthroming, be cannot be said to have "fraudulently misapplied" the money under such circumstances. On this instance the verdet should have been an acquittal. In regard to the 4th, 18th, and 1sth instances, because the proof of these rested on letters, or extracts of letters from Agents at Madras, which were not evidence—and is regard to the 18th and 18th instances, because heemso no sufficiently formal proof of them was adduced.

Here a supplied in the date of deposit alleged in the

Him Exc. has observed that the date of deposit alleged in the

His Eac. has observed that the three of depoint alleged in the eth Charge is not established, and the evidence shows the total amount misapphed, alleged in the 9th instance of the 6th Charge, to be 4,819 rupees, 9 amas, and 5 pee. Under the provisions of the 8th Sect. of the Mutiny Act, the total amount of loss or duringe is directed to be ascertained by the Court, in cases such as the present, and the Com.-in-Chier is of opinion that that usage should not have been departed from in the present case. the present case.

one present case.

D is with extreme rejuctance, and only under the impulse of steen duty, that his fixe, feels himself called upon to allow the mentance of the Court to be carried into effect. The name of mentance of the Court to be carried into effect. The name of Pasm. Routh will accordingly cease to be borne on the Roll of Roll flussest from the date on which this Order may be received at Hangalore, and the necessary measures will be taker to send Mr. Routh to the Presidency of fort St. George, under the orders of the Most Noise the Marquisor Tweedadle, Com.-in-Chief at Madras.

By order of the Fire the Com.-in-Chief Br. G. Soirra, Maj. Gan., Adj.-Gen. H. M. & Forces in India.

Mr. Routh arrived at Madras on the 18th Nov., under

an escort from Bangalore, and was transferred to the civil authorities.

16th Lancers-(Army of Exercise)-This Reg. has marched from Meernt, to join the 3rd Brigade of Cavalty with the Army of Econose, Lieut. Col. C. R. Curoton, is appointed to the command of that Brigade, and Capt. R. Partinson is to be his Major of Brigade. Capt. E. J. Prott is appointed Dep.-Assist .- Adj .- Gen. to the Cavalry Division

of that Army.

The deput, which was transferred from Canterbury to Maidstone in Sept., will at an early period be removed. from the last place to Brompton Barracks. The reason assigned for this change is, that the depot at Maid. stone is insufficient for accommodation of the number of men at present there, in addition to the large number of recruits required to reinforce the 5d Light Dragoons and 9th Lancers in the East.

#### ORDNANCE CORPS

Rl. Artillery-Maj. Gen. J. Webber Smith. C.B., has been appointed Director-General of Artiflery, Vice May-Gen. Sir Thes. Downman, C.H., who has succeeded to be Colonel-Commandant of the 3d Battalion. Maj. Geo. J. W. Smith is expected to assume his duties at Woolwich on Tuesday next.

Rt. Engineers-Capt W. H. Ford goes overland to Ceylon.

Recently a serious accident happened to Private Henry Stirrett, of this Corps, stationed in the Barracks, at Brompton. The soldier, while in a state of sommanbulism, rose from his bed and fell out of the window, by which he was most severely wounded.

INIANTRY.

3d-1(Army of Exercise; Left wing)-This regt. has marched from Allahabad to join the 1st Brigade of In-fantry, with the Afmy at Kooneh. Maj.-tien. Dennis has the command of the 1st Division of Infantry, and Capt. P. McKie is nominated Dep. Assist. Adj. Gen. to that Division.

ith Depot-Capt. Bell embarks with the next draft for

9th-(Kussowhe)-This corps has taken up the quarters of H. M.'s 13th Light Inf. at Kussowhe, leaving 3 companies at Substhoo for the protection of that station.

10th - ( Fort William ) - Ass. Sur. W. A. Tongue died in Fort William in Oct. Private Anthony Boyle has been sentenced by General Court-Martial to 7 years' transportation. having at Fort-William, Calcutta, on 13th Sept., 1843, when a prisoner in the Conjee-house, there and then kicked, or offered violence to Serjeant George Whittaker; and Private Laurence Hickey has been sentenced to be transported for fourteen years, having, in Fort-William, on the night of 6th Oct., 1843, discharged a musket, tunded with gunpowder and ball, or some other hard substance, at Colour-Serjeant Richard Gwydyr, with the intent to do him some grievous bodily harm.

13th-(In Progress to Scinde).-This reg. had reached Loodians. Lleut. (new Capt.) Sinclair was appointed Adjutant v. Lieut. J. S. Wood, promoted.

16th—Private Kelty tried by court-martial for having used seditions expressions while drinking in a public house at birr, received 150 lashes, and is to be drammed out of the regt. A co from head quarters replaced a co, of 82d Depot at Loughres. Charles Story

22d Depot-Capt. Souter (lately exchanged from 44th) will receive command of the Depot at Chatham.

Aplin embarks with the next draft for Bombey.

26th—On Saturday forenoon many of our citizens were attracted and delighted by a drill of thus gullant Regiment, now in the Castle. The whole corps, with the exception of those on duty, were marched by their dis-tinguished Commander, Colonel Mountain, C.B., from the gar son to Queen's Park, and from the ace to the flunter's Boz. Here the Reviser's Colones and the second to the flunter's Bog. Here the Regiment piled arms; and were then marched to the top of Arthur's Scat, where, at the saggestion of the gallant Colonel, they gave "Three cheers for Auld Reckie." They were then merched over the hill to the verge of Duddingstone Loch, and homeword by Sampson's Ribs, and slong the "Radienl-road," to the north end of the valley, where having resumed their arms, they returned to the Ceatie.—Edinburgh Paper.

27th Depot-A co. from Drogheda has replaced at Trim

a co. of 65th.

28th-Our East India intelligence, we regret to say, notifies the death of Maj. Parker, and Lieut. Mac Lachian. The former had been 18 years in the Service, and the latter 5. The following extract of a letter from Kutraches, dated Nov. 1, gives a sad picture of the state of this gallant

regiment :--

regiment:—
"II.M.'s seth is suffering very severely. Its plight, on its arrival on 20th Oct. was very sad; it was, in fact, a maving hospital. Since then 220 have been occasionally in hospital, out of 22 Officers, it so it has sack het, and Capt-thumans, who one day was transferred from the 7sth Highlanders, was on the following one in command of the 2sth. On turning out to Estage parade parade on Friday actualists of men left camp, 3 had to fail out on the way, and this was all which represented a Quient's regiment! On the execute of that day Maj. Parker shot Binnell with a pistol while under the influence of fever, and supposed to have been definious—the whole mot of this skull was literally blown off. 'The Estigal-Aginy,' says the writer who narrance with a pistol while under the influence of fever, and supposed to have been delirious—the whole mot of his skull was literally blown off. 'The British Anny,' says the writer who narrates these motancholy generalization, 'did not contain a man more beloved, or who the process of the motanian a man more beloved, or who the process of the law proceeded to Alahahad to relieve any the distribution of the process of the process

33d-On board Renstance, arrived at Hullfax, on 5th Dec., from the West Indice, and proceeded to St. John's, New Brunswick, where it arrived the the 13th December.

33d Depot—Capts. Gough and Williamson, and Lieut. Walker, have left to join the service con. Lieut. Pretyman, from the service con, succeeds Lieut. Walker as Acting Adjutant. Lasstenant Walker is on leave.

39th—(Army of Exercise)—This regiment is posted to

the 5th Brigade of the Army of Exercise, of which Brigade Lieut. Col. T. Wright has the command, and Capt. M. G. Nexon is appointed Brigade-Major. Lieut. E. Croker is

exists in appointed Singular angue. Link, Croker is appointed Dep. Assist. Quartermaster-General of the ild division of lumitry.

40th—(Army of Exercise)—This corps is attached to the 3d Brigade of the Army of Exercise; and has marched from Meerat to jour. Ens. Woodward died at Mussoome 30th September.

-The Officers gave a grand ball on Tuesday commemoration of the presentation of the colours. The regument proceeded to Winchester on Wednesday, the 3d, there to be stationed until further orders.

20 th Editor of the Navat and Military Gazette.

Srn,-The conduct of the old 14th Regiment having been attacked since the total aunitiliation of the regimen m Affghamstan, I read with great satisfaction the raply of Colonel Shelton to Sir Hercules and Lady Pakenham and Archileacon Wilberforce, at the presentation of the Colours.
The Colonsi's speech is marked with so much elegance

and good taste, and is at the same time so consolatory to the feelings of the relatives and friends of the Othcors and men, who died like herges, that I have been much ausprised to observe not one of the metropolitan papers have oported it. It is to be regretted that the public have not been favoured with any statement from Colonel Shelton regarding the campaign; but anything affecting the conduct of this regiment, coming from so authorite a source as his, so contradictory to other accounts, is full of in erest to the Service in general, and to many hundreds of individuals connected with those who fell under its banners. I hope, therefore, that you will indulge your readers by publishing the speech in your widely-circulated A CONSTANT READER.

Maidstone, Dec. 27.

Our Gazette of the 16th December contained the Addresses of Lady Pakenham and General Sir Hercales Paketham; and we readily comply with the wishes of currespondent ingiving the speech of Colonel Sholton, an Officer whose character as a gentleman and a soldier has been justly reviewed in former Guzettes. Too much present pannot be bestowed on the exertions of Ceitmel

person pannot be bestowed on the exertions of Cerbinel Shottom to perfect the new regiment in its discipline.

"General Mit Hervatte Pakenham,—The duty ", ", pleasing task told departed upon myself to return, in the body of the Officers, Most commissioned "Mosts, and Soldiers" of the officers, and Soldiers of the Acquision of the Acquision of the Acquision of the person of the property of the Veneralies.

"I fear Thail fall in my single to occupy to the Veneralies Archiescom of the riches the deep same as emissible of the footons to have preferred them the regularity this say, in cleaning the Calculate Mit Legislander, pulms, and single-the

address to the earps on this boloms and integrating commion, must ever associate the name of Wilberbare is all thoir fining dends in the career of glory. The striking contrast delinoated in such beauthal language between the nobiler's duty to his God, and to his flovereign and Country—the strong affinity between religious and a soldier's duty in the field, when fighting on the side of truth and justice, has been so forcibly expressed, that all must acknowledge how strictly compatible with a truly Christian spirit is the correct performance of a soldier's duty in bettle, and how superior must ever be the educage of that soldier who must be nearly under the conscirutions feeting of thirting always fulfilled the duties of a good Christian.

"Lady Palendam—I have not words to express our sense of your Ladyship's hindness to knowledge the with your prevance, in no delicate a stafe of health, to could upon the regiment the high and espaced of suphibies to presenting the New Colours which her most gractions Highery best coulded to the corps disarge. The bonder of receiving them from the hands of a lady so intimately connected with the Hillary profession as your Ladyship, is fully appreciated by myself, the Officers, and every Non-connected with the Hillary profession as your Ladyship, is fully appreciated by myself, the Officers, and every Non-connected to the corps who ever these Colours shall be unfuried in the presence of un newsy. Your Ladyship's feeting allusten to the Physicia, is reference to the unhapy tele of the brave Unicers and men of the curps who full at Cubut gad is the filestrous stad men of the curps who full at Cubut gad is the filestrous stad men of the curps who full at Cubut gad is the filestrous stad men of the curps who full at Cubut gad is the filestrous present, and the deep sympathy so rehightically expressed in their susferiors on the sales of the strong of a distinguished a Pseudam—To me it is a source of products of so distinguished a Pseudam—To me it is a source of products of so distingu

six nights on the sales without cover or sig, and with little food, command my warmest thanks.

"General Six ferevoles Patentham—To me it is a source of proud satisfaction to receive the New Colours under the auspices of so distinguished a Psalmular titlem as yourself—an Differe who has so often distinguished humself in the ficia, and been so often secunded in fighting those giorcous hattles under his Grace the Buke of Wallington, and to me it is a source of proud axuitation to have had the bosons of serving with you is those brillant actions, in which the undimented courage of the Rrights solder was disadayed to a manner that called forth the admiration of surrounding satisms. The executions your farminate to me the carps will, I trust, he responded to by yeary 't' 'car, Non-commissioned Officer, and Soldier, by Hest contextours and desire to ment the praise you have in the kindness of your heart beatowed upon them on this interesting occasion.

"I must now pay a tribute for the memory of the departed biasu, by rindicipling the supersions which lave been so ungunerably cast upon the conduct of a part of the regiment. Which and is going through the Tangan Fas, annoyed by a galling and centructive fire from the sights on both fants, and when crowds of savage Chilizes rashed like a torrent upon the rese, this brave little land, chedientic my votes, halted, laged shout, and repelled the appalling numbers of the atermined vourage, that might have extracted admiration from the very strices under their feet; and though they had been now four Jays and four impendous from the above a more forced march of two days and our night, without mating -ropeling the increasant attacks of the enemy under a destructive fire than the health of the destructive fire that they had been now four Jays and four nights on the shoul, sighted to the annow, in an mobile-fallows papiraged a forced march of two days and our night, without mating -ropeling the increasant attacks of the enemy under he admirative fire their command my admiration

After the half yearly inspection of the reg., the Serjoonis of the corps, with several Non-commissioned Officers of the 47th and Scotch Fusilier Guards, sat down to a dinner, consisting of everything that could be desired by an admirer of good old. English obeer. After the usual patriotic toasts, the President, herj. Major Culpays, spoke to the following effect:-

Triends and Fellow hadrers,...We have met together to day to celebrate an event, not only interesting to autorise, but of the algore importance to the country at large. But a few months ago, the spatial given the spatial disaster which lefel the fill-fated corps. Deserted by sper silten-destinte of the commonous nocessaries of life-exped to the severity of a most medicinent necessaries of life-exped to the severity of a most medicinent sessous—and assailed dualit which less and cruel for,—they fell victims to abcombinating of the constructor for,—they fell victims to abcombinating of the men and firstsh midders, and while their honors were bleaching on the Afghan measurable, it became our duty to re-eating on the Afghan measurable, it became our duty to re-eating on the Afghan measurable, it became our duty to re-eating on the Afghan measurable, in the case of the pleasing middless country and their duces, in the pleas of their spallest prederessors. Thus far have we talled, actuated by the pleasing middle period of the happy consumnation which has now taken place. No longer an analysis of an abiliting of upray then, our nedgr. Strait measurable within the secret bapmer of our country, we are factoly reminded of our position as defenders of licitans and her apparitude anew with his secret bapmer of our country, we are factoly reminded of our position as defenders of licitans and her apparitude anew which his secret bapmer of our country, we are factoly reminded of our position as defenders of licitans who her country, we can feel no other than an anarrance that from the same here tappy, one marrier will not be just and the good than that of our parties in the fact."

The jest and the song went round, and the good-burgous and labertly of the company remained anchocked and subtrack a statif a very late hour.

This Head, are... I (Miners and 270 men, on liner of "Friends and Fellow Builders -We have met together to

and unbroken matil a very late hour.

47th—Hend-qrs., 9 Officers and 270 men, on board the Princess Royal, arrived at Portamouth, on Duc. 31, from the West Indies.

custody. Captain Griffin's co., from Newcastle Emlyn and its vicinity, remove to Cardigan to relieve Bt. Maj. Whytock, who with his company (except Licut, Lillicrep and his detachment at Newport) is to be placed at Nabberth and the stations edjacent, relieving the company of the 70th Rogt., now there. Newcastle Knityn and Lland. just are to be possibled by troops of the line from Carmarthen.

Soth—(Army of Exercise: Laft Wing).—This Corpa had marched from Camppore to join the Zad Brigade of the Army of Exercise, to which it is attached.

534—The General Court-Martial ordered to assemble

Army of Exercise, to which it is attached.

53d—The Esseral Court-Merfiel ordered to assemble at Newry on Thursday, the 28th uit (see our last), was adjourned to the till inch, when instead of three Officers being brought to trief, paly one, Liput. Parker, would undergo the ordest; the two others have sent in their application to ratics. The Aburt is composed of Lieut.-Col. Roston, 11th Hussars; (501. Higgins, Rh. Artillery; Maj. Deeden, 34th; Maj. Pawkes. 27th; and Officers from the 5th Dragoon Guerds, and 24th Reg. 5th.—Captain De Haviland died at Hong Kong, 6th Sept. He had been 13 wers in the Army; he served, and was wounded, in the gampaign of 1834 against the Rajab of Cong.

Rajeb of Coorg.

55th Deput—This is more the strongest depot at Chatham of the regs. on the India asiable business; it must see that the control of the series of the series from China.

smeters can Omega, and was not send out any more drafts, as the regiment is about to return from China.

Afth—Captala Oskally was on his remest promotion chaired round the harranks at Curk by the men of his company, to whom he gave a Christman disner.

Afth—Capt. Orens has 2 years' leave to Europe.

Byth—The Prestonies Bomanjes has been ordered to proceed to Barbadoss, to bring home the second division of this regiment.

process to sparamore, processing this regiment.

61st—The two sea under Maj. Verner have rejoined head-quarters from Galway.

62d—(Disapore)—Lieut. K. E. Hillier has leave to. Calcutta, to suable him to appear before the examiners of

the College.

Obths. Capt. Gold's eq. has moved from detachment at I film to Mullinger, head-quarters.

66th The company of farrickfergus have rejoined

beed-quarters.
68th Depot-Liout. Johnston, Act. Paym., less joined at Challenn

of the figure. Liout. Johnston, Act. Paym., has joined at Childran.

Juli—At a Concerd Court. Martial, holden at Passali on the Nor.

Juli—At a Concerd Court. Martial, holden at Passali on the Nor.

Juli—At a Concerd Court. Martial, holden at Passali on the Nor.

Juli—At a Concerd Martial, holden at the character of the Soc.

Julian State of Soc.

Ju

12. Gen., and Com. in Charl Ras. B. Madgine is to be released from areas and to return to its auty.

By order of his Excy. the Common Chief,

R. M. Madnowsker, th. Col.

Daputy Adj. Comi. H. W 's Forces, Romber.

Blue. This regt. will not go on from New South Wales.

to India until the summer.

Slat Deput-Capt. Splains joins the service our at hi. John's, Canada.

SETTION COS.

3d West India Regt. Assist Surg. Goorge, M.L., 'm barks for Bashadoes.

An Order has just been issued from the War-Office, An Order has just been issued from the War-Office, intimating that accompensants have been entered into by the Government with the London and Birmingham, Great-Western, Brighton, Bover, Grand-Jancton, North-Midland, Sidand-Counties, Worthern and Listern, Eastern Counties, Birmingham and Dorby, Monchester and Birmingham Brighingham and Glouceater. Mathebester and Leads, York and North-Midland, Lancaster and Ereston, Nedrostle and Carling and the Gibet North of England Rajusya, for the conveyance of the horsels of Field and Staff Officers, and Infantry, when proceeding by route with regiments and detachments on railways and likewise for the conveyance of shok hurses of Christy rightments. The rates of moverance are fixed as followers. tions the West Indice.

48th Depot—Ens. Andrews has left for the service cos.

Ri. Mannes—We before noticed the difficulty of keeping the small detachments spread arrough the Welch distributed sober. We have still many complaints on this subject. At Kilgerran (near Cerdian) the landlord of a public-bouse was unforts stelly self in an alternation with regiments and detachments on railways and like regiments and detachments on railways and like the conveyance of sick hurses of Chrairy regiments. The rates of conveyance are fixed as follow expenses.

For any distance not exceeding 50 miles, 4d. per thile for each horse; for beyond 50, and not exceeding 100 miles, 34d.; and exceeding 100 miles, 3d. The route or order of the Commanding Officer of the regiment or detachment is to be produced at the railfuy station, as the authority for the conveyance of the horses, and the written appointment of the principal Veterinary Surgeon, in regard to the sick horses, is to be annexed to the charge in the public account for such conveyance, The regulation has effect from the commencement of this year.

Colonel Sir Charles R. O'Donnell, stationed at New Ross, has been on a tour of inspection through his extensive district which comprises Wicklow, Waterford, Kildure, Queen's and King's County, and a portion of Tipperary. Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, stationed at Charleville, is shortly to sesume the office of Assist. Quarterm.-Gen. in Limetick, Col. St. John Clerke, and Lieut.-Col. Hall, whose appointment we noticed last week, are to be sta-

tioned in Trales, and Athlone, as Assist. Quarterms.-Gen. Maj.-Gen. Sr. Octavius Çarey, commanding in Cork, who has been ill at the Bilto, Hotel, Dublin, left on Monday to resume his command. We regret to find that the guilant Officer is still indisposed.

The Cut-pensioners at Birr were last week inspected by Licut.-Col. Campbell, 16th, and Mej. Tulloch, the general Superintendant, with the view of ascertaining their fitness for service in the local companies to be formed in the distriot, when an excellent company was selected, the majority of tuem above five feet nine in., and bearing the strongest evidence of health and efficiency. Without any previous training these men went through a few evolufacility as if they had been newly discharged; thus demonstrating how readily their services could be made avail-able in any emergency. The inspection at Maryberough afterwards took-place, when another company was speedily formed of those residing in that unighbourhood.

Capt. Buckley, formerly of the 92d, bas been appointed Barrackshaster at Dominica, in succession to Capt. Burgoyne, removed to Paisley.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. N. & M. Consette of last week, we mentioned that there was a want of ceremony in distributing the prizes at the kloyal Military Academy, Woolwich, and we find by several communications that our opinion is generally concurred in. One correspondent has favoured us with the names of those gentlemen who distinguished themnelves at the late examination for commissions, viz.:- G.C. estukes received the award for good conduct during the period of two years and a half he had been at the Institution; G. C. Smythe for practical Artillery received the prize; G. C. Way received the prize for Surveying; G. C. Hutchinson received the prize for Surveying; G. C. Hutchmson received the prize for Chemistry; G. C. Clarke has received the prize for Fortification, distinguished in Matasautics, Surveying, Plan Drawing, History, and Geography; G. C. Ducane received the prizes in Mathematics, History, and Geography; G. C. Moggridge distinguished in French History and Geography; G. C. Colcloughte-weived the prize in German; G. C. Ord received the puzze in Landscape Drawing; G. C. Blosse distinguished in Portification; G. C. Ehot was complimented by the Commandant for the firm, manly, and gentheingnly manner he had done his duty as under Officer of the Practical Class.

The treight-ship Diodem arrived at Gravesend on 2d inel., to , receive on board detachments for the Cape of tiont Hope.

### Nabal Intelligence.

PROMOCIONS.

PRIMOTIONS.
Captains- John Adams (800 our last Nugber, p. 825); R. B., Tuting, Will.amp Sanyth.
Loutenants Francis Hen. Short, for his proficiency in study at the Royal Naval College; Hon P. F. Pellew) 1109. F. Curzon.
Appainted F. P. Halstoad (1823), in study at Naval College.
Licute marts-th. Stokes (1842), to Helena: W. J. Wheeman (1838), to Fractical, Janes A. Hodgelin, (1841), to Foliage; E. J. M. Clark, J. (19), t. Hicate.
There G. Keng its //, and G. W. Towney (1840), to Pinto; W. H. Pasane (1847), to Hinger.
Sinchipmans-W. Wood, to Pendope.
Volunter First Class-W. M. Beovel, to Albian.
Blacky of Assistant F. Inglis, to Fictory.
Sungrous-R B B Hopley (1841), to Hecate.
Assistant Surgeons-W. Paisons (1841), to Hecate, F. Stupart (1840), to Pinto.

COART OF ARD.

The Annual Promotion has not yet taken place, but we believe to tolowing areight. Officers selected — Commander George Dation, by the Capitain; Leutenants William Crispin, Philip Cod and Charles Alexander Johnston, to be Commanders; Mate Hernert B. Gray, to be Lieutenant.

Action and Lieur Thos bighten Coppinger, from Glandore, to Statis, v. Lent Tilwards, D.D., Mr. Noch D'Aton, from Caggan, to Manny, Bay.

TROMCTIONS DURING THE LAST QUARTER.

Captings Wildiam John Thompson Hood, Edward Jacob Bird, John Angers. CUART OF ARD.

Laprens William John Thompson Hood, Edward Joseph Bird, John Angers.

Commanders Balchen Folker West, William Salmon Cooper, terdige Augustus Budloid, George Winner, Thomas Wilson, John Hotham Weller, George Snell, Chas, Mitchell Mathuson.

\* Phere was no price graphitis time, as it is never proceeds.

twice to the same person.

Horato Jauncey, Archibeld M'Murdo, John Sibbald, James Frederick Lowis Wood, William Winniett, Edward Crouch, Sir William Hoate, Bart., John Moure, Edw. Gordon Bremer. Retired Commander, under H.M.'s Order in Council of the 30th

Retired Commander, under H.M.'s Order in Council of the 30th January, 18.6-fleories Chanvill.
Lieutenauts—George Edward Knox Gore, Prederick Edwyn Forles, James Einnear Hancock, Henry Augustus Holliu-worth, Edward Winterton Turnour, Henry Augustus Holliu-worth, Edward Winterton Turnour, Henry Charles, Richard Boynton Crepke, Samuel Frichard, Harry Thomas Vettch, Robert Coote, Frederick Palham Warren, Charles Evelyn Rowley, Fater Astle Scutt, Henry Galetey, Jaseph Dayman, Thomas Edward Lawa Moore, Edward Nicolls, William Godfrey Deane, James Boucher Ballard, William John Royle Card, Charles Codrington Forsyth, Francis Willoughby, John Sher-hrooke Roberton, John William Whyte, Thomas Seigrave, Crawford Aftherson Benham Pasoo, Charles Hawkey, Robert James Duriey Wadditove, Robert Hall.
Masters—Edward Morris Fox, John Edward Davis, Henry Braddick Yuln, Jamos Burnett Andrews, Henry Harper.
Mates (appointed in 1843)—Maurice Jones, Samnel Trevor Dickens, Hou, Frederick Curzon, Cavendish Bradstreet Hote, Eustace Maxwell, Robert Heale Beale, Philip Wheler Darnell, Edward Scronge, William Wilhraham, Frederick J. Nicholson, Prancis Roynell, John Franc Charles Hamilton, Augustus Butler, Arther William Achan Hood, Hon, Olive William Matthew Lambert, Jumes Bephen Darrell, Louis Rivet Reynolds, Sterard Osborn, Packenham Osborne, Robt, Hamilton Menda.
Rurgeone—John Octavius Goodridge, William Robertson, Robt, Hutler, M.D., David Thomas, Charles Smith, John Dumbar Tweeddie.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Jan. 6.

The next mails for Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malta, Grocce, and the Jonian Islands, viá Bouthampton, with be dispatched from hence on Thursday next, the 11th instant. All letters must be posted at the branch offices by eight A.M., and at the Gengral Pust office before half-past eight, A.M. The West Indigmalls will be made up on the morning of the 17th.

PORTAMOUTH, Jan. 4. - (From our own Correspondent.)-The Bonette arrived from Ascension and the coast of Africa on Sunday, and has since gone to Sheerness to be paid off. She brought Lieut, Moore, of the Wilber-force steamer, invalided, some seamen, and reported the death of some of the crew-among them, Mr. Rowe, Clerk in charge. The Princess Royal transport also arrived on Sunday, from the West Indies, having on board the head-quarters of the 47th Regiment, from Antigus. These troops have been landed at Gosport, and jound the depot companies. The transport will reft Pestonjee Bomanjee transport is to go for other service. to the West Indies as soon as possible, and return with the 59th Regiment from Barbadoes. Heleno received her orders on Sunday, and, suited next day for l'lymouth, at that port she is to embark Mr. Baukheud and family, and sail for Jamaica. 1.11y was paid off on Tucaday. Penslops will get her altered main-mast in during the week, and as the engineer department are working very smartly, she will be ready for sea next week. Satellite is ady to go out of the Basin, and will be fit to put to sea on the 13th; it is expected she will return to her former station-South America. Rodney's defects are more serious than first anticipated ; some timbers from the bow are to be removed and replaced, and it is probable she will not be out of the hands of the dockyard artificers until post month. Murtle steamer arrived here yesterday morning, with the body of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Brace; it was landed at the Victualling-wharf, and moved to Catafield; the funeral will be a private one, and take place on Friday or Saturday, at Furcham. Nautilus has been recaused from going to cruise off Brighton, and she is in the harbour. Firebrand is fitting for commission in the Basin. Larne and Pluto are ordered to cell at Spithead; the latter will be paid wages here. Ships in Part -Nt. Vincent, l'ictory, Excellent, Viotgriu and Albert yacht, Penelope, Satellite, Parless steamer. Pestonjee Bomanijos and Princess Royal transports, in harbour,

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 3 .- (From our own Correspon - Dec. 26, 1843 - Sailed Neatark, 6, Com. Thomas Gooch for the coast of Airca; Com. H. W. Hill, the new Governor of Bathurst, in the river Gambia, has taken a passage in her. 29th—Arrived Hyscinth, 18, Com. F. South, from Cork, and was towed into harbour the 1st inst. by the Consumer st., to have her masts shortened and her detects made good, pravious to her proceeding to Bona Viata. Arrived Rhudamenthus, st., Mant. Com. Thomas Leen, with a detachment of Marines from the eatward; the Marinea, who were embarked on board the Cyclopu at Chatham, were transferred to the Rhadaminthus, as the Cyclons has some defects making good; the detachment of Marines from this division, coentioned in our last Guartic, and who were to have embarked in the ('yelops, were also embarked on board the Rhadamanthus, and she sailed for Cork the same day. The Cyclops was paid wages this day, and will be ready for sen in a few The Chatham, brenkwater-ressel, was hauled out of dock, and towed to her old moorings in the Sound, and the Kyeira Bulk returned to her moorings in the harbour. 30th—Nervus, store and coal depot. Mast. Cons. Buteman, which sales for South America the 28th ult., was
obliged to put back by stong winds from the S.W. The
Duc de Bordeaux arrived this day from the seat of Lord
Chiford, near Chudlegh | soon after is arrival he was

Deal; returned to Dover in the evening. 31st—H.M.'s

visited by Mai-Gen, Hon. H. Murray, Commander-in-Chief of the Western District; Rour-Adm. Pym, Superintendant of the Dockyard; Captain Sanders, the Mayor of Davonport, and other official personages. The fol-lowing day he visited the Breakwater, but the weather being very boisterous His Royal Highness did not land; on his return he visited that magnificent ship the Albion, 90 guns, Capt. Nicholas Lockver, and was received by our gallant Port Admiral Sir David Milne, who attended him throughout the ship. On Monday H.R.H. visited the Victualing and Naval yards, and expressed himself highly gratified with their arrangements; after which he proceeded to Mount Edgecumbe. In the evening H.R.H. and his suite addited with Admiral Sir David Milne; after dinner a numerous party. consisting of the dita in this neighbourhood, assembled, and dancing was kept up until a late, or rather early, honr. H.R.H. left on Tuesday morning for Torquay and Teignmouth, where he was to meet Lord Clifford; on his departure he expressed himself highly delighted with the reception he met with from all classes. Jan 1st, 1844.
—Voluge, 26, Capt. Sir W. Dickson, was hauled into dock; on examining her bottom it was found that she had not received any serious damage by her getting on shore on the coast of Irdand, only a small portion of her false keel being knocked away. 2d.—Arrived Camel tender, with stores from Pembroke, 3d. — Arrived Nya steamer, Capt. Vidal, from Iraland, took on boark supernumeraries for the Large, and sailed shortly after for Sheerness. Harbour-Almon, Sun Josef, Volage, Hyacinth, Swift, Confluence, steamers. In the Sound-Cyclops, Noreus.

SHEERNESS, Jan. 4.—(From our own Correspondent.)
—On Friday last, the Gassamer tender sailed for Woolwich with men for the Alban steamer. She returned on Saturday with the Myrilo steamer, which arrived here that day to convey the remains of the late lamented Admiral Sir Edward Brace to Portsmouth. This melancholy duty, however, was put off till Tuesday, when the remains of the gallant (Micer were conveyed on a gun-carriage, drawn by a party of men belonging to the Camperdown from Admiralty House to the steamer in the N. Camber, and accompanied by the Officers of the ships in commission in the Medway, the Military Officers of the depot, the Officers of the dock yards, a party of Marines, and a party of the 77th Regiment. The Camperdown fired minute guns during the procession and embarkation, and saluted the remains of the gallant Admiral (we annex the programme) on the sailing of the Myrtle with 19 guns. The same day the Moroury tender, Scarlett, Master, arrived from Portsmouth, and next morning sailed for Woolwich. Yesterday the Vestal, 26. Captain Charles Talbot, and Larne, 18, Commander W. Brisbane, were discharged from the Basin; they will sail very shortly. In barbour-Campeteluwn, Ocean, Raven, Speedy, Larne, and African steamer.

PROGRAMME of PROCESSION at the EMBARKATION of the REMAINS of VICE-ADMIRAL SIR E. BRACE, K.C.B., On Theoring, 2d January, 1std.
Commander J. W. D. Brabane, Director of the Procession. Guard composed of Marines of "Camputdown."

Band.

Admiral's Coxewain Admiral's Office-keeper bearing tword.

Licutement of Captain E. B. Tining Licutement of Camperdown."

Madical Attendants.

"Camperdown."

Chaptains

PALS-BRARRES

Commander R. H. Fieming

Lientenant-Colonel Sir F. Smith, Knight, K.H.

Colonel Sir T. Wilshire, Bart., A.C.B.

Captain F. E. Loch. COLLIN.

PAR-BEARES.

COPPIN.

PASL-BRABERS.

Commander G. G. Burton.

Col. B. Laurence, C.B.

Captain Charles Taibot.

Captain Peter Fisher.

Chief Mourner—Lieutenant Hall, R.N.

Admiral's Blaff.

Civil Officers of Dockyards, and of Ordnance Department.

Seemen of the "Camperdown."

Quarter-dock Petry Officers, R.N.

Bubaliserus of Army, and Maten of Navy,

Warrant Officers of Ward-room rask.

Lieutenauts of Kavy and Captains of Army.

Majurs of Army and Commanders of Navy,

Waptains of Navy and Colonels of Army.

Commodore W. H. Shureff, supported by a Lieutenant, R.N.

Millyond Haver, Jan. 3.—(From our own Corres
condent.)—On Monday last sailed the Camel and Roches
re lighters for Plymouth, having on board the furniture, ter lighters for Plymouth, having on board the furniture, horses, &c., belonging to Mr. Master-shipwright Edye, lately removed from Pembroke to Devonport dock-yard. The new system of check mustering was partially commath dat Pembroke on the 2nd inst. It appears to be magin, d at Pembroke on the 2nd inst. It appears to be fairerable to the workmen, but faint evidently require additional clerical services. The detachment of Marines are to be removed from Cardigan to Narbeth. The new 12-gan brigg constructed by the Surveyer, are rapidly proceeding with at Pembroke.

DRAL, Jan. 4.—(From our sum Correspondent) by Dec. 29, 1843—H. M.'s steamer driet came to anchor other than the surveyed to Decar in the area of the M.'s started.

revenue cutters, Lion and Experiment, run into the Downs for shelter; several vessels have arrived from the river and anchored in the Downs. Jan. 1, 1844—A great many homeward bound vessels have arrived, took pilots off Dral and proceeded for the river; sailed, H.M. a revenue cut Lion and Experiment, and several of the optward bound vessels to the west, the wind having vermed suddenly round from south to north. 2d-All the outward-bour sessels sailed from the Downs to the west : one of H.M.'s steamers, with the remains of Sir E. Brace on board passed through the Downs to the west about 3.30 r.m. 3d—One of H.M.'s schooners run through the Downs to the east at nightfull; an American barque, coal laden, got on the Brake this evening in working through the Guil stream and has sunk; crow saved by one of the Deal boats. H.M.'s revenue cutters, Lion and Experiment, sailed from the Downs to the west.

DEFFFORD, Jan. 1.—(From our own Correspondent.). The new mode of musicing the workwen belonging to this yard with tickets, commenced on Monday the lat-This plan was first used in the engineering department in Woolwich yard, but has been improved upon by the storekeeper of that yard; it is now in use in all the yards with the exception of the victualling departments. The Angelina transport is ordered to be paid out of the Service. The Prince George transport is still unloading the unserviceable stores which she brought from Ascension. Jupiter freight-ship has completed ber cargo of Naval stores for Malta. Diadem treight-ship is loading for Trincomalee. Warblington freight-ship is loading with victualing and Naval stores for Gibratter.

WOOLWICH Jan. 1.—The Gladiator, a fine first-class steam-vessel, is ordered to be commenced to-day, and the shipwrights will be employed by task and job work; and as the greater part of her tunhers have already been converted, it is expected also will be ready for leunching in about three mouths from this period. Two new ste vessels are to be built at Deptford, one to be named the Spitfire and the other the Porcupine.

Woolwich, January 5 .- The Prometheus et .- v., cu down the river from Means. Seaward's, at Limehouse where she has undergone a thorough refit, and it is expected she will shortly be communioned at Woolwich.

The keel, or rather part of the keel, of a first-rate vessel of war, was recently dug out of the bed of the river Thames, a short distance from the Warrior convictship. It was nearly two feet in thickness and upwards of 20 teet long. No person alive at Woolwich remembers the loss of a vessel of that magnitude opposite the Royal Arsenal, but many have heard their parents state that a first rate ship of war was wrecked near the spot where the part of the keel was found. This relic has been sold with other old wood.

OHATHAM .- Extensive alterations are contemplated in the Dockyard for erecting foundries, in order to render the establishment more efficient. The copper for sheathing vessels will then be rolled here, whereas at present it is brought from the Portsmouth Dockyard. The drill shop, where all the iron used in the yard is drilled, and which was built about three years ago of wood, in the form of aplean-to against the engine-house, in a very temporary manner, is now being pulled down piccemes! and rebuilt substantially with brick.

W : have received letters from Valparsiso, dated on the 23d of September last, by which we learn that the French have reintorced their squadron in the Pacific with the heavy frigates I. Uranie and Danae, and another was hourly expected from Brest, thus making four large frigates, braide three smaller ones, in those seas. The Polynesian Islands were to be under the command of a

Commodore (Brust), with his broad pendant in 2. (Aming and he is also appointed Governor of the Marquesas, and Commissioner to the Queen of Ouheite. mander-in-Chief of the French squadron is Rear-Admiral Du Petit Thouare, who has his flag in La Reine Blanche, of 60 guns, and will have altogether four first-class frigates, three small frigates, or, as they style them, corvettes, of 30 guns each, and four sloops-of-war end two large steamers, under his command. The Vindictic was on her way to England from Otaheite; but on Captain Nicolas finding, on his arrival at Valparaiso, that these reinforcements to the French squadron had arrived in the Pacific, he at once determined on remaining upon the station until he could hear from Rear-Admiral Thomas. The Carrefort was still at the Sandwich Islands, whither the Commander-in-Chief had gone. The Champion sailed from Valparaise on the 7th of September, to join the AdmiraL ' The Sutellite had sailed for England with a freight. The Salamander was at Valparano with the Vindiction. The Fantons was daily expected from Rio. The Basilish was gone to the Admiral.

The Greyhound R. cruiser, Licut. David Dooley, Com mander, whilst pursuing her voyage from Cromarty to Leith, on the 1st instant, encountered off Aberdeen heavy weather, wind from N. and W.; and during a heavy gall
off the land, about cirkt write, she fell in with some shiking off the land, about eight miles, she fell in with some flahers men in a very exhibited state, 33 in number, who had left Aberdeen in nine boats for the fishing. When met with,

overy hope had well nigh left them; they were got safely on board the Greyhound, many of them being obliged to be parbuokled on board of the chaiser, the greater part being above 85 years of age. The bosts were taken in tow, though two were obliged to be cut away, the sea increasing, and the boats being sunk at the tow-rope. The greatest praise is due to Lieut. Dooley and the Officers and crew under his orders on this occus don; and it is hoped that the Lords of the Admiralty may become acquainted with, and duly reward conduct so meritorious.

VESELS PAID DEF IN 1845,-Howe, 120, Capt. R. Smart; Impregnable, 104, Capt. T. Format; Rodney, 92, Capt. R. Maunsell; Thunderer, 84, Capt. R. Pring; Vanguard, 80, Capt. D. Dunu; Endymion, 44, Capt. Hon. F. Groy; Druid, 36, Capt. H. Smith; Herald, 26, Capt. Joseph Nius; Iris, 26, Capt. R. Munday; Magi-Pavourite, 18, Com. T. R. Sulivan; Grecian, 16, Com W. Smyth; Lily, 16, Com. G. Baker; Partridge, 10, Lieut. Com. J. T. Nott; Persian, 16, Com. T. R. Edga; Pylades, 18, Com. L. S. Tindal; Satellite, 18, Com. Gambier; Terror, 7, Com. F. R. M. Cronier; Tortolas, atoretic Martin Com. J. Wood, Tortolas, 410. ship, Master-Com. J. Wood; Tweed, 20, Com. H. D. C.
Douglas; Waterwitch, 16, Lieut.-Com. H. Matson;
Jupiter, troop-ship, Master-Com. G. B. Hoffmeister;
Cyclops, steamer, Capt. H. T. Austin; Alban, steamer,
Lieut.-Com. John Jeayes; Lucifer, steamer, Capt. P. Beechy; Promethous, stammer, Lieut.-Com. F. Liener, Stromboll, steamer, Com. W. Louis; Sydenham, steamer, Lieut.-Com. W. Cruzier; and Heaste, steamer, Com. J. Ward: making a total of 39 vessels, of which 5 are line. of-battle ships, 5 frigates, 22 sloops-of-war, and other oraft, and 7 steam-vessels.

SHIPE COMMISSIONED IN 1843 .- 1 line-of-battle ship. 8 frigates, 12 sloops-of-war, and 13 steemers (total, 34), viz.:—Albion, 90, Capt. N. Lockyer; Castor, 36, Capt. Charles Graham; Fox, 42, Capt. Sir H. M. Blackwood; Fiaguard, 42, Capt. J. A. Duntze; Conway, 26, Capt. R. Fair; Iris, 26, Capt. R. Munday; Tyne, 26, Capt. W. N. Glascock; Vestal, 26, Capt. C. Talhot; Eurydice, 26, Glascock; Vestal, 20, Capt. C. Talhot; Eurydice, 20, Capt. G. O. Elliot; Bracer, 16, Com. A. Reid; Satellite, 18, Com. R. H. B. Rowfey; Scelark, 10, Com. T. L. Gooch; Star, 10, Com. R. J. W. Dunlep; Alert, 10, Com. C. J. Boaanquet; Espoir, 10, Com. A. Morret; Helena, 16, Com. Sir C. Ricketts; Hyaciath, 18, Com. F. Scott; Larne, 18, Com. J. W. D. Brisbane; Modeste, 18, Com. T. Baillis; Snipe, 2, Lieut.-Com. G. Raymond Nersus, atore-ship, Master-Com. F. W. Hatemen; Pens lope, 22, steamer, Capt. W. Jones; Cyclops, 6, steamer apt. W. P. Lapidge ; Gleaner, atsamor, Com. C. G. Robinson; Hydra, stramer, Com. H. B. Young; Alban, steamer, Lieut.-Com. W. P. Crozier; Hecate, steamer, Com. J. P. Bower; Corniorant, steamer, Com. G. T. Gordon; Dwarf, steamer, Lieut.-Com. E. Nicholis; Plamer, Lieut.-Com. C. J. Postle: Hermes, atcamer, Lieut.-Com. W. Carr; Fluto, atcamer, Lieut.-Com. J. Jeaves; Stromboli, steamer, Hon. G. Plunket; and Virago, atcamer, Commander G. G. Otway. H.M.S. Wassertz, — Liebon, Doc. 20.—The surgeon of this able new for this next posted on Saturday

of this ship, now in this port, was buried on Saturday last at the Praseres Cemetery, in this city. The unfortunate deceased was in perfect health and vigour a few days ago. While dissecting a corpse at the Hospitel of St. Joseph he accidentally cut his finger? the wound festered and inflamed, a gangrone soon came on, and in less

than a week he was a corpus himself.

The completion of the magazines of a first-rate and 84-gun ship, according to the plan directed by the Lords of the Admiralty, has been accomplished at Portsmouth and the improvement bids fair to be one of the most perfect and efficient that can be resorted to, and reflects great credit on Sir Thomas Hastings and the parties who have been carrying their Lordships' plan into effect. The subject is of the deepest importance as regards the security of the lives of all on board, and the preservation of the ship from the terrific effect that may b e produced by the shells recently introduced into the Service. It is now well-known that powerful steamers like the Penelope. armed with the shot and shell guns, have the facility taking any position they may deem expedient over sailing ships; hence the great importance of this improvement in the magazines, which are now so placed that the upper part or crown is about six feet under water, and protected at the sides by water and other means, that it amounts almost to an impossibility that the explosion of a shell can affect the internal part of the magazine.

The Firebrand steam frigate is to be commissioned immediately. She is likely to prove one of the fastest steamers in the service. During her passage from the river to Thetamouth she best the Cyclops, three miles an hour. The Cyclops, however, had all her stores on board, and, consequently, had a deeper dimmersion in the water

than the other, and her engines are only of 320 horse power, whereas those of the Firebrand are of 430 horse power, although both vessels are of the same closs. first and one of the most important improvements in marine steam-engines was made by Meants, Scaward and Co., in the introduction of the Gorgon, or direct action engine, into the Cyclops, as that vessel has now engines of 320 borse power and 350 tons of coal in a space that was formerly occupied by sugmes of only 220 home power and 250 tons of coal. In fitting the engines of the Firebrand they have effected a further improvement, by which also can carry engines of 430 horse power, and 450 tons of coal, in a space eighteen feet less than that originally required for engines of 220 horse power and 250 tons of coal. This is in consequence of the introduc-tion of tubular hollers, which are not half the weight, and do not require half the space of the buildra upon the old plan, and therefore allow of a considerable reduction of the engine-room, with an additional quantity of fuel and an increase of power. Another important accountage gained by this improvement is in the geduction of the consumption of the fuel, see the Freebrand's engines require very little more that helf per horse power than the smaller engines of 220 horse power in the Medea, Salomander, Phenia, &c. When these vessels undergo a repair, there will be no difficulty in the adaptation of the tubular boilers to the old engines, which the Admiralty will, no doubt, cause to be done, for the experiment has already been made in the ""cometheus, by which a space of nine feet has been added to her accommodation.

THE SLAVE TRADE. - Nt. Petersburg, 110: 16. Conformably to the first article of the treaty concluded and signed at London on 8th (20th) Dec., 1841, between Russia, Great Britain, Austria, and Prussin, for the total suppression of the slave-trade, the Russian Government has delivered the first license to English cruisers, by which those cruisers are authorised, in the sens, where the reviprocal right of search may be exercised, to search and detain, according to the said treaty, morehautmen sailing under Russian colours, which are suspected of being con-corned in that trade, or of being fitted out for their purpose, or of having carried on that trade during the voyage on which they were stopped by the English cruivers. These licenses, signed and scaled by the Bussian Board of Admiralty, are drawn up in the Russian, Lingtish, Gexman, and Swedish languages. The ornivers authorized to exercise the right of search are to use a particular signal, which has been agreed upon by the contracting parties who signed the treaty of 8th (20th) December.

THE SLAVE-TRADE .- Sierra Leone, Sept. 23, 1811 ... The Brazilian brig Furia, a prize to the Spy, has arrived with 530 slaves. She is a very fine vessel. Nov 27.—Two prizes have come up, the Independence, 199 tone, ilian brigantine, taken by the Madagasear, and saw condenned; and the Tenerario, Brazilian built, taken by the Rapid, at Bermuda, with 290 slaves. There was a schooner coming up, taken by the Madagastar. The Senator transport left this on the 23d of November with 130 emigrants for Trinidad.

130 emigrants for Trinidad,
Paren Monny,—The Officers and company \$\frac{1}{6}\$11.MY frost, on 17th Jan. next, will be paid at No. 41, hotto-affatron is conjunt their proportions of bounty-money for the undermediated at their proportions of bounty-money for the undermediated approximation of bounty-money for the undermediated approximation of their proportions of bounty for Act of Parliament 1 - Britishukkon,—Bistonia readilest, agreeably in Act of Parliament 1 - Britishukkon,—Bistonia (34, 120 for 1 their Clam, 201, 420 for 1 their Clam, 201, 420 for 1 their Clam, 201, 50 for 1 their Clam, 41, 120 for 1 their Clam, 42, 120 for 1 their Clam, 43, 1 the 3\frac{3}{2}\tau, 3 for 1 their Clam, 42, 1 the 3\frac{3}{2}\tau, 1 their Clam, 43, 1 the 3\frac{3}{2}\tau, 1 their Clam, 41, 1 their Clam, 42, 1 their Clam, 41, 1 their Clam, 42, 1 their Clam, 41, 1 their Clam, 42, 1 their Clam, 42, 1 their Clam, 41, 1 their Clam, 42, 1 their Clam, 41, 1 their Clam, 42, 1 their Clam, 42, 1 their Clam, 42, 1 their Clam, 42, 1 their Clam, 43, 1 their Clam, 41, 1 their Clam, 42, 1 their Clam, 42, 1 their Clam, 42, 1 their Clam, 43, 1 their Clam, 43, 1 their Clam, 44, 1 their Clam, 44, 1 their Clam, 41, 1 their Clam, 42, 1 their Clam, 41, 1 their

expectedly, on board the Quern, and exercised the shio's company at night quarters until 14 o'clock.

We learn from the Meden, which was lying at Matri on 5th inst., that the Kakithian expedition had made no further discoveries of importance beyond the exception of a higg tomb, weighing to less thus twelve tous, the chief destars of which being the three-headed ishulous wonster of Lycia, spokes of by Humer, has been called the Chinaris toust, and which was short being divided lifts quarters, to facilities to removal. The Meden's Officers and men were all healthy, but there had been two set three case of fever amongst, the exceptions, and que accuma of the came of Sutton had fallen a victim to the climate. Captain Warron had just returned to Matri from the valley of Rathids, Mich he from time to time vitueto see that all is going on sight.

Incomber 97.—The Alestosteamer arrived here from Aleanadria this morning, bringing the Overland Ladia Maji, despatched from Hombay by Victual vicamer, in the let December.

A MEMORIAL OF THE WAR. IN AVA.

[From the Inited Service Monthly Magnetic for Jesuary.]

In 1824, in consequence of long and repeated aggressions on the territories of the India Company by the Burmene, it was resolved on by the Governor-General in Council, at Calcutte, that an expedition should be sent against that ampire; and Rangoon was selected as the point of attack.

The authorities of India, Though the Burmese Empire horders on their own, were entirely ignorant of all statistic and necessary knowledge of this country, particularly as to the time, length, and effects of its mouseon; which ought the time, length, and effects of its monsoon; which ought to regulate the operations of Armies in tropical climates, so as to send an Army at the preper time of year, with materiel and equipment necessary to contend with the difficulties to be overcome in its operations.

(The different races composing the necessary to contend with the

(The different races composing the population of the Burmose Empire, are an active, sthetic, and brave people, whine habits are totally different from the quiet and indulent people of India; they are also a shrewd, well-informed, and quick-minded nation, that to be contended. with successfully required not only the physical power of European troops, but a steady and well-organised mind in the man selected to conduct the Army against them.

It is necessary to make the foregoing statement, to understand that the expedition was sont from India, at the very time of year when its energies were to be paralysed; and without those necessary powers to contend against the wants and difficulties to be met with on its landing, except the redeeming one,—the great and important one,—the selection of its Commander, Major-Gregers Sir A. Campbell, whese mind, full of resources, —whose indomitable spirit of all occasions,—whose example and his sharing in all difficulties retrieved all, and infused a spirit into the force under his command, which for two years never left it, and who at last overcame the brave and obstinate defence of his adversaries, to the dietating, at the door of the capital of the Burmese Empire, a police as honourable to his Army as it was advantageous a pickee as honourable to his Army as it was advantageous to his country, as by this Treaty he obliged them to edic those provinces building on the territories of India, whose aggressions had adsafganed the war, as well as making the King of Ava pay dw willion sterling towards its expenses. Sir A. Campbell drived before Rangoon about the middle of May, 1834; and two days after its capture the monsoon set in, which continues, with very little inter-

monsoon set in, which continues, with very little intermission, for five motifies.

On the assault of Rangoon the Burmese authorities had obliged the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood to

colliged the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood to move into the country diving before them the cattle, and taking with them all kinds of provisions. The Army possessed only the grands on which it lay, and depended entirely on its Committeriat, little prepared by the Indian Gogernment for such disposals.

It was not a matter of opinions but a decided impossibility, after the raigs had set in, for the Army to advance up the country around, a jungle and solvablete swamp; the river rushing towards the ocean at eight or ten miles an hour against our boats, and increased to the overflowing of its banks, and inundating the country around.

The enemy had only retreated, and were shortly relatored to an Army of between 30,000 and 40,000 mm, and commenced their poculiar system of whefar by throsymp arrong field-works, which were called Stockades.

These stockades formed at intervals a half-circle around the British Army, and some of them approached as near at a shout three miles only.

it it shout three miles only.

Sir A. Campbell was not the soldier to allow this quietly Sir A. Campbell was not the soldies to allow this questly to proceed. Day after day, week after week, were the troops in action, assaulting and destroying their works. The nights were often occupied by repelling their attacks by water with fife-rafts and was beaut, which kept the Navy is haussed as the Army, in proher him the numerous and valuable transport shipping, See, from destruction. Such was the valour of these people, that they often defended their works with an obstimery us to contend hand as hand such this European soldies.

defended their works with an obstinuely as to contend hand to hand with the European golder.

Privations from want of good and sufficient tood, constant action with the enemy under heavy while, both by land, and water, wet clothing, and expected quarters, brought on sickness, and the Army suffered drandfully. Yet she cheerful countenance, the constant sharing in all its difficulties, whether of eighting or starving, of its Com-

mander,—all was borne with calmness and fortitude. And the writer of this menuir well knows that several opinious in high quarters of the Army ware held of the propelety of leaving the country; and Sir A. Campbell would have been justified in so doing;—that the perseverance in and subsect of the war were all his own.

These increasant attacks were at last terminated by the almost magical appearance, before the lines at Rangeon, of, an intrenched Army, to the amount of more than \$0,000 men. It was welcomed with thinkfulness by \$ir A. Campbell, who, though his Army was saile wasted.

A. Campbell, who, though his Army was addy wasted and weakened by sickiness, repelled the attacks of this multitude around him for several days with complete aucress, until his own dispositions for a general attack on his part were made, when after a severe contest he defeated them, and relieved himself from further eggreccion.

aggression.

This wonderful dissemblure alone of such a best by a cickly Army, not neglecting in effective men a tenth of its enemies, had it sheen appreciated of it so merited, would have placed of A. Campbell schere all his Army expected he would have taken his seat.

The great object of the expedition, and the one nearest the heart of Sir A. Campbell, was to proceed up the country, and finish the war at its capital; and all his energies were directed to its accomplishment. In December, 1824, about never months after the arrival of the Army at Ranguon, and the effects of the monsoon having subsided, Sir A. Campbell made his arrangements to more.

The late doings in India have made England familiar with what is expected to be necessary for the moving of an Indian Army—of the tens of thousands of camele, buillooks, &c. &c. &c. With the Army at Rangoom, on the noint of proceeding through an empire for 700 miles against an active, brave, and intelligent enemy, in a climate, from the heavy daws at night, lowering the fulckativer to 53° in the morning, and a tropical sun raising it on the same day to upwards of 90° in the shade, the means of this Army consisted of about freety elethe means of this Army consisted of about twenty ele-phants, that carried an insufficiency of slight tents for the men, and some unbroken bullocks sent from Calcutta. Sir A. Campbell, the Commander-in-Chief of this Army, had a Bengal Subaltern's tent; the Officers, of whatever rank, had Goork's tents, and many Officers to tent. Commanding Officers of regiments had one bullock only, which was the extent of the means of carriage to all other Regimental Officers.

To do justice to the indefatigable exertions up to his

leaving Rangeon, and on his progress up the country, to the termination of this war, would be to write a volume, and therefore the writer of this manuck is at a loss how so to condense it as to make it intelligible, and show the

so to condense it as to make it intelligible, and show the admirable qualities of this, he may say, great and excellent man, Sic A. Campbell.

The Army left Rangoon for its progress up the country in two divisions, about the middle of December, 1824. One, a water division, whose arrangements were under the direction of the Officers and seamen of the Royal Navy ; in which were embarked a respectable force, with stores and supplies for the whole Army. The land division formed the other, under the eye of Bir A. Campbell, who, in fact, directed the operations of the

whole, as the two divisions were to be in communication as much as the country would allow of it.

It may be here remarked that the opinions, again, of several Officers of this Army of rank ware, that the Army with such means would never keach twenty miles

from Rangoon, at A garrison was left at Rangoon, which had charge of that part of the country, the large transport shipping, and the port, to receive and bold the supplies sent from India, and at convenient opportunities to forward them to the Army. The ment remained here. The head of the Commissariat Depart-

The commencement of Sir A, Campbell's operations were infortunate. The water party his to attack a very atroug position on the banks of the largereddy, held by about-suxteen thousands men, under a Burmese General of high remutation. The arrange of high remutation. nhout-sixtuen thousand men, under a Burmess General of high reputation. The attack was repulsed, with a heavy loss of British soldiers. Six a. Campbell, conceiving the force he had assigned audicing for the capture of this post, had proceeded on his maste a boastkeralls dintance beyond Donebu, the name of the enemy's position, and on the opposite bank of the giver. . On regioning the information of this desates, his saw at some he must retrace his steps, cross the river, and reduce Donebu. Here was another and important distance where his attackness of purpose, but crossing this noble river; Irrawaddy, measuring from helf-a-mile to five miles from the broad, with his always for childways for with the Irrawaddy.

The route of the land division to the backs of the Irrawalds took it deep into the country, and dway from the patter party, as the Rangoon siver into the irrawaddy mide a long detaut round the country, and interretinable for the mainty on the banks, and interretied by white sticking, that the Rection that the division on the interretied by white sticking, that the Rection that the divisions on the interretied by mainty take the mainty and interretied by mainty that the parties beyond Donebu.

a few quall boats only at his disposal, but by his inde-fatigable exercions, night and day, in forming raits, and other means, the passage was accomplished, to the astonial-meant of every one, on the fourth day. In four days more he was exempted in front of the left flank of days more he was encomped in front of the left flank of the enemy's position; repulsed two very formidable sallies, accompanied by their war-elephants; directed the flotilis to force its passage past the stockade, adding it by his own attack, that the enemy, atruck by his energetic measures, abandoned their position in the night, their Commander being killed during the bombardment. Sir A. Campbell, baving the sid of his flotilis, soon re-crossed the river to its left bank, which was the course of the march of the Army, and pursued his route for Frome, which he reached without further opposition which the letter and of March.

Prome, which he reached wit about the latter end of March.

about the latter end of March.

The capture of this large and populous city completed about half his labours, being about 280 miles from Rangoom. Its position and advantages enabled him to place his Army in the most comfortable quarters it had occupied since its arrival in the country. The irresistible enemy, the monsoon, was to commence again in a few weeks. The exertions of the Army through this long march, bere as it was of equipment, required repose; but the great reason for halting here was, that all the necessary supplies, as they were exhausted, could only be recruited from the depots at Rangoon, conveyed up the river. from the depots at Rangoon, conveyed up the river, through the greatest labour and exertions, against its atream, with a vigilant enemy on its banks.

[The farther proceedings of the Army will be given in

our nest?

THE PERNCH ARMY.

THE PERNCH ARMY.

The practice which prevalls in this country of purchasing commissions in the Army, is wholly unknown in France. All enter by the same door, namely, by voluntary chilistment, or by conscription, as privates. The idea of a person entering the Army a full-fledged Officer, as with us, strikes the French as ridiculous. Hence it is that so many of the sons of the first families in France are to be found in the ranks, living on the same scanty and homely fare, sleeping in the same beds, and submitting in all respects to the same privations, as the sons of the poorest peasants.

poorest peasants.

Freugh soldiers are poorly paid. The Officers receive but a very small allowance compared with the pay received by the Officers in the Englishearmy. The pittance of the privates is also small,—so small as hardly to be credited in this country. A Colonel in the Cavalry only receives 2751, per annum; a Colonel in the Infantry, 2501.; a Captain in the Infantry of the first class, 1441.; and a Captain of the second class, 1201. The various grades of other Officers are paid in the same proportion. But the allowance of the private is still more miserably small. Nominally he receives fourpence-halfpenny per diem, but in reality not more than three-halfpence are available to him for packet-money. From his allowance one penny is deducted for the purpose of forming a small fund out of which he may supply himself with the requisite linen, stockings, and other little srticles, such as shaving and washing materials. Three-halfpence are withheld for his food, which is always taken in mess. Another halfpenny is taken from him for some other purpose, which was mentioned to me by one of the soldiers, but it has escaped my memory. So that, after all these deductions are made, he has no more than three-halfpence per diem

to keep in his pocket.

How, it will be asked, does the French soldier contrive to manage on so small a sum? He could not manage at the manage on so small a sum? He could not manage at all were it not that he has, in most cases, some other means of replanishing his pockets. The French soldiers are not, as with us, the refuse of society,—men, whose prolligate habits have driven them into the Army; they are mostly the sons of farmers and tradesmen in easy circountinger, and their parents, in the majority of cases, anguly them with pocket-money during the period of their service.

You cannot walk the streets of Paris without perceiving that they are a much superior class of persons to our soldiers. You see intelligence in their toos, and what the French call style in their manner. persons to our soldars. Tou see intelligence in their manner, those, and what the French call style in their manner. When not on duty, you see them in twos and threes in the streets, and at public places, walking arm-in-arm logather. Many of them are great readers, and others are arising a large painting by one of the first masters; and so well was it done, that none but an artist could have discovered any difference between the topy and the original. The French soldiers are only allowed two meals a day. The first, or breakfalt, is at nine in the morning; and the other, or dimer, is at five in the afternoon. Both meals after nearly the same; they consist to soon, ment, whethelds, and brown bread. On every fifth day there are no mean distance, but simply postatoes that rice. No beer or either allowed: that direct is had water, with about a light of a allowed: that direct is had water, with about a light of a allowed: that the results a triply is not be noted of allowed: the original of the continuous and the process of the postation of the matter with a single or allowed. The process of the street of the sound of the street of the process of the postation of these distances are the process of the particle of the street of the particle of the street of the particle of the continuous sections and the process of the particle of the street of the particle o

his discharge, and is free to go where he pleased. Some of them, probably one out of every six or seven, re-enter the Army by voluntary enlistment: the others, in nearly the Army by voluntary enlistment: the others, in nearly every instance, return to their native place. These who re-enter the Army by voluntarily enlisting, do so for periods of two or four years. Me for two years, the saldier receives a bounty of 22 france: if for four years, a bounty of 44 france, and the addition of a penny per diem to his pay. Not more than 5000 to 6000 men enter the Army every year by voluntary enlistment; but in time of war, or when war was expected, from 40,000 to 50,000 have been known to enlist in the king's service.

The discipline of the French Army is not so rigid as ours: the barbarous practice of flogging is unknown in France. The greatest offence which a soldier can commit France. The greatest offence which a saldier can commit is that of insulting his superior: to strike an Officer subjects the offender to the punishment of death.

Perhaps the greatest inducement to soldiers to re-enter

remaps the greatest indusement to seven years, is to be found in the estainty of promotion according to a fixed scale, graduating with a soldier's length of asswics. I need not enter into the details of the steps by which a private soldier can rise to the highest rank in the Army: it may be enough to state that he who remains a certain length of time in the Service, and conducts himself with pro-pricty, may reasonably hope to reach the numerit of Mill-

the French Army, as in ours, length of service, or wounds received in battle, entitle to a pens ion. In a time of peace, 30 years' service are required to entitle to a pension; but in a time of war, 15 years saffice. Every two years' service in the colonies count as three. The t rate of pension for a common soldier is 200 france, or 87. per annum; and the highest rate is 300 france, or 12/. a year. The scale varies, as a matter of course, with the different ranks in the Army. The widows and children of all who die in battle receive about a fourth part of what their husbands or fathers would have been entitled to receive. A small pension, rarely exceeding 5% per annum, is also settled on the widows of pensioners.

The French are a Military people. This would be suf-

ficiently apparent, had we no other evidence on the point than is involved in the fact that the Army of France is little short of 400,000, being more than four times the amount of the English Army; and everything which can be done has been done by the state to foster the Military spirit. The public buildings in Paris are crowded with pictures of battles in which the French Army has been successful, and with trophies of its victories over the foes of France. The palace of Versailles affords an instance of the former, and the Hospital of Invallde furnishes an instance of the latter. Much as you meet with in Versailles to excite your wonder and occupy your attention, there is nothing strikes you more forcibly than the number of pictorial representations of engagements in which the French have been successful. You had no idea before that so many battles had been fought since nation began to war against nation. And as the French appear vic-torious in every conflict, one who knew no better would be apt to conclude that they had never known what it was to sustain a defeat, or even to meet with a temperary reverse. You reproach yourself for not remembering that you had ever heard of one-half of the battles which are thus commemorated as having been gained by the superiority of French prowess. You inquire into the matter, and, in many instances, find that what the artist has converted into some great Military achievement was ac malg-nificant an affair as to be wholly unworthy of actice. Of this there can be no question, that the future historian will do no more than make a mere passing allusion to many of the Military events the remer nbrance of which is thus to be perpetuated on canvass, while in many more instances the page of history will make no mention of them at all.

In the Hospital of Invalids, again, you see hundreds of the flags which the French took from their enemics, from the commencement of Napoleon's career, down to the recent triumphs of the French arms in Algiers.

And, as if these memorials of the skill and courage of

the French were not sufficient to keep up the Military apirit in France, a marked attention is paid to soldiers in private seciety. The mere circumstance of wearing the habiliments of a Military man is a sure passport any-The mere circumstance of wearing the where, and renders the person a favourite in all compani The effect of all this is, to keep alive the Military spirit. We can thus account for the enger desire which the French nation show to runk into a war whenever their Government chances to come into collision with that of any other country. Paris and its People.

# Literary Nouces.

Maxwell's Mistery of the Rebellion in Ireland in the Year 1788. Illustrated by George Cruiksbank. Part I.

Baily & Co.

Wis are very glad that Mr. Maxwell has taken up the subject of the Irish Robellion of 1796; because, treated as he is likely to treat the events of that mamoriality respondents on the subject of Naval uniform, none have period, they cannot fall to illustrate the character of the account the present want of distinction between Captains

disaffected Irish, and to show the world what may be expected from the Rapeslers of the present day—especially if they should succeed in the attainment of their object. Mr. Maxwell commences his undertaining with a retrospective glance at the Franch Ravelution, and at the separation of the American Colonies from the parent State, as influencing as insertectionary feeling in Irisland; after which, he offers brief but spirited notices of the leading United Irishmen; and then describes the first Franch attempt at invasion in 1796. So far, the work promises extramely well; and we have no doubt of sixing it successfully perried through. Two of George Craikethank's elever ctokings are given with the present Part.

Studies of Sonsation and Sout;
Powns, by Ebenezes Jones. Fox.
A morngoodly volume to the eye, and strikingly varied in its contents. Poems more antithetical in character, with reference one to another, never met the public eye. Here we encounter an utter regardlessness, or non-com-Here we encounter an utter regardlessness, of non-com-prehension, of the charms of rhythm—the widdet and most uncouth extravagance of thought and feeling—the most extraordinary and fer-fetched terms of expression; and these are contrasted, in turn, by the most mellifuncte harmony, the gentlest grace, the awastest simplicity. Occasionally we meet with bold and startling imagery, and passages of thrilling power. We must offer a few detached lines to justify what we have said in censure :—

"Til her shoulders shiver and shrink with her delight."
"He would rush to grovel his being's makededt beteen."
"Her magnifidushty swift automatum."

"All pittlemly nakeding her, he bears."

"The struggling eyes of his fire-behooded face."

"The strugging eyes of an are-neacond tags,"
No comment cap here be necessary.
In these festive hours, a little sorig will not be deemed out of season. We still therefore permit her author to atone for the above," by the following " Song to the Rose;" we take it, not because it is one of the heet, but because it is one of the heet, but because it is one of the volume, and therefore best adapted to our space.

"Besutiful rose! a song for theb,
This thing mouth of June;
Thy rod buds brighten every tree,
And so my coul in tune,
Would carol thy beauty, star of the wildwood!
Image and joy of carviess childhood!

" I strive to sing, but mine eyes grow dim, I fray thy leaves away, And the music sinks to a mournful hyzes, For thy declining day; How shall I sing thee, atar of the wildward? Trembling and ead like betweening childbelod?

" Blowel' the melody, tlacker the string, Thise heart of beags I have won; And the delicate bude of thine inhermost glag. Are stripped, and stained, and—gone; How shall I sing then, star of the wild wood! Envished away like the joys of childhood!

Sheat the melody, broken the string,— Thy light is abad for ever,— The light is thed for ever,—

Never more may the shower fresh fragrancy bring;—
But the spirit would break to say "niver;"
Piercely I weep—star of the wildwood!

Uttorly lost like the joys of childhood!"

Here and there, in this volume, we find some little

uriencies which ought to have been expunged.

We strongly advise Mr. Jones, when he may next meditate publishing, to submit his MBB, to some sternly critical friend, not afraid to use the tomanewk. He has excellent stuff in him, and we wish not to see it encumbered by rubbish.

Punch; or the London Chartvari.

Wirm all that richness of humour and pungency of satire which had distinguished the causer portions of his career, Punch has just, with the close of the year, concluded his fifth volume. And what more can we see of a bowl-or a volume-of Panch, than that it is spirited, and strong, and sweet, delicately seld, and deliciously fragrant? All this it is; and we recommend it as a delightfully refreahing and inspiring dordial at all seasons.

# Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

THE CHINA MEDAL.
To the Editor of the Navel and Mitting Gazette,
Sin,—Having been asked by many of my friends if Sin,—Having been asked by many of my friends if I am the author of an article (littler) which appears in your paper of the 16th of last month, relative to the distribution of the modal intended to be given for service in China, and signed with initials similar to those of my name, I beg, without offering any opinion upon the subject, or doubting the possibility of there liaving been various other "T. B." " in that force, that you will do me the favour to say that I am and the price of that estimant the most the position of the article. in that force, that you was no and an &c., ath not the writer of that article—I am, &c.,
T. Bouaching, Capt., B. N.

Commanders, and Lieutenants, when without their conlettes? It may, 'perhaps, be said that they ought never to appear without them, but it is well known that book hu cont of the incorrections and expense, they frequently account of the incorrentence and expanse, they frequently do. Might not the same distinctive mark as a new need on the online of the different grades of Admirals be transferred to the shoulders of other Officers; the Lieutenants wenting one strap of gold ison across with shoulder, the Community was two, and Captains these. It would at least have the mark of not being very explanates.

BALIGE.

the marit of not being very explanates.

Bright States of the Naval and Military Sanctic.

Bright Was highly gratified come time since in observing that your widely circulated Paper was made the medium of some whealer remarks on the pecessity of suppressing the upchristian practice of dealing mo omen than been, and and written in representation and crouse of it, but so very little can be advanced in the extenuation of so heathen a practice, that it becomes, on reflection, a matter of astendament how ony civilized nation—and more particularly a professed moral nation, can, by the laxity of its penal code, teolify countenands its murderous continuation. It has become fashionable to rank dupling amongst the measury cylls of refined govery, and to counted the measury cylls of refined govery, and to counted the measury cylls of refined govery, and to counted and war; and while we affectedly deplore the self, counternance and applated by presence—but this is mawkish morality and rank hypocricy—we have not the councer to strike at the root of the evil, and crush the mischief by mereiful severity. I remember an anacolot—which, with your ciful severity. I remember an anacolot—which, with your morally and rank systems, we make not the rought to strike at the root of the evil, and crush the mischief by merciful averity. I remember an annodote—which, with your permission, I will relate—as indicative of the extreme absurdity, foily, and, in many instances, unfairness of the practice. A gentlemen, having a wife and large family obtaily dependent upon his life and daily exertions for support, and inadvertently given offence to a passionate young sten unincumbered with either of those sources of happiness and anxiety. He was called upon for honour able estimated invainable life spainst a comparatively worthing one. It fortunately happened that both seconds were nice of allowing the life, and perhaps the total rain of a large and anniable family, to be ascrifted at the bloody shrine of civilized henour. They therefore arranged that the young emisons runney, so we macripose at the photoly entitle of civilized henour. They therefore arranged that the young man was to meet ble second, and breakfest previous to going out on the ensuing morning: accordingly at the appointed hour he called upon his friend, whom he found appointed hour he called upon his friend, whom he found seated with a lady, surrounded by a numerous family; after some few minutes apent in the friendly intercourse of hospitality, his friend rose, and addressing the young man, said; the first wife and family of the men whose life you would have secrificed to your false motions of honour. When you are blessed with such ties as these, fir, your life will be equally valuable; till then, you are not upon a fair footing, and no han of honour would deshe an unfair advantage, and I decline to, act for you." The young man was so foreibly atruck with this remailer appeal, the justness of the objection, as well as his munifolly, that he frankly apologised, and the affair outed amicably.

folly, that he frankly apologised, and the affair onded amicably.

I have been engaged myself, Sir, many times as a ffend, always with the understanding that if I equid not arrange the differences amicably and honourably, that I declined further proceedings, as yet, I have been always fortunate emorgh to prevent bloodshed, and I do firmly believe that, except in cases of unpardonable outrage or heartless wielstion, an amicable settlement may be effected without a compromise of either honour or principle; and I think it will be found, Sir, that is most cases delay is not dengerous, for amongst the most vindictive and angry spirite. I have often observed that time and the reflection it bring tend much to humanise the feelings and prepare the miff-for the possibility of a reconciliation, even where the pe for the possibility of a reconciliation, even where the pofor the possibility of a reconciliation, even where the previous disposition to revenge has been bitter and deadly, and this induces me to think that the present beyon regards the time of a deel being fought after the quarter is wrong, and should be reversed. As the law at previous stands, the less time that clapses between the insulf and the meeting the more favourably does the law consider reaches the transfer of the law consider reaches the transfer of the law consider reaches the meeting the more favourably does the law consider reaches the transfer of the law consider reaches the reaches the law consider reaches the reaches the law consider reaches the law consider reaches the reaches the reaches the reaches the law consider reaches the reaches the reaches the reaches the reaches the law and la but, Sir, this must be wrong, for it instigates to such and deadly meetings while the passions are in a tunnit. and allows no time for reflection :- many a man has fall before the fames of the wine which incited to anger he evaporated, or the spirit of revenge has subsided-man-men. Sir, have been hurried by this law to adden so-violent deaths, when perhaps a few hours' reflection off-bate racalled them to a sense of the crime they we average recated them to a secretic might have be avoided. I do hope, hir, that the able pen of Un Anne Moldat may again be wielded in reproduction of this tone christian and damnable custom; to remedy it immediately and effectually I feel is impossible without some attingent and diagraphical punishment—a punishment more degrading than the refound of a challenge.—i am, dio. NAUTICE.
Canterbury, Junuary 1.
[We omit an aneodote too well known to require Repub-

tion -EA.1

E(Correspondence continued at page 16).

# Co Readers and Correspondents.

We regret the disappointment of many subscribers in Dublin and elsewhere, who could not obtain copies of our last weck's Paper.

'e shall be glad to hear from "G. H. C."—" A Friend

' neal week.

To "J. H. R." (Northampton).—Ambassadors h no authority to grant commissions in fereign Services. To " H. B." (Dublin).—We do not use diagrams, ay

without them the plans proposed would be unintelligible.

'Fair Play' (Dublin) states—" That am Ensign in the - Regiment, promoted from the ranks in with his corps ever since, has never done one day's duly us Officer of the day." He adds—" Can it be possible that a man would be promoted from the ranks who is unfit to perform the duties of a Subaltern ?" If our correident had authenticated his statement we would have invistigated the fuse.

An Old Subscriber," with reference to the remark we made a few weeks back, on the subject of floating the person in cases of shipursok, requests our opinion as to "which apparatus we consider the best adopted for this purpose, with a due regard to economy and portability."
We have already expressed & opinion that Pigot's in-

"vention is far superior to any her.
"A Constant Reader" writes..." In the event of Lieutenante and Sub-Lieutenante of the Regiments of House tenants and No-Lieutenants of the Regiments of Mouse-hold Canding and the Lieutenants of Infantry of the Line being associated together on Courts-Mertial, would the latter take their seats with the Lieutenants of the former according to the dates of their commissions, or with the Sub-Lieutenants?" With the Lieutenants.

Is a Lieutenant of the Line eliable to each anne with " Lieutenant of either of the three Regiments of House-hold Cavatry " Cortainty he is , and if this corre-spondent will refer to the London Gazetta of the 18th Aug., 1643, he will see that Lieut. Sir F. W. Sykes Bart., of the 97th Foot, exchanged with Lieut. E; V MacKinnon, of the 2d IAfe Guards.

.To "One Interested,"-The China medal has not yet

We do not see that any good could result from publish ing the latter of "Junius," unimadverting on the speech of Sir Hercules Palenham, with regard to the old 44th: at all events we must previously have, in confidence, the writer's name and address. We this day publish the ad-dress of Colonel Shelton, vindicating the conduct of the

Last night's Guzette announces the appointment of General Sir George Murray to the Colonylog of the Royals. We stated that the regiment would be thus dis-pared in our Guzette of the 23rd Dec., but were contraeled by a party professing to know more than ourselves. There is no truth in the report put forth that the dieted by a party profe

Coppand of the Nore has been offered to Vice-Admiral Sir William Hall Gage. Such an offer has never even been contemplated. The Command had not been filled up at the time of our solves to Press, and for the reasons stated last week, it would buildle to notice the many " guesses" virculated. The appointment will probably be decided on

circulates. The appointment was proving as uncount or early in the mening usek.

We are gratified to announce the promotion of Commander William Smyth (1837), lately commanding Grotian, to be Captain for meriturious service, particularly in the sapture of some unseels, in which he has aided in the sapture of some unseels, in which he has aided

in no less than sixteen instances.

# Naval & Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1844.

Tha subject which still engrosses the greatest attention of Naval men, is one which we commented on in our retrospect for 1842, namely, the advance which France is making in the orention of a powerful Steam Navy; and it is indeed a question which merits the most setions regard.

We'long ago exposed the policy which that country hed conceived in this respect, but we confess that we did not proceed the could have made so great a progress in the short time that has clapsed since that policy has been adonted.

By a recent atatement, which appeared in the French journal "La Presse," the number of armed Steamers come played and in progapus is described as 104; having an aggregate pawer of 25,000 horses; and the officia erports in the " Annales" confirm the statement. This fucludes the Meamers under the administration of the Post Office-(in facf the Packets)-amounting to between twenty and thirty vessels, of from 50 to 220 horses-power each, and of about 8700 horses-power in the directate.

. .

Comparing this with the Steam-vestels on our Navy List, eighty in unaber (or 106, including Packets under the Pendant) it presents no great disparity of numbers and any deficiency in this respect might be easily remedied, by arming the powerful vessels employed on the Atlantic line, and others belonging to private Companies. But it is the great progress that the French are making in steamers of the first-class that excites attention; for, whereas two years ago they had no vesselfof more than 220 horse-power—nor, as it has been stated, manufactories expable of producing engines of greater power-they have now two, Descartes and Vaulan, of 540 horses-power to be completed in 1844. and upwards of thirty of more than 300 horse-power, (in fact, two-thirds of the latter of more than 400 horses power), either launched or in progress; whilst their largest engines and produced at several establishments, besides their principal depot at Indret, all superintended by English machining.

It is true, that we have in progress, and to be com pleted next year, two yessels (the Watt and Terrible) of 800 horses-power, and the Penelope, in commission, of 650 horses-power i but, with these exceptions, there are few of our first-class steamers of more than 400 horsespower; and it will be alimitted that, leaving out of view the vessels already referred to, the French steam Navy as described in their official esturas, is superior to ours in some degree in point of horses-power-the true standard by which the efficiency of a steamer must be measured.

We have more than once expressed the opinion that for practical purposes in war, a larger number of vessels of small size will be found more efficient than a smalle number of greater power, although the aggregate power of each Fleet might be the same. The reason for this is, that it would multiply the means as well as the points of attack, and give many other advantages which will readily occur to Naval men; but this must be taken with a reservation. There is a law established and admitted in the theory of resistance to substances passing through fluids, that the resistance is as the squares of their diameter, whereas the power of substances to overcome the resistance is as the subset of their diameter. If this theory holds good in a body passing through water as well as satific men assert; then the vascel of the largest sine will have the greatest velocity, although her steam power is only comparatively as great as the smaller one; and as this advantage would enable her to overtake her weaker opponent, of course it would be in some cases fital to the latter.

We throw out these observations as worthy of consideration, at the same time maintaining the opinion we formerly expressed; because in future Naval battles, it is probable the etempers will act but as advanced squadrons to commence an action, until the ships of the line shall have approached sufficiently near, and therefore they can, when pressed, always retreat under cover of their line of battle, which would present too powerful a battery to be approached, particularly if these ships had some apparatus sufficient to impel them three or four knots an hour, and so keep in position. The importance of this subject is so great as to reader its discussion impossible in a single article; we shall, therefore, return to it bereafter. In the meantime we shall be gratified to find that an increased number of stenmers of the largest class is conetemplated in the forthcoming Navy Estimates.

Two elucere amity which now exists between the Kingdome of England and France has damped the arders of the Reneglers in Ireland, and cut them of from the hone they evidently cherished of finging in France sympathy and support in their attempts to read samuler the United Kingdom. The more calculating of the Repealers are evidently looking out for a loophole of escape, and we understand that within the last month there has been a great decrease in the Repeal rent. The "Times" lately observed that the danger was less than supposed, but we fear that however hopeless the cause of Repost has been rendered, by the Duke of Wellington's energy, and by the state of our foreign relations, that still there is a large

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mose of the Irish population ready and willing to try their strength with England, so maddened have the people in that unhappy country become by the harangues of O'Connell and the spiritual exhortations of the Priests.

We trust that no relaxation of exery exertion that can be made will be suffered through a false idea that the danger has passed away. The Army in Ireland is even at this moment a mere handful of men, and the most disastrous consequences would follow, if the precautions hitherto used for its better being able to hold the country should be naglacted. We would gladly hear of a large reinforcement being sent there prior to the State trials taking place.

Ws digrate a very considerable portion of our Gauette this week to the intelligence received from India, all tending to confirm the opinions we have over and over again expressed, that a war in the Punjaub is unavoidable; and that Lord Ellenborough is actively preparing to carry it on with vigour and ability.

An Army of Exercise is assembling at Agra, and the Governor-General was to proceed, at the end of November. at the head of another army, to the North-Western Provinces, invested with full powers to make peace or war by a special act of the Legislative Council. In the Punjaub, the Chiefe are disunited, the soldiers mutinous, and the provinces distracted by their fears, dreading an invasion from the Affghaus at Peshawur and of the British at Labore. Under such circumstances, there can be no doubt of the sound policy of our interference, and the seful result that must attend our arms.

The Army in Seinde, we grieve to say, is reported to be decimated by sickness. Out of 8,504 men, composing the garrisons of Hyderabad and Kurrachee, 3,500 were

Next week, we shall fully review the intelligence we this day publish; in the meanwhile, we may express our gratification at finding that our powerful contemporary. the Times, recognises not only the State policy, but the social philanthropy of those demonstrations which are intended to repress insurgent Amesrs, to control the Court of Lahore, and to intimidate the successors of Scindia, by a boldness and a rigour such as wrenched the acentre from the hand of Surajab Dowlah, stemmed the might of Hyder Ali, and crushed the marauding violence of the Mahrattas.

It is understood that negotiations are going on with the Nizam for the transfer of his regular troops to the service of the East India Company, and the fruitful valley of Bernr to be ceded for the purpose of maintaining them. This arrangement, if carried out, would in every respect be highly beneficial to the Madras Army.

WE have on more than one occasion endeavoured to draw attention to the manifest detriment to the efficiency of regiments caused by retaining weakly men in the Service. The wholesome regulation that provides for the discharge of all soldlers under three years' service who are inclinible from want of stamina, or from inantitude of body or mind, has been grievously overlooked of late years. Indeed, as far in we can learn, the regulation is scarcely acted on; and unless what is called "a medical case" can be made out, no men-be he a fool, or weak as a girl-is ever discharged. We know that great care is generally taken in the examination of recruits, but very frequently an over anxiety to complete a regiment returned from abroad, and the false feeling of good-nature in allowing individuals to benefit as largely in possible by the levymoney for recruits, have led to the introduction of many under-sized and weekly men into the Regiments of the Line. We again revert to this important subject at this beason, when men are about to be inspected by the General Officers for discharge. Let these who think we are repommending a new measure, instead of inviting attention to an old but much neglected regulation, see page 499 of Her Majesty's Regulations and Orders, where a Roturn is ordered of the inefficient.

Tak report gains ground that some modification of the law with orthogonal Militia will be introduced in the coming

sion of Parliament. We, however, have made in in quarters where information on this subject ought to exist. If any measure of the sort were contemplated, and we have good grounds for believing that as yet, at least, nothing has been determined on. It is, however, probable that the Militia may, in England, be enrolled, as this has not been done for very many years. Nothing would add more to our national power, as a Military people, than having a numerous Militia always ready to take the house duties of our regular Army. Were England suddenly called on to wage war, she has literally no Army availa -her foreign possessions drain to exhaustion the jew regiments she calls her Army. We, therefore, hope that our most constitutional Purce-the one viewed with as little jeniousy as the Navy-may be re-organized and rendered easily available for the defence of the country. We must be convinced by the briefest reflection; that since the power of steam has become in element of war, we are no longer in the position of insular encurity : our coasts are no longer invalnerable, and our noble Navy so longer the wooden walls of England in the sense they during the last great war with Napoleon. We shall have to look to our Militis on shore-for our Army is scattered over the globe-and to our Navy affect, for the defence of the United Kingdom at the beginning of the next war.

In our last, referring to the discreditable affair at New Zealand, we made a few remarks on some recent in stances of cowardice, which would seem to offer proof of the deterioration of the national character; this has led us to give the matter further thought, and to trace the effects to their causes. No one who takes the trouble to read our columns will imagine that we indulge in any political bias, and we put uside from us, with contempt, any idea that we wish to advocate the cause of one sention of the community against another. We must further comfort our readers with the avaurance that we do not mean to enter into the vesata questio of the Corn-laws, but only to show how its solution will bear on the interest of the profession whose cause we advocate.

It will be hardly denied that the "land we live in" and the bands that cultivate it form the main-spring of national atrength and prosperity; nor is it attempted to be denied that the manufacturing population has added both to the strength and riches of the country; had it not been for the wealth poured into the country by this channel, it would have Been impossible to have carried on the gigantic struggle in which we were engaged with the whole power of Buonaparteat the same time we can see no reason why this portion of the population should require the merifice of other interests for its sole benefit. A foreignen little acquainted with this country, into whose hands this controversy was placed, might reasonably imagine that agriculture and manufactures were the only two trades going in the country; that the whole population of England was divided between clod-brookers and cottonspinners; and both the parties who have engaged in this dispute seem to have come nearly to the same conclusion. It will be remarked that the efforts of the Anti-Corn-law League beyond their own circle are confined to making converts of certain farm-tenants, and within their own bounds to raising large sums of money for the avowed purpose of bribing electors !-- the rest of the world is no more noticed then if they did not exist.

Without entering into the merits or demerits of the Corn Laws, we have only to suppose the case of all, protection being taken from the Agricultural interest : the result would be the throwing up of forms, the impoverish ment of the landlerds-Amost of whose estates are already mortgaged, and to throw out of culture all the land of rent quality; the Longuers will then my, What great matter in all that ! these people have had their day ; but no thought seems to have been bestowed on the lai thrown but of employ! Probably that is an arrière pen sie of the manufacturers, who may easily imagine that this cause will materially boulet their great object, the leaving of wages. Some country gentlemen seem to facilitie thing of this state of allein light number that

the breading of stock. Lat us suppose, then, that all England was turned into a graning park, we might have super-excellent beef and mutton, and have Corn cheep from abroad; but then what is to become of the country population! Farms of this kind would only require an ox-drover, a shapherd, a swine-herd or two, and a few men for carrying out and spreading manure, and bringing in her. Where would the rest of the first population be either crammed into unhealthy manufactories, benished themselves by lighting up the country with fires. Then how the material of which our Armies are comprised would be deteriorated! It will be hardly necessary to make the comparison, it is so self-evident; but we may put the question: which is the best stiff to hake a soldier of, the man who is out in the open fields for twelve hours els days out of seven, expused to all weathers, and engaged in labour that increases his suimal powers; or a nan pent up in a close and braced room for 14, 15, or seek 16 hours, and engaged during that time in some alight and effections inbour that requires only practice and no bodily exertion?

We rather think that this Zonland appointen of British valour, and some of the craven acts in Allghanistan smell strong of the shop, or rether of the factory. Even our persentry, as it exists now, has been descriptated by the stilltarian and precise character of the age; the amuse ments and sports of the country have been discounts namend ; elugio-stick, quarter-staff, wrestling-malibbes, have all disappeared. We can recollect well, when, after divine service on Sanday, the lade of the village used to form orieldt-matches, and the clergyman gave his approving glance as he person along. Now such a healthy exhibition would be a dreadful eye-sore to pickly morality or pecuda-religion. Putting saids the whole dispute between the parties, the question is, shall a whole raral population be escribed to fill the pockets of manter manufacturers ! No word has been so greatly exaggirated in value as "Capital;" granting all the wonders it has done in canale, milways, &c., is there to be no bounds to accumulation? Who benefits by these darge fortunes gained by manufacturors? what advantages will any individual in the country, except those who succeed to it, derive from the eight millions left by Arkwright !-- have they added to the happiness or comfort of a single workman; or is the country benefited in any degree by this monstree accommutation? partainly not, and could not be, unless such enormous fortunes were made to contribute in proportion to their amount to the Income-tax.

We readily insert the following letter, elicited by son late remarks of ours on Passylvas, asserted by one of the written of " The Songe of the Nation," to be connected with the Repeal movement in Iroland. Here, however, the subject must be allowed to rest. 'Our remarks were general and hypothetical; not that we believed the Passyites to be actually mixed up with the cause of Repeal, but, as favouring the sharch of Rome by their doctrines and observances, we considered them Similar to the constitution of Church and State, and therefore that they ought to be suppressed,

To the Editor of the Name and Military Gasette,
Sin, Perhaps you will think it for to allow a fer
rords to appear in your columns, valuable as your space doubtless is, on the widden of some remarks in your Rumber of Dec. 23, tenshing a miserable volume of paces published by the Republica, and some automatican remarks. Dec. 23, tourning a manufacturer of the Republicus, and some supposes of an and a certain "great party" in E-confidents when it has grown some a mineral proposed parties of marker in Reg shed by the R

I only see your Gazette when it has comins to say as hitle at 14 possible, consistently with my bject, and to say neighby which can bring an a contra-cest on abstract mathins, where it would be quite out of

place.

I must be understood as not speaking for, or in the name of, anybody. I do know some little of the "party." accused, and they are known by vestistance by that means: who er what " Xoung England." may be, I know as little as Joseph Risma, who, I believe, was one of the first who weed their president may be another name for "Little British," for anything that concerns the matter in hand: however, that accuse is not one to jest upon. First, let me assure

you that it is most unlikely that may " English Passyite will take the trouble to "contradict" a o ejone, yet so absurd, as that contained in the press ex-tract given by yes. I am really amesed that you, knowing, as every one knows, the amount of credit die to am on's words, should think such a thing needed—that you should give a moment's evolume to such as accession, coming from such a barrier. The quotation, which pouvers the thorpe, is just a deliberate fatcheod g as awful thing, thorefore, to think of, and one smong the deadly size to be one day assessed for by the unbappy was whose work you so ju atily o men whose work you so poetly enterent. Dut you to syspect as uspok; for you call it a "disbelled is and my the thing is assessed "Visitely, so done;" and my the thing is asserted "fallerly, so here;" and then fullows, what is rather putaling for you say, "if Euseyian be ne-and-so, it sught to be abeliefed;" but presently, you seem to call for im Boolition, whether it be so-and-so, or not, " for it he put show, do, he,

fould we spoke a little more gently of one another-

Would we spoke a little more gently or one annalyand thought less well ?
Touching "Passylin," you say "is favoure the church
of Rosse," dec. do. Areyou quite sure that it does?
I am quite sure it does not that it is Rosse's spony(as much as Christian churchy will called to be so "put
all this youting it—is Rosselland to be so "put
down. Is Protestant discort, that deally allows of the
shared? Is averything, which is "in appetition to the
church?" If on, wall and good soby it would not be
seen to do it. Or is "Passylam" to fare worse then easy to do it. Or is "Passyland" to fare worse fain either Populy or Protestant distant? To defend "Passyland" from such a charge is super-

Of all mon living, "English Passyltes," if true to their own ligh primities, must most deeply, and most in-tensely, abbor and detect the horrid impulse of this writehed back, and the flatanic traiper which alone could

aive it utterance.

I say ". Satanio," not as a strong word, but with a deep and serious sense of its mounting; believing firmly that all evil, and "liberalism?" and democracy among the rust,

are our common origin.
" English Prespites" hold that the ery of "fiberty" is wrong; then may popular movement as each, is wrong; that may popular movement as each, is wrong; that estation is wrong; and that revolutions, as such are not, of sur; rightly or not, is not the question, but such are those opinions; why, then, are there enhanced to me such are those opinions: why, then, are they subject to so dreadful an imputation, as treet conveyed in what these

shamelose man say?

They hold the conduct of the agisating pricets to be airecious; and they look on each a book on the size yes here
noticed, not so much with abhorrence and hate, as with
dranf and aws, at the tagrible wickingers which notes to

the let losse among men, at the sight of human hearts the tits sight of human hearts thus turned into onges of ancien things? I have to believe mon whose word no man of some would take for the value of a farthing—ment whose thoughts and words are of blood, and who hear the hearth of murlevers, to the injury of our own brothers, and th odly spains and well membles and respected men, because they have a stelement should which there is a net beg dian?

panie and a pro While we she panie and a prejection?

While we shudden so the six of those who can write at these most unhappy frishmen do, let us becare of another sin, and one not very unlike theirs; fifet of specking, or "thinking, cril," and "rejecting in iniquity!"

P.S.—I have used the nicknesse "Passyste," for convenience the shortcast only, but I protect against its use,

as being painful to a very excellent men, and implying a spirit of party and combination which these not exist.

Ir is high time that some alteration in the Navel cap were made. The senting on duty, and the soldier in the streets know hot, to whom the honour of the salute is due. We see all grades in the Marchant Service, Second Mane, and Stowards of revenue-crafters, &t. &c. wearing the Navil Liviach lace on their cape! We wish to one a services bis cap introduced, on which the Crown and Anchor should be conspicuously placed, and the erasments on the cap to distinguish the rank of the wears. All persons sporting this Neval cap who have not the right of do so, should be visited with a keavy penalty, under the Ast of Mr. hast Vessels holsting the pendant; and if should be the power of all Officers under the Grewn to apprehend offenders against this regulation.

An consequence of Minete of an infectious character

An consequence of illness of an infectious character prevailing in the immediate vicinity of Cleremont the period of the visit of the Giveen and the Pricks Concort has been indefinitely postpaned.

The Queen.—A slight accident, which, happily, has groved of no seasoquence, happened to har Majesty yearings, whilst taking a drive in a postycarriage with the Marchiness of Donco. The postilism took too there is turn from one read into another; and the left wheel went into a bound ditch, which through the carriage grainst the hedge. Her Majesty and Lady Douro were speedily reseased and returned to the Castle in a small post ore-

ringe, driven by Colonel Arbuthnot, which was given up for her Majesty's use by a lady who was driving close by, and Prince Albert accompanied the carriage on horseback. Her Majesty has not experienced any inconvenience from

The Revenue Tables—Show a very considerable in-crease, both as regards the year and the quarter just

otal income of the year, ending 5th Jan., #50,071,948 44,390,466 Showing an increase for this year of This is composed of an increase principally in £5,742,070

dust which there is to be set, a decrease in Stamps Taxes Taxes
Post Office
Crown Lands
The QUARTER just ended shows a total incerne of £13,211,777
Against the corresponding quarter of last year

11,485,107

Exhibiting an increase for this quarter of The principal increase in the quarter h #715.M7

Customs Property by The principal decrease has been in-. #849,879 197,303 . . . . . . Crown Lands 17,000 10,000 The increase on Excise for the quarter was only 6,7631.

and in the Post-office 2000/., the deficiency of the latter for the year being, as already stated, 13,0007

The Property-tax thus appears during the four quarters of the year—the previous quarter (that in which it first is seen in these tables) having been #218,864 \$27,819

2th April, 1849

2th April, 1849

2th April, 1849

2th April, 1849 oth July, 1863 . 901,700
19th October, 1843 . 2047,994
19th October, 1845 . 2047,994
15th January, 1844
It will thus appear that though there has been, as above noticed, an increase over the corresponding quarter

of 1843 of 197,203/, there has been a decrease as compared with the last quarter, of not less than 1,593,489.
This, no doubt, arises from the period at which the tax is usually collected.

Guizeto Appointment.—Charles Edward Murray, Faq., to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Cen-tlemen-at-Arms, v. Hopkins, who retires.

Queen Christine is mear her necouchement. Her hus-band, Munos, who is the sen of a Swiss tradesman, fought

based, Munos, who is the son of a Swiss twiceman, fought in the streets of Faris, in 1850, on French pay.

The Duke of Wellington "Napping."—At the conclusion of the Benguet at Windoor Castle, on the 26th ult. Here Majesty and elvines Albert, with their distinguished guests, retired as usual, to the green drawing-room, the Queen's private band being stationed in the adjoining apartment (the sprimes of drawing-room), the folding doors of which were given from the private apartment of the evening Her Majest left the private apartment arm-in-arm with the Duke of Wellington, and scatted herself, with the Duke of Wellington, and scatted herself, with the Duke on Wellington, and surrounded arm-in-arm with the trace of weating-on, and surrounded self, with the Duke on her right hand, and surrounded by the Court, near the band. After listening to the performance of two or three compositions, the Gacen rose from her seat to retire, a mercapent which was, of course, followed by the whole of this Royal party, with the exception of the Duke, who had fullen into a profound map. Her Majesty, smiling; and evidently eploying the involuntary forgetfulness of his Grace, playfully tapped the Duke on his shoulder with her knounts, which speedily broughs him from a state of momentary oblivion to perfect consectourses, when the Queen, with a gracious smile (amidst the suppressed titterings of the illustrious guests), made his irace a low curtisty, and taking the noble warrior's arm in the most kind and affectionate manner, and laughing the while, proceeded from the crimon to the green drawing-room, where toffee was served. by the Court, near the band. After listening to the per-

The Duke.-An anecdote is told of the manner in which His Grace got rid of the proposed New Infantry Change He attended her Majesty with one in his dispatch-box, and after transacting other business, pulled out the hat, thrust it on his head—the point nearly reaching-his Grace's non-and in his heaty manner said "Madam, this is the hat. I fear it wont do-no shape at all, Madam." The Queen smiled, and replied-"No, Duke; I do not admire the hat." Armed with the Rayal power, the Duke forthwith counter-ordered the Int.
The Duke of Graffon has resigned the Lord Lieuten-

antoy of Suffeit, and the Marquess of Bristol has, we

Meye, been appointed in his stead. Maj. Gomeral F. J. T. Johnstone, C.R., Bengel Cavalry,

brother of Bir Alexander Johnstone, died gesterdage.

General Courte D'Alexander de la Francise
Courte on the 1981 of December. His zon Courts Afred, now Comite d'Orsny, was called from England thrye weeks ago to the death-bed of his father.

The removal of the equations varue of George III. from the spot it formerly occupied in Cockspur-street to the new side in Trafalgar-square, has just been completed.

Sir Peregrine Muitland, Governor of the Cape of Good Flope is expected to embark on Monday, to enter upon his official duties.

The Hon. Captain Rous is recovering from the effe of his late excident. It has been incorrectly stated that the minfortune was occasioned by the gun bursting, which was not the case; it exploited while in the act of reloading, and the ramrod wounded the finger (since amputated), seriously lacerated the system, and somally passes through the rim of his lat. The Captain's meane was almost miraculous; hat his head been a tride more advanced, the connequences must have been fatal. He will

vanced, the consequences must have been fatal. He will not lose the sight of the injurid eye.

New Poilis Arrangement for 1844.—In no department of the public revenue have so many improvements been made of late years as in that of the General Postoffice, in consequence of the facilities afforded by the rapid progress of stann intriguition and railways. To the commerce of this great individually country the introduction of locomotive power since 1820 has proved of the greatest importance. Our well-built steamers now cross the wide Atlantic to America and the West Indies, Portugal, Spain, down the Middlerraness to Egypt, and the Indian seas; up the Raffie to St. Petersburgh, to Hamburgh, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Octand, Calair, Boulogne, burgh, Rotterdam, Anturry, Ortand, Calaire, Boulogne, Dieppe, and Havro de Grace, and run daily like a trip to Gravesend; whilst by the meens of railways we are convayed in a few hours to inland towns of England and Soutland, which formoffy cocupied days and nights of dreary travelling. The following is the official list of Gravesesed; whilet by the means or ransways we are conveyed in a few hours to inland towns of England and Scotland, which formerly cooupied days and nights of decay travelling. The following is the official list of Proto-office strangements for the present year, which came into operation January J, and the postage on foreign letters, which no doubt will he interesting to the public:—Caiste fishly (Sundays excepted), does in London vally; Ostend, Stohay, Tuescay, Tuescay, Tuescay, Tuescay, Tuescay, Sunday, and Friday, he shades, and Tursday; Amenday, and Friday, due Bunday, and Saturday, by shoan-packagt from London; Vigo, Oporto, Lisboo, Caika, and Sibolay, Tuescay and Friday, due Tyrinday and Saturday, by shoan-packagt from London; Vigo, Oporto, Lisboo, Caika, and Sibolay, by the overland of the lat of the month, by steem-packagt sea Southampton, to Malta, Egypt, India, and Hong-Rong, by the overland oldest mail who Haristiles, on the 4th of the month. Hritten and fessing colonies in the West India, and Hong-Rong, by the overland oldest mail who Haristiles, on the 4th of the month. Hritten and fessing colonies in the West India, and Hong-Rong, Bernauda and St. Jago de Cuba, on the 17th only the month, security in the capular January, February, and March, and two units of the State State

The Newvis.—We understand that the marrative of "The Veryages and Services of the Newvisio, from 1840 to 1845," is prepairing for immediate publishments from the notes of her late Commander, W. H. Hill, R.N. (of the Fictoria and Albert yacht); and from personal observations made in China and other publish by W. D. Bernard, Esq., A.M., &c. The work, distinct testinishing an accurate description of the number of interviews interviews in the original interview in the limit during the period above meditioned, will comprise a complete history of the origin, program, and terminates of the late swents in China; the disting all the people, and the groupests of our faints behavior of the people, and the groupests of the finite lates with them. The Newsie.—We understand that the harrative of

Kong, &c. It will also contain notices of some of the Portuguese slave settlements at Monambique, Delagon Bay, &c.; with observations on the Comoro Islands, &c.; togather with some remarks on the peculiarities of iron steam, vessels, and their advantages upon an enemy's coast. It is always gratifying to mention instances of good feeling in our commercial transactions with other nations,

feeling in our commercial transactions with other nations, and the following is equally creditable to the donors and the recipient. Mr. Edward Pashley, who, during the last 13 years, has regularly taken charge of the London and New-York packet-ships to Portsmouth, uses on Wednesday last complimanted with an elegant silver tea-service—the gift of the different Captains on the line. A dinner was at the same time given him at the London Coffeebouse, Ludgate-hill, which was attended by Captains Moore and Hobert, of the Hondrick Husson and Quebeo, and Massers. Phillips and Tiolady: after which Captains moore and Reterd, of the Hondrick Hudson and Quebes, and Mastra. Phillips and Tiplady; after which Captains also the Captains, presented the tea-service, which is inscribed as follows:—"Presented by the Commanders of the New-York and London line of packet-ships to Mr. Edward Pashley, as a sincere token of their respect for him as a man, and esteem as a pilot. 1st January, 1844."—Shipping Gasette.

The Sale of Lieutenant Munro's Effects .- Contrary to very general expectation, the sale was allowed to proceed on Wednesday without Interruption. The auction commenced and was carried through without Mr. Wakley's appearance. The company was not numerous.—[We understand that the coroner has impounded the produce of the sale for the band of the next the coroner. of the sale in the hands of the auctioner.]

It does not appear that the statement which has been but forth by several of the papers with something like authority, namely, that Lieut. Munro would surrender this session and take his trial at the Old Balley, has any foundation in truth. No notice of any such intention has been given to the Officers of the Central Criminal Court, nor is it likely, under all the circumstances, that there

will be.

Lieut. General Loveday.—This gallant and venerable Officer, whose death at Bath was notified in our Gazette of the 23d ult., married Miss D'Reterre, sister to Mr. Norcott D'Esterre, who was killed by Mr. O'Connell in a duci near Dublin, in 1815, and by whom he had a nu-

merous family.

East India Direction.—A vacancy having occurred in the Court of Directors —A vacancy having occurred in the Court of Directors of the East India Company by the death of ,W. S. Clarke, Esq., Mejor Olfbhant and Mr. Whiteman have offered themselves as candidates. Mesars. C. W. Smith, W. L. Melville, and W. J. Eastwick have declined proceeding to the ballot on the present occasion.

Selling Meat not fit for Human Pood .- Rochester, Jan. 1.--This day the Rev. Henry Winter, chaplain to the Fortifude convict ship (and occupying two farms), together with Mr. Geo. Bassett, army butcher, residing in Bigh-st., Chatham, appeared before the magistrates to answer informations charging them with disposing of an heifer, on 25th Nov. last, which died of disease on Mr. Winter's farms, and was unfit for the food of man, the of Henry III. The court was densely crowded with respectable lababitants. After hearing the evidence of two butchers and the head servant of Mr. Winter, the Court being informed by the clerk that some very important witnesses were prevented attending this day, adjourned the investigation until the next sitting. From the known respectability of the defendants, the magistrates bound, th em over, in their own recognizances, in the sum of 40% each, to appear on Friday (yesterday).

Brutal Attuck.—On the 17th ult., about 10 o'clock in the evening, at one of the Officers belonging to Her Majesty's ateam-vessel Volenno, stationed as the guard-ship. in Kingstown Harlour, was walking by the side of the rallway communicating with Bublin, he was attacked by three radians, who knocked him down, and after a severe struggle, in wh sich they cut and bruised him, they took the gold band from his cap and rifled his pockets of their nontimes, and it is supposed they thought he was dead, as contents, and it is supported the left him someless.

along about an hour s they test him nemeless. A peliceman happened to come along about an hoar afterwards and accompanied the Officer along the line. They had not proceeded far before they met one of the rusham, and succeeded in taking him into cessedy. Upon his person was found a Postofice order and a peachnife, which formed a part of the property. The man (William White) has been committed for trial. A policeman happened to come

The Repealers and the State Trials.—"We believe," may the Bratesman, "that nothing has given buch extin-fallian to all intelligent, loyal, and found-headed men as faltion to all intelligent, loval, and sound-headed men as the assertion of the LAW above mob force and guiltiness. How while the law is being sacropt, and military force likelying the necessal power, what is the language of the imministing force. Anything like shrinking now on the part of the Government would only after a triangulate the Replicing who threaten a fearful convaision and vehicles as the sum missequences of O'Council's consistent and publishment. Some missequences of O'Council's consistent and publishment. Some missequences of O'Council's consistent and publishment.

this spirit, let us look at the Nation's version of Holer's Hymn to the Sword, which we subjoin :---

"What rights the brave? The swe What frees the slave? The sword | What cleaves in twain The despot's chain,
And makes his grees and dungeons vain? The sword! CHORUS. "Then cease thy proud task wever, While rests a link to sever; Quard of the free, We'll cherish thee, And keep thee bright for ever!
"What checks the kneve! What emites to save?
What smites to save?
The sweet!
What wreaks the wrong
Unpanish'd long,
At last upon the gullty strong? Then couse thy proud task never, &c.

"What shelters right? What makes it might?
The aword I
What stylles the grown
Of tyrings flow.
And showers with its facilities
frown?

"The sword in the fault their frown?

The sword!

"Then count thy proud their never, but he know thus, good sword!

We'll die to die, glood sword!

Leap forth to light It synante, maltrust our arms to wield their right, Good sword!

"Yes, manne."

Andi "Yes, peace thy proud task mover my proof task while rests a first to sheer Quant of the tries. We'll chartes thee, And keep thee bright for ever!"

Marlborough Street. Privilege. A summons having been obtained against the coschium of Count Follow, the Sardinian minister, for radusing to pay the reward ad-judged to the firemen who attended to artingulah a fire which occurred at that minister's studies, the Count, in which occurred at that minister's stubles, the Count, in the exercise of his privilege as a foreign minister scenarioted to this court, ordered his coaching not to obey the aummons, and the magistrate decided that, is the severalt was part of the establishment, and as Count Pollon had pleaded his privilege, the summons must be cancelled.

The Greenage Tragedy.—Sarah Gale, the companion of the notorious Greenaces, and who, for the robbert of his unfortunate distinctions.

his unfortunate victim, was sentenced to transportation, is living at Port Philip as assistant in a confectioner's shop. She is described by a person who recently saw in that colony as having regained her health looking very comely; her haggard appearance at her trial showing the relies of a countenance of considerable prior

attractions.

Haymarket.—Those two public favourites, Charles
Matthews and Madame Vestris, whose names had for some weeks past crased to figure in the bills of this theatre, from reasons diversely explained, made their re-appearance on Saturday night, when both were received with two distinct

rounds of hearty applaute.

We copy the following jew d'expett from the playbili of the Haymarket pantomime: "The public is respectfully informed that the little dog mentioned in the enginal story has been omitted, for fear the animal's attractor might render the manager liable to the penaltics of the 24 and 3d of Victoria, cap. 47, sec. 56, by which it is enacted that no person within the districts of the Metropolited police, shall "use any dog for the purpose of drawing or attempting to draw," &c. &c.

# Foreign and Colonial Intilligence.

FRANCE. - The National publishes the following datality relative to the fact of the Prince de la Mostrowa (Ney having resigned his commission in the Army (see V. d. M. Gusette 30th uit.):—" The Prime de la Markovi has been for a long time a chef d'escadron (Major of Cavalry), impatiently waiting for promotion; he tauthred his resignation several mouths since to the Minister of his resignation several months since to the Minister of War, who induced him to change his resolution, by assuring him that in a short time he would be promoted. The period appended having expired, the Prince waited on Marshal Solit, and asked him if he had forgotten his promise. The Marshal replied, that it was his anxious with to have performed it and he added, that inothing bould have given him greater pleasure than to have provid to the son of Ney that he was not unusindful of sing friendship which strated between him and his old countrie. Fin had given his word, and he wished to observe it, but in invincible obstacle had the Minister's hand. The Prince de la Markour tohir the first amortuative to complain to invinciose oceacie ness the manuter's hand. The l'ince de la Moskowa tobichis first opportunity to complain to the Dire de Nimosire, who reglied, that it was impossible to promote these who gave a systematic opposition to this Government. We should have perfectly understood the mode of reasoning, had the Dire de Nimosire declared, 'Your company their minish at units had in the Chamber mode of reasoning, had the Due de Nemoure declared,
You-command very much at your esse in the Chamber of Peers, of the Jockey Club, or behind a plane; your comrades perform their duty, which is often a painful side, in gurrians towns; you so not suffer any of the fiberals of your profession, and you decrees control if you liberals that your name or your rank of Peer of France gives you a right to promotion which you do not deserve. And it belonged to the Minister of War, and not to the Due de Nemoure, to distinguish infraem fibre him, and it has been did not. Included a decree the fifther of Prince to Towns. The mains the Prince to Towns. Included a decree the Minister and his Substitute. What, therefore, must be Minister and his Substitute. What, therefore, must

the Army think when it finds that it is not its legal chief which it is bound to obey, but a Prince spon whom the Charter has conferred no power?"

Russia.—The measurems, which the Emperor has caused to be erected at Kowno, in commentaristics of the events of 1813, was languarated on 10th New. The construction is of bage size, and on the front are these words, taken from the Emperor Alexander's fliet, manifesto, on the opening of the Russian manpaign well-flied is against the aggressor; "and on the opposite side..." In the year 1812, and also then 70,000 hoatile trough periahed in Russia, and only 70,000 were able to configure. Before which lately test plans in the East of the Companies.—Schamyl, the Chief of the powerful tribs of the Russian Schamyl, the Chief of the powerful tribs of the Russian were estimated in the heginning of Saga, into the district of the tribe of the Averes, who inhalls the valley of Koise. The tribe of the Averes, who inhalls the valley of Koise. The tribe of the Averes, who inhalls the valley of the tribe of the Averes, who inhalls the valley of the tribe of the Averes, who inhalls the valley of the fact of the Averes, who inhalls the valley of the fact of the Averes, who inhalls the valley of the tribe of the Averes, who inhalls the valley of the fact of the Averes, who inhalls the valley of the fact of the fact of the powerful the fact of the fact neurs Column wasting attention, at the heat of a but-talide, by a forced march from Chuneak, to the relief of Ungoula. This force was attacked by Schamyl with his entire Army in the gardens of a village, where the Rechans were encamped. After a determined reintance Resident were encomped. After a determined reductive the antire Resident force, was put to the sword by the mountaineers. Wallet these events were justeing, M. Blak de Blaganan; the General commanding the province of Dagwesn; murebed from the fattiess of Tentis-Countachme, with all the disposable farm in could collect in the province, to attack Schamyl, but the loss of the fortrees of Ungoula, and the measure of Colonal Wasilahits battalion, forced the Russian General to take shelter in the fortrees of Chunak, where he were besteed by Schamyl, whose forces were increased by the segretary of the forces were increased by the population of the Avaras to 20,000 men. The Russian General, who feared that the termines of Temir-Chantechme, a most important place, might fail into the hands of the monutaineers widet it was destitute of the counterpart of the tands of the mountaineers whilst it was destitute of troops, made several attempts to force a signage through the ranks of the bestgars, in order to return to Temirobantschmis, which was his usual head-quarters, but he failed in all his attempts. Prives Argainski, another Russian General, arrived wish 5,000 men to the relief of the garrison of Chunash. At the approach of this force Schamyl raised the siege, and withdraw into the mountains of Tachenens, having compelled the active population of the Averas to follow him, first having laid waste the entire country. The loss of the Russians amounted to 3,000 men, unlongst whom were 45 Officers. The Tachetschenees captured 12 please of Artillery.

Spars.—Accounts from Madrid of the 27th ult, announce the first step towards the attempt to govern

nounce the first step towards the attempt to govern shapletely. M. Gonzalez Brays read on that day to the Senate, and M. Mayane, the Minister of Justice, in the same terms read to the Chamber of Deputies, the ful-

the National Guards; and 3dly, having accomplished those objects, to convoke again the Cortes, and demand from them a lift of indemnity, and an approbation of measures which they had considered it a duty to adopt for the welfare of the country. Simila the Cortan refuse to sention them, they are to be immediately

Uritus Svetus.—The Magnet of the Mercelery of the Navy represents the Placel Steen, of the United States as aunisating of —1 ship of 120 gaps; 9 ditto, 90 game etch; 1 resee, 92 ditto; 12 frigates, 52 ditto; 90 game etch; 2 ditto; 93 ditto; 15 frigates, 52 ditto; 6 ditto; 50 ditto; 15 ditto; 16 ditto; 16 ditto; 16 results of smaller velocis. The steamers are 6, three of which are frightes. There are 4 First Class sloope on the stocks. Also 11 brigs and schooners, and 4 store and resulting ships in the stocks. All are nearly ready fire immersing. Totals, 70 seconds.

The tron state-definite Medicages kas just been immedial lies lake-Service, in Medicages kus just been immedial dier 16 game, bet et griecht terthe two 61 Faithaos, stell feigr 22 pound described to described to there are proposed —— Untrup Spates, -- The Report of the Secretary of the

Count of Africa—4 sloops, 8 brigs or schooners, and 1 store-ship; in till, 7: Brazil const—2 frigates, 3 sloops, I bilg, and 1 store-ship; in all, 7: Poetfo—3 frigates, 4 sloops, 7 brigs or schooners, and 1 store-ship; in all, 10. East Indice—2 frigates, 2 sloops, 1 brigs, and 1 store-ship; in all, 6. The Labor-1 steamer. Special Service—The Steamers, Mississippi, Princeton, and Union, and a small from stanter.

The lack of funds, the Secretary may that many workmen had been discharged, and an increase is recommended in entered braziolack.

# Bast India Enteligence.

Monthly Summary.—Sickness throughout the month has been fearfully provident in all party of Science; and, out of a force of above 18,000 mean, it seems doubtful if at any time, for these six weeks past, 2000 could have taken the field. The sold sesses has set in, and matters six happily new hogishings to mend. It was starming trough to find our posts, all save Hyderebad, aspeced to the Schoolhed Myenthiners in front, cand out off by the Indis and the desert front saw leavenged them to a man. It. M. and hills might have destroyed them to a man. It. M. and hills might have destroyed them to a man. It. M. and hills might have destroyed them to a man. It. M. and h. together with the lat Grandlers, have, since our last, arrived at the Presidency from Eurobes. The 13th N.I. him replaced the inter, and a wing of the Europeans sept thither for their thatth decapted the quarters of the former. Ambuget the double, which are upon the whole comparability few if manbor, have to be recented those of Maji Parker, and Lient. MacLachlan, of H.M. and the first programs. A Revolution, Sth N.I. Lient. Thomson, 20th N.I. Lient. Thomson, 20th N.I. died yesterfay at Bombay, having just returned from Science in a state of extreme sickness. No Military operations have taken place, in the course of the month. Mattew in the Punjanb bagin to attende once more a troubled as most extender of the insurphing Kindyne chief into our lands has not been followed by the pacific contents calls have been efficiency weather the most actions of the most contents calls have been officially samprined as them to be actioned to the most actionary form and troughts a shout to be made in the morth-west provinces, where a fuery forms of Herne and Foot Artillery, with thout 50 gams, from 4000 to 5000 Cavalry, regular and tregular, betwirt 3000 ind 4000 of H.M. a furces, and 12,000 to 15,000 N. I.—in all an Army of above 25,000 men, have been ordered to assemble and sonstitue the pot the set of the servence of the second and sonstitue the pot the servence of t Monthly Summary .- Sickness throughout the month 25,000 men, have been ordered to necessible and consti-tute the not very hapfily named "Army of Excitetes." The Panjady and Gwallor—one or other, or both—are believed to be the sums of operations for this splendid

force,
From China we have intelligence of Soth Rept. Everything remained peaceable, but sickness cancinged to be extremely, in many cases fittelly, prevalent. All Henry Pottinger had arranged a supplementary treaty with the Court of Pekin, containing some wise and salutary provisione, to prevent the Imperial mind from being distracted by the residence of foreigh Embassies at the capital—an arrangement so anxiously desired apparently by America and France, and so likely to produce misunderstanding. The Governor-General, it is said, to shout to leave Calcutta for the north-west province. Home of the Hadres troops near Sectindershall have of late been soffering severity from choiters. The soid season has set in, and throughout the Company's disminious passes and contentment appears to reign supresses. The intelligence contentment appear, to reign suprems. The intelligence from Affghanistan is so conflicting and contradictory that it scarcely requires a notice in our abstract.—Hombay' Timer. Duc. 1.

Pechanish.—Dhoeria Khan, Chief of the Oodoosies assembled his clam or tribs on lessing of the death of Maharejah Shere Sing, and strongly recommended to them anjattack on Pechanist, with the view of effecting a resolution in the Government. On hearing this, Pear Mahomed Khan, brother of Saltan Mahomed Khan, went to Dheeria Khan, and having placed the Koran between

him of the succession of Dhullesp Sing to the throne, and that everything had been successfully brought into order; also that a large force was on its way to Perhawar, in the hope that his doing so might induce the Dost to relinquish his attack on his province.—Delhi Gnætte, Nou. 4.

Kurrachee and Hyderabad.—We regret to learn that

sickness continues steadily and rapidly on the increase throughout Scinde. Our intelligence from Kyderabad is dated 25th October. In the course of a single fortnight the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, quartered at the former place, had become completely disorganized, nearly the whole of the officers. Europeen and Native, with about 400'r. and f., being in hespital. The regiment had been withdrawn from line duty altogether for the present. The 3rd Cavalry had scarcely an officer fit for duty, and Maj. Stack and Capt. Oldfield had been slarmingly lil. Threefourths of all the men, Europeans and Natives, were suf-fering from fever. The medical men were suffering as saverely as the others; Drs. Chatterton, Allender, Styles, Dest, Sproul, Trestrail, and Carter, were all of them very Nor was this state of matters confined to the line of the Indus : it was reported by the Natives that through. cout the country nearly ene-third of the whole population was ill of fever. Nor is any relief poked for so long as the present south wind continues to blow; when it verse round to north, as it is expected very shortly to do, and brings with it the freeliness of the mountain air, then it is believed that all will go well.

Kurrachee, Nov. 16.—Sickness smonget the troops

has, I am sorry to say, rather increased since my last. The 28th has 200 in hospital again, the Highlanders 90, the 2d Europeans 104, and Artillery 18. Several deaths the 2d Europeans 104, and Artillery 18. Several deaths have occurred. On the 10th the lady of Capt. Hawkins, 8th N. I., and on the 11th Lieut. MacLachian, of H.M.'s 28th; and since then two men and two children of the 78th. The Secotive anchored off the Point yesterday afternoon; about 450 biggarees (adolies), goundles (magons), and sociars (carpenters), have disembarked from her. The Bundes and other public works ought to advance apace now with this great increase of hands. A dawk runner between this and Hyderabad was a short time back halted on the road by a hand of Bulgophase. time back halted on the road by a band of Beloochees, bound to a tree, and his pookets opened and the letters thrown about the road. The man coming in the opposite direction to relieve him of the pagkers, or rather to exchange letter-bags with him, found and released him from his unpleasant situation. I believe mone of the letters were destroyed. A wing of the 28th, having 30 sick, embark to-morrow for Bombay In. the Semetric. Poor fellows, they must be happy in leaving this accurred country, where so many of their comrades, wives, and country, water so many of their commans, week since for Mandavie, see it was said to bring over the head quarters, and part of the wing of the 2d Europeana to Kurrachae. Every preparation has been made for their reception. Three companies of the wing now here moved out into tanth, and the harracks which they left have been cleaned and Redd up as an hospital to receive the sick—said to be is many as 250! Fearful accounts of the sickness at Hyderabad still continue to be received.

Nov. 22 .- The Augkland arrived yesterday morning off the Point, and last evening about ten o'clock the wing of the 13th N.I. arrived in camp from her. The re-mainder of the 28th will embark in her to-morrow, and in the evening, I believe, she will sail for Bombay. Pluto arrived early this morning with the 2de Europeans (or part of them) from Bhool; the sick are now coming to the two barrock-rooms which were put in readiness for them some time ago-there appears a great number of them; all the spare doolies and bearers, carts, and kajawahs, in camp, are in requisition for their conveyance. What an unhappy and miserable plight for a smart young regiment to be placed in! Ere yesterday another and occurrence took place—Lient. Wiseman, of the 2d European Lt.-luf., put an end to himself while labouring under delirium...-he had been so for soveral days, and finding a favourable opportunity shot himself with a platol through the heart. He was interred in the evening, and followed to the grave by the whole of his wing, and a great many Officers of all the other corps in camp—the band of the Highlanders was present. Sir C. Napier, I understand intends starting from hence in the first week of Dec., and will trace two guns and a wing of Kuropeana (the High-landers, it is said), as also his own troop of Auxiliary Horse. He goes by a new route through the hills for the Horse. He goes by a new route through the hills for the purpose I mentioned before, and will, at the same time, have an eye to select an eligible spot for a convalescent station. These markedge used to plunder and destroy the mail, and mureer the runners. I have not heard lately how the troops at Hyderabod are getting ou, but I am happy to say those here are decidedly mending; the hospitals are becoming thinner, though four or five deaths have occurred since my last. I have just learned that 120 cnly of the 2d. Europeans came over in the Plate, and they all sick in the hospital; two died on board last night. When they left Mandavic, scarcely a dozen men of the wing were fit for duty. The baggage of the 28th is now being shipped. The 1st, or Lealie's, Troop Horse Artillery is on its way from Hyderahud for this place.

The Punjuub -The apprehension of the interference

of our Government had apparently damped the ardour of the patriots of the Panjaub so far as to cause them for a to suspend the out-throat operations in progress shortly before the date of our last. The troops, not having received the large gratuities promised them by Heera Singh, threatened to take the law into their own hands, and help thomselves. The Rejah Goolamb Singh, a powerful hill chief, who had in reality been sick, and was reported to be insane, arrived at Labord from Jumboo on the 10th, with 20,000 of his hill men, to back the government of his neighbour, and at once assured the mutineers that unless they put up with what they had got, and remained subordinate, he would compel them to obey him. It is supposed that they will avoid collision, but that they probably may disperse themselves throughout the country, and commence pludging on their own account. Nearly the whole of the European Officers patronised by Runjest Singh have been dismissed the service, or expressed their flesire to resign. This augurs ill for a continuunce of pestes. Strong brigades of Brillsh troops are to be placed along our frontier from Perozephre Loodianah, to be commanded by Major-General unter. This, at all events, is a prudent precaution. A report of the assaultation of Doet Mahomed, by the

contrivance of the Ameer of Bokhara, has been recently current; but although told with the greatest circumstantiality it turns out to be unfounded. The state of Aff-ghanistan under that Chief is understood to be little more settled than that of the Panjaub, the Chiefs being pretty nearly their own masters in their own districts, and no union being possible smonget them, unless for the take of plundering their neighbours.—Calcutta Englishman.

A. Ferosepore letter gives the following :- " I have opened this letter to give you a little Lahore news, this moment received. Heers Sing is in the Fort with his own trongs, and Liens Sing Majestes and Shan Sing, the father, of New Nehal's widow, have attacked the place with a large force, and upwards of 100 guns. I knew the Seikh Chiefs would not put up with these low caste Pahareas much longer, and allow them to be the war-makers of the Punjant. Had the Sirders atood up sooner, they would have saved the chief men of their party—Lena Sing Sindeewalla and his nephaw Ajest; however, I think now Uttar Sing will be sent for and placed on the Guddee." Bengal Herbarn, Nov. 18.

Lahore,-We learn that the redoubted Rajah Goolab Singh, whose madness was a temporary sickness of but little consequence, had positively reached Labore on the evening of the 19th, wist. In consequence of the late eventful tragedyone exists was fixed on his entry into the city, and he proceeded at once to his own palace. On the moroing of the 11th he received all the Sirders, and assured every one of his favour and good-will, but exressed his firm determination to resist the demands the soldiery at Labore, made on the promise of Rajah Heera Sing for an increase of pay, and to come to blows with them sooner then permit this to be carried out. As he has brought 22,000 hill-troops with twenty pieces of cannon, it is more than likely the Seikha, with all their buasting, will have to submit, though we can well con-ceive it will be with the worst grace imaginable, and their determination to disperse and plunder will probably be determination to disperse and plunder will probably be hastened by this step of Rajah (loolah Singh, to whom it would appear his nephew has at once concelled the su-preme authority. We learn from other sources that the services of two of the French Officers, Colonels H. Monton and Augustus Lafont, have been dispensed with, and, what is more symptomatic of the real state of affairs, that General Ventura has himself solicited permission to re-

sign, and is about to return to France.

Guallor.—The stairs of this state are evidently drawing to a crisis, and will soon be definitely settled, if not by negotiation, certainly by force of arma. "It appear that two strong parties have formed at the capital, o which, with many of the influential chiefs at its has inclined to yield to the demands of the British Governments and the other, headed by the widow of the late Maharajah, and supported by a powerful body of troops, is opposed to any compromise, and determined to come to extremities. The several regiments intended for the Army of Exercise, which is now generally known to have been organised for the purpose of secreting the state of Gwalior, notwithstanding its singular denomination, has been put in motion, and everything seamed to batchen war, when suddenly the seizure by the party friendly to British interests at Gwalior, of the person of the Khasgeswallah, whose surrender was one of the conditions of peace, seemed to have smoothed down all difficulties, and ditions of orders were issued countermending the march of almost orders were issued countermanding the maron or amountil the troops which had been put in motion, under the impression, no doubt, that the de facto Minister, now a prisoner in the hands of our friends, would be immediately given up. Circumstances, however, which see not as yet fully explained, seemed to have accurred, which have led to the issue of orders for the immediately assembly of a hody of troops fully adequate to sweep the State of Sindeesh from one end to the other in the course of a couple of months. An immense hattering train has been prepared at Agra, the Commander-in-Chief is on the spot to take the chief command, and the various corps are moving towards their destroation. The Cavalry and Artillary from Meerut, Nussecrabad, &c., will meet at Mattra before the end of the month; most of the Infantry regiments will be at Agra about the same time—a large detachment of Cavalry and Infantry is already assembled at Jamese in Bundelkund. Nothing but instant submis-sion can save the state of Gwalior from the conditions which its resistance to the earlier propositions of the British Government will now render it necessary to im-pose. The Governor-General has in the Sindh papers expressed himself strongly averse to the levying of tribute from states in alliance with the British Government in India; we may therefore infer, with every probability of being correct, that a cession of territory will be demanded in paymont of the expenses incurred in the present armament. More than probably the result of this large assem-blage of troops will be known before we despatch our next summary.—Delhi Gazette.

A letter from Bellary informs us that cholcra is making sad Mavor at that station. Lieut. T. A. Turquand, 3rd Light Inf., we regret to observe, fell a victim to the disease on 17th inst., which casualty promotes Eus. F. M. Haultain, of the same corps.

The Officers of the respective Armies of the Indus and Candahar have presented General Avitable with presents of plate in acknowledgment of his hospitality and generous treatment of British Officers during the years 1839-40 and 41, and subsequently whenever the occasion offered of his

Candanar mass, presented Jeneral Avitable with presents of plate in acknowledgment of his hospitality and genrous treatment of British Officers during the years 1839-40 and 41, and subsequently available.

General General of India in Council having recolved, at the recommendation of his Baoel, the Councin-Ciner, on the addition of a corps to be stylest tiel. Left Wing to the Army of Exercise, a new disposition of the whole force has become necessary, and the troops are accordingly to be formed into divisions and brigades, and Blatf Officers attached to them in the manner set forth in the following detail. All appointments for the Army of Exercise, and staff Officers attached to them in the manner set forth in the following detail. All appointments for the Army of Exercise are to have effect from 28th inst., inclusively; and all such as lawy beam amounted hereinforce are cancelled by the present arrangement;—Brig. G. E. Gowan, Com., Capt. J. fl. M'umaid, hep., Assist. Adj.-tien.; and Capt. E. P. Day, Commissary of Ordfance. Cavury—Maj. tien Sir J. Thackwell, R.C.B., and K.H., Commanding; —, A.D.C.; Capt. J. Gray, Dep.-Assist. Quartern. Gen. Infantry—Int Riv.—Maj.-Gen. J. Gray, C. B.; Cupt. W. L. Turlor, A.D.C.; Capt. J. Gray, Dep.-Assist. Adj.-tien.; and Capt. H. Capt. J. Gupt. J. Gray, C. Bartis, C. Capt. H. M. Gravan, 16th Cremadiers, Dep.-Assist. Quartern. Gen. A. D.C.; Capt. P. Wite, S. Blaffi, Dep. Assist. Adj.-Gen.; and Capt. H. C., Capt. H. M. Gravan, 16th Grenadiers, Dep.-Assist. Quartern. Gen. A. D.C.; Capt. P. Wite, S. Blaffi, Dep. Assist. Adj.-Gen., and Lieut. N. B. Chamberlain, 16th Grenadiers, Dep.-Assist. Quartern. Jen. Brigade Slaff.—Cavalny—int Brig.—2 squadrons all H. M's 9th Inception of the State of State of State of State of State of the State of State

North-West Provinces.—General Order:—

"Head-quarters, Camp, Aliahabad, Oct. 10, 1845.

"It having been touch eccessary, as a precantionary measure to strengthen the frontier stations, keeping a strong support as Umballa, and as from the recent extreme sickeds of many of the carps in the Strikad division, this relief and support must be taken from the Regiments at present composing the Macrost division, and which it would be inexpedient to displace from those the Command of the General Officer of that station, his know, the Com, in-Chief hea, at the suggestion, and with the concurrence of the General Strike and it, it is the command of the Strike Strike Strike and the upon himself, during the partical the company districtions may be attaloated on the north-western frontier, or until further detern, the command of the

Forces both in the Sirbind and the Meerat divisions. The usual reports and returns by the earps agar composing the division will, an hereture, he sent to Maj. Gen. Fast, but the whole Force, as well of the Sirbind as of the Meerat division, will obey all orders issued by Maj. Gen. Sir 2. Dick. Maj. Gen. Sir 3. Dick will take up, and remove his hund-quarters from those to time to augh points as he may deem heat calculated for carrying istè effect the vices of the Covernor General in Louncil.

General Courts. Martal.—At Meerat, 19th Sept., 1848, on Licut. Augustus Henry Gerrard, 534 N L, for conduct highly desocuoung the character of an Others and a gentlemah, for having addressed grow and abusive imagenage to the lafe Lieut. the Hen. H. H. Pery, of the 21 Saropean Eag. Finding, Guitty. Bentence, To be Jimmissed. Recommended by the Court to the Character of His Exectlency the Com-lin-Chief. Approved and confirmed by the Communider-in-Chief, but centerior remittals.

At Laudour, on 4th Oct., 1843, pn Privates Jaremish Callepy and Jos. Young, of 1st European Light Ind., and John Barry, of 2d European Reg., for disgraceful soundard, in having attempted to the time dulivar, H. M. 5 at Light Dragoung, and his wife down a precipice. Finding, Guitty. Sentence, So be imprimoned for one year each, the 4th, 5th, and 18th months respectively to be solutary. Approved and confirmed by Communication.

# MILITARY PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BENGAL.

Staff.—Capt. F. B. Evans, A.B.C. to his Excet, the Com., in.

Chief, appointed Postmaster at head-quarters, Capt. G. Tyler, Sad N.I., sip. Mej. of Brigade at Noerat; Bt. Maj. J. Croudaes, 11th N.I., sip. Mej. of Brigade at Noerat; Bt. Maj. J. Croudaes, 11th N.I., sip. Mej. of Brigade at Cawapore; Capt. P. Grant, 1rist Assatt, app. Mej. of Brigade at Cawapore; Capt. P. Grant, 1rist Assatt, app. First Assatt Adv. General of the Army, v. Grant, Assat, app. First Assatt Adv. General of the Army, v. Grant, Litent Cavalew.—tat Reg.—Cornet C. H. Nicholsto, posted-the-Cornet R. B. Mackool, to Livera v. Ward, dist.; Cornet A. V. Dumbieton, posted, 7th—Capt. G. R. Mackool of the Assatt Capt.

Antillany.—Lieut.—Col. E. Biddeth, resouved from jet and grant forms and report binacif to the Adjutant-Goneri,

Antillany.—Lieut.—Col. E. Biddeth, resouved from jet and Brig. Horse Arill., and Lieut.—Col. C. Grabam from the latter to the former; Sec. Lieuts, H. D. Macaveca and D. M'Neill to proceed to Agra, and place themselves under Lieut.—Gol. Tunnent; Maj.-Gran. J. A. Bigge returned to his cuty from Bril, to Europe; Lieut. J. Young to proceed to Europe on med. cert.; Capt. G. Ellio leave to the hills for one year on med. cert.; Capt. G. Ellio leave to the hills for one year on med. cert., J. C. Bakin-apear, Kat., app. Assatt to Lieut.—Col. G. Grabam, C.S., transf. from 1st Brigade of tions Arill.; Walt.—Col. G. Recoke transf. from 2d Batt. to 1st Brigade of Horse Arill.; Maj. W. Gaddes poated to 3d Brigade of tions Arill.; Prit Lieut. J. Money to Proceed to Europe on med. cert.; First Lieut. J. Money to Proceed to Europe on med. cert.; First Lieut. J. Money to Proceed to Europe on med. cert.; Pirst Lieut. J. Money to Proceed to Europe on med. cert.; Pirst Lieut. J. Money to Proceed to Europe on med. cert.; Pirst Lieut. J. Money to Proceed to Burge on med. cert.; Pirst Lieut. J. Money to Proceed to Burge on med. cert. Pirst Lieut. J. Money to Proceed to Parope on med. cert. Pirst L

leave to the siles north on Dryfan for tweete mosses, un more certificate.

Engineer of Agra division of public works; bec. Liest. S. R. Sneyd and J. E. T. Nicolie to proceed to Agra, and await the orders of the Com.-in.-Chieg. Lieut. J. D. Cusaningham app. Sec. Assist. to Gov..Gen.'s Agest on N.W. frentier; Maj. H. de Buds deceased at Calcatta, 8th November.

IRFANTAT.—Lt. Col. G. Moore, prem. to Colongly. Maj..Gen. Macleud, K.C.B., dec.

RUROFRAN IRFANTAT.—1st. Reg.—Lieut.-Col. J. Robinson, transf. to 3pth N.I.; Ens. R. B. Bhamire, posted. 2d—Ens. E. Smalloy, removed at his awa request to 17th N.I., and Ens. F. W Brodie, to Sist N.I.; Ens. J. Mailie, J. F. Campbell, and J. Silver posted.

end Legion Staff of Bundgleund Legion. Sul-Lieut. D. E. Brawder, app. Ad., v. Trollene, res. the app. 62th—Lieut. G. J. Harpison, Inter, and Quarternessier, app. to disthere Budder hasser and Abkarle duties at Dinapres. Frd.—Capl. F. C. Misching of Government of north-western provinces. Seth—Engs. F. R. M. Gosset and C. Warde, attached to de offer, Sultime Ense. H. E. Smith and F. W. A. Hamilton, reserving at their own request to let to I. I.; Ense. J. J. Willes and A. B. Burge, princip. 72d—Leent, Davidson, dec. at Simila, 17th Oct., En. J. C. Curris, to Lieut. v. Davidson, dec., Ro. W. Gillon, posted. 22d—Ens. M. Crosse, posted; Br. Capt. E. K. Hopper, des. at Deshi, 17th Oct. at Oude Local Inf.—Lieut. and Ad. W. J. H. Charters, app. to act as 3d 10 cum., v. Davase, off. us Com: of the sorps.

rections. Type. Lower, Dawreton, etc., as Stories, 17th. Cort., Edward, Davidson, doc., fas., W. Cillon, posted. 2nd.—Eas., R. Crose, posted. Br. Capt. E. K. Hopper, etc., at Delhi, 17th. Cort. at Oude Local Inf.—Lieset, and Ad. W. J. H. Charters, app. to set as at an exam., v. Dawsen, offi. as Coun. of the worps.

Massical Evrapajanimary.—Burg. J. Surber, posted to sith Reg., and Surg. C. J. Mandemaki, srow the lative buile former curpassing. T. W. Surg., respect to duly from fast. to Stith. Reg., and Surg. C. J. Mandemaki, srow the lative buile former curpassing. T. W. Surg., respect to duly from fast. to Stith. Reg., P. Frienling, removed from 7pd and posted to 69th M. L. Assict.—Surg. A. White, M. D., posped to Sid M. L. Farg. J. Dallyrough. Br. Carloga for the vertice from the desire build of the fast of the surgery of the conference of the stiff N. J. Assict.—Surg. A. White, M. D., posped to Sid M. L. Farg. J. Dallyrough. Br. Carloga for the vertice from the service of the stiff N. J. Assict.—Surg. A. White, M. D., posped to Sid M. L. Farg. J. Dallyrough. Br. Carloga for the service from the service of the stiff N. J. Assict.—Surg. A. White surg. V. Miller, Bullon of Tylenot, and America—Surg. W. Millies powered to selff N. J. Assict.—Surg. A. White promoted to selff N. J. Assict.—Surg. A. White promoted to surg. V. D. removed from Staft L. I. Sala. and ponted to Spick Troop th Sirgded force Artillery.

Ohney. S. A. Assict.—Surg. J. France, Sala.—Surg. A. White promoted to Surg. V. D. removed from Staft L. I. Sala. and ponted to Spick Troop th Sirgded force Artillery.

Ohney. C. M. Pitzerrald, E. A. Salawedt, A. J. Belstord, M. P. F. Vorcert, J. J. S. Thooley, J. France, Donney, J. R. Partillery.

Ohney. C. M. Pitzerrald, E. A. Salawedt, A. J. M. J. Salawedt, Salawedt,

CADRY ADMITTED TO TWO DESCRIPTIONS STREET OF S

HOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

Brass.—Capt. J. Reitidge, Engineers, app. Eng. to Dockyatd.
Liest. Wingsts, Engine to be Executive Eng. at Proma. v. Estridge. The services of Capts. Scott and Estridge, Sings., placed
timporality at disposal of the Government of helada, for dary in
that agains. Liest. Munber, Engin. app. Enge. Engineer at
Abbidingagur. Liest. D. F. Morth, Hage., app. w. officiate as
Civil Engineer in Candelah. The services of Lieut. M. K. Keffnety, Sec. Assist. to Superimendent of Roads and Tanks, placed
at the disposal of the Commander in Chief.

PRONICLE.

med. cert. 3d—Licut. F. T. Taylor farlo, to Eur., can med. cert.; Capt. T. Ayre beave to Nétigherries, on mid. cert.; Cornet B. F. Moore decemend at Hydrenbad on the 1st November.

Autlantive—Bt. Jiout. Col. J. Licut. C.B., directed to juin the head-quatters of the Columbanea Battalon.

Resilvent The India, to Europe cranted in Licut. W. F. Marriats has been annotified, and that Officer appointed Adjutant and Assistant of the Chief Engineer.

Invastrys.—Mal. A. Crackieve to Licut. Celt. v. (shourne, dec. Europea The India, to Europe. Eng. H. Doly prought and Assistant of the Chief Engineer.

Invastrys.—Mal. A. Crackieve to Licut. Celt. v. (shourne, dec. Europea India, Celt. W. Barnwatz, poated; Capt. W. Barnwatz, —Mal. P. M. B. Tucker, a furl. to Europe. On Sud. Cert.; Licut. J. M. Wiserfan, dec., at Karachice, on seth of Movember. This officer shot historic with a pistod through the heart while in an unactined state of mind.

Natura Invastrative—Ind Gens. Rogt. has arbived at the Presidency from Kutzchee. 3d—Licut. J. W. Enhealder. Combonic Combonic is apprintenent of Chief the M. Done, the F. W. Josen, to proceed to Neiligherty Mille, un med. aert., Licut. Jol. (Res. Col.) J. Gibbon transf. in 11th H. I. Mass. W. M. Jugat. J. School, these fast artived at the Presidency Home Proma, Licut. A. N. Robertson, returned to the Presidency Home Proma, Licut. A. N. Robertson, to taxtured to the Presidency of the Col. and the Army Licut. V. Licut. V. Licut. So. of N. I. I Licut. D. Elekt furl. to Rosepe on med. cert. in the H. M. Mass. W. M. Jugat. D. Colt. M. E. Chiera. Au V. E. Chiera. Au V. Licut. V. Licut. V. Licut. V. Licut. V. Licut. V. Licut. So. of N. I. I Licut. D. Elekt furl. to Rosepe on med. cert. in the Army Licut. So. of N. I. I Licut. D. Elekt furl. to Reserve on med. cert. in the Colt. J. Robertson on the Army Licut. So. of N. I. I Licut. D. Elekt furl. to Rosepe on med. cert. So. of N. I. I Licut. D. Elekt furl. to Rosepe on med. cert. So. of N. I. I Licut. D. Elekt furl. to Rosepe on med. c

CHINA

Tun most prominent items of intelligence relate to the unicatchiness of Hong-Kong. Bosides Mr. Morrison, one of the first Chinese schulars of the day, the most disone of the bras Chinese somials of the any, the most dis-tinguished of the victims of the disease are F. R. Foots, Deputy Commissary-General in H.M.'s Service; Captain de Haviland, Her Majasty's 55th Regiment, &c. This is not only and, but is a considerable measure valooked for. The maladies of previous years have been ascribed to purely temporary or local causes—to the uneskilful agrange. ments for the landing of the troops, for the summer selec-tion of the sites of new habitations. These were matters tion of the sites of them habitations. These were flatters which it was hoped care would remove, or experience remedy. Notwithstanding the scope which has been afforded for the exercise of preclition—and it is not asserted anywhere that this has been described—the evils of a sickly climata, so far from being remedied, have become aggravated; and m no preceding year since we set foot in Hong-Kung, do the ravages of sickness seem to have been more severe than at present. The Emperor is said to have expressed his approval of the late commercial surrements, though the surrements of this is held doubtful agreements, though the suscrity of this is held doubtful by the journals. The subjoined extract from the Camba

systements, though the ampeteres of this is held doubtful by the journals. The subjoined extract from the Canthu Praes of 23d Sept. gives an important item of intelligence:

"It is said that in the subjementary treaty about to be signed by her Mejest's Presiptiontary and the imperial Commissioner, the latter intends to introduce a clause, guaranteeing to all other nations the same privileges of Made and intercourse as granted to the English. This, we believe, will be done with the object of randering unnecessary any resewant negotializes setting on the Chinese Government and such agents as other sealone may send out to this somety, who will, on their arrival here, find all they may wish to claim already granted, we think this a wise measury, as China can by no means when to harbour in the country, and perhaps at Court, a corps of lorgin diplomation either to that which it is now the milatron of Judery, and Krypt to poseens. The poly diplomatic agenty of the country which there will be any permanent secentry, will be Courted to which there will be any permanent secentry, will be Courted to speciate on a Council (source) where the grade is of very great importance, as there assems to be no probability, for a while at trust, of foreign Ambusastions being received at the Imperial Court."

Sir Heary Pottinger considered the ratification of this of such importance that it was his intention to despatch is the dispersal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Le. Cavasav.—list Reg., Caps. J. Fenney furlo. to Eur., on the steamer with the treaty for Sueg direct as soon as it was not cert. 26—Caract C. il. Barnewell leave to Heligherine, on put in proper shape, This will in a great measure proillude the necessity of such formal and stately embassics in that now on its way from the United States. The latest letters describe the delight of the Court of Pekin at the conclusion now attained. The Emperor's professions of sinearity seem at dength to "have become so emphatic," that they are no longer doubted by the Pleniputentiary. He had enjoined the strictest conformity to the regula-tions by all his Officers and subjects; and with the will of the Sovereign emphatically made known, and our de-termination not for a moment to be trifled with sufficiently manifest, the servants of the most insincere and mends clous government on earth may for once find themselves compelled to manitain good faith with us, and to pursue a course of at least ordinary fair dealing, so new and so unusual in this country.

In consequence of the death of the Hon. J. R. Mor-

rison, the Roy. C. Gutglaff, is nominated to the vacant nituation of Chinese Secretary to H. M.'s Superintendent of Trade and to the Government of Hong Kong. Mr. S. Majoribanks is confirmed in the medical charge of the Consulate at Canton, and is to be considered to have held that charge from lat of April last.

that charge from 1st of April nav.

(Correspondence continued from page 7.)

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To the Editor of the Navat and Military Gasette.

Sin,—When I look over that book of hooks, "The
Navy List," (which makes some hearts joyful, others
wondrous sad), I am puzzled when I son over the list of
Captains, to see their names standing from the year 1808,
down to the present time, to know why the Admiralty
sllow Officers to be so long in one grade. Men who have
attained the age of 70, (and for what I know upwards), of awained the age of 70, (and for what I know upwards), of nominally the same rank as the stripling of 22, but of equal rank with a young man of 25, if he has but interest. Through the medium of your widely-apread Gasotta, I, would auggest for the "powers above," that on the new year, they would make an alteration for the old boys who have it has not the hard the hard the hard the hard the hard the same of the same than have "braved the battle and the breeze." Take the first fifty on the list, and style them First-Class Commodores; the second fifty, Second-Class Commodores. Let the First Class was the uniform of a Rear-Admiral without the stripe on the cuff—the Second Class the same as at present. The half-pay of the First Class to be a guinea present. The half-pay of the First Class we be a guinea a day, and that of the Second, IRs. The First Class, when entered, to have a Captain under him—the Second only a Commander. I would also suggest that Captains above three years 'standing be termed "Captains of the "Line;" under three years, "Captains of Trigales," and those who are now styled Commanders, to be called "Captains of correctes;" and Lieutenants in Command "Captains of corvettes;" to be on a separate list, and termed Commanders.

Plymouth, Dec. 31. A WOULD-BE COMMODORS.

To the Editor of the Newal and Military Gasatta,
Sin, - Your Editorial romarks of the 30th December, 1043, on the prontitution of the style of Captain, induce me to draw your attention to the subject of Navel rank. In a former islier of mine, I recommended that all Captains, now so styled, including Commanders, should be classed in three styledons, and styled Commodores, Vice-Commodores, and Rear-Commodores. 1st class to commend ships of the line; 2d, to command the large class frigates; 3d, to command all other nost ships.

three classes to take rank with het, Brigadier Generals; 2d, with Coloncie; 3d, with Lioutenant-Colonels.
The next alteration in style should be, that all Lioutenants of the Flest be styled Captains, in two classes: 1st, those in command of the present "sloops;" 2d. these serving on board fler Majesty's ships commanded by Commodores of the three classes. These Captains to rank with, 1st, Mejors in the Army; 2d, with Captains in the Army, and those Officers in opmound to have the pay of the present "Commanders."

All Maton to be styled Lieutenants, and appointed by Commission to the "sloops" under the 1st class of Captains. This class to rank mith Lientenants in the Army; and where serving in sloops, to have the pay of the present Lieutenants, and these appointments to be given to those Officers who have the strongest claims. Thus, Sir, our Naval Officers would hear appellations

hus, Sir, our Naval Officers would been appellations intially Naval, and this could be effected without an increase in the expanditure.

A Window the course of a War. When the palace of Trianon was in course of erection, in the reign of Lovis XIV., that monarch went to inspect its accompanied by Louvols, the Secretary of Wer, and the superintendent of the bhilding. He remarked that one of the windows was out of shape, and amelier than the rest. Leavaist denied this and asserted that he could not perceive any difference. This king having had it artisured, and finding that he had judged rightly, treated Louvois in a contangulous manner before the whole court. This conduct so incomed this and the superintent of the very Rev. Blandan Macherian, D.D., Singson in It.M.'s int Life, Canada, to Macherian, D.D., Singson in It.M.'s int Life, Canada, to Macherian, D.D., Singson in It.M.'s int Life, Canada, to Macherian, D.D., Singson in It.M.'s int Life, Canada, to Macherian, D.D., Singson in It.M.'s int Life, Canada, to Macherian, D.D., Singson in It.M.'s int Life, Canada, to Macherian, D.D., Singson in It.M.'s int Life, Canada, to Macherian, D.D., Singson in It.M.'s int Life, Canada, to Macherian, D.D., Singson in It.M.'s int Life, Canada, to Macherian, D.D., Singson in It.M.'s int Life, Canada, to Macherian, D.D., Singson in It.M.'s int Life, Canada, to Macherian, D.D., Singson in It.M.'s int Life, Canada, to Macherian, D.D., Singson in It.M.'s int Life, Canada, to Macherian, D.D., Singson in It.M.'s int Life, Canada, D.D., Singson in It.M.'s int Life, Louvols, the Secretary of Wer, and the superintendent of the bailding. He remarked that one of the windows was out of shape, and smeller than the rest. Louvois denied out or suspe, see smearer than the rest. Learnis defield this, and sweeted that he could not perceive any difference. The Life having had it measured, and finding that he had judged rightly, treated Louveis in a continuous manner before his whole court. This conduct of increased this Minister, that when he arrived at home he was heard to have that he would find button ministers.

MEMORY.

On I what is Blemory but a gift, Within a ruln'd temple left, Reminding what its heapitles

And then presenting what they

Ou! tell me not that Memory On theil ma not that Mannory Mada a joy o'er the past. Whatla reveal'd byfacied flowers Save that they would but last? Were it not better to funget. Than hat remember, and lagret Look back—e'en in your hours

of spring,
What were your early years,
But scopes of childish cares as
grids;

griffs ? And, say not, childish fears Are mathing : at the filling they More then the young beart well could bear. Go on to riper years, and ichik Upon your sunny spring, And from the wreck of long past

Our life is as a mountain path, A path of toll and pain, And when upon its rough ascen A little way we gain, What boots it turning back to

trace The troubles that benetour race? But turns we from the many

chords, That Memory can wake, Its faded hopes, its griefs, its In faded hopes, its griefs, its cares, And one chord only take—
That one all other man above;—
(b): heed I mane the name of Love?

'mid Lore's sorrows I will

take
But one my proof to be,
Albert its wees are numbericus
As the same by the sea;
But one will prove Momory sent
On carth to be a pusishment.
Love, unrequited Love — the

And from the wreck or many prices

What will your memory-bring? Or else he early grave.
Adections wasted, pleasures Alest to them from Mamory's
Med,
And hopes now number'd with
the dead.

The Monthly Magazing. That owns it can but crave

Bank Stock, 1861 53 5 per Cent. Red. Anss., 972 a 85 per Ca. Red. Anss., 1822 3 Long Anss., Exp. Jun. 5, 1860, 134 41-16 Long Anss., 30 Years, Exp., Oct. 10, 1859, 12 9-15

India None India Bonds ander 1,0004., 79 91 Canola for Opg., 97 5 Exchequet Bills, 1,0004., 12d., 67 9: 14d., 67 9 Ditto, 6004., 12d., 67 9; 14d., 67 9

LOTTE KERR—At Cheint Church, Cawagore, Nov. 4. James in the New York, Nov. 1. Lieut. Corn. Brownen Thomas, 2nd N.J., to Eliza, charlet of the Labi J. Shaw, Eng., of irvine.

Aladron.—At Hangabers, Oct. 7. Lieut, John Cortes, 8th N.I., to Elizabeta, Shaw, Eng., of Irvine.

At Hangabers, Nov. 8. Libert, A. H. M. Chesan V. Questarmanter and Interp., 2nd Lt. Inf., no Martha, daughter of Mr. G. Brahar—At Trichindpoly, Nov. 1. Troman Weiter, Eq., Ad. of Reading —At Poona, Nov. 1. W. A. Gereniaw. Eng., 3nd Madrus N.I., to Capt. Bears, vidow of the late Capt. Bears, of the same corps.

Handay,—At Poona, Nov. 1. W. A. Gereniaw. Eng., 3nd Madrus N.I., to Esizabers, daughter of the late W. Maron, Eng., M.C.S.—At Commenced, Neighberty Hills, Oct. 7. Thromas Markey, and daughter of the late Capt. H. C. Jackson, Bondley, Hart., to Luque, widow of the late General Wether—At the Cathedral, Nov. 2n, Magra J. Dillon Browne, 1eth N.I., to Maria, eldest designing of the late W. T. Taylor, Eq.—Nov. 21, at the Cuthedral, C. H. Boyz. Ag., Boubay Army, to Harris, daughter of the late J. H. Bellenie, Eng., Bonbay Civil Service.

BEACHIE.

daughter of the late J. H. Bellenje, Req., Bonbay Civil Service.

Bengal.—At Duca, Oct. 17, of cholera, R. B. Duncan, Esq.,

Sarg. 48th N.I.—At Mussorie, Hept. 20, Rua. Wordward, of H.

M's 46th—At Simis, Oct. 17, Ijent. G. H. Davidson, Adj. 72d

N.I.—At Umbalia, Oct. 14, J. G. Jungers, Em. seth N.I.—At

Barrackpure, Oct. 25, Roward, child of Surg. J. T. Pearson—

At Galcutta, Oct. 24, in the 65th year of his age, Capt. Auracius

Gillert, Harbournaster of the Port—At Cape Town, Aug. 7,

Welliam, von of Liebt. Arthur Quin Hopper, 24th Bengal N.I.—

At Barrackpore, Nov. 6, James, son of Lieut. A Turner, 1at N.I.

At Galcutts, Nov. 8, Maj. H. Da Budd, Bengal Engineers, aged

42 yarg—At Calcutta, Nov. 9, Mis Asiglia Le Vada, an out

ward of the Millerty Opphan Institution, and daughter of the

late Capt. C. V. Le Vade, Bengal N.I., aged 26 years—At Delhi,

Roy. 18, Eliza, elicar daughter of Maj. Troup, 18th N.I.—

Agres, Nov. 18, the Wiss of Capt. P. Harris, 70th Bengal N.I.,

aged 37.

NOT. 18. Raira, elicas daughter of Maj. Troup. 15th N.1.—At Agra, Nov. 18, the Wiff of Capt. P. Harris, 70th Bengal N.1., aged 37.

Middens.—At Octacamound, Oct. 17. Charles, fourth son of Maj. John M. Boyes, 1st Madray N.V.H.—At Veltore, Oct. 20. Francis Juhn, son of Lieut. S. S. Coffu, 74th N.1.—At the Pracideory, Oct. 31. Charlet The Madray N.V.H.—At Veltore, Oct. 20. Col. 31. Canap. near Heaverram, no the banks of the Kistur, of cholers, May, wife of Capt. H. Pace, 30th N.1.—In Camp, Oct. 35. Am. Sur. C. H. Aucurthere, M.D.—At Nackapilly Oct. 26. Capt. C. Bond, 1st N.V.B.—At Octacamund, Nov. 1, Capt. G. 13. Minney, Bist Madray L.I., aged 40 years—At Fort St. Occupe, Nov. 9. Alexambus, youngest twin son of Dr. Lopaner.—At the French Rocks, Nov. 2. Frances, daughter of Publics. Hensington, 14th N.1.—At Karnol, Nov. 3. the infant Bon of Cornet Hoch, 7th L.C.—At Octacamund, Nov. 12, Surg. 9. Evokus, int Eu. 192. of Publiers—At Bellary, Nov. 16. Vei. Murr. W. H. Wormsley, Medical Department—At Kurnoul, Oct. 14. Kaiza, wife of W. G. Mich. Eq., 46th Madray N.1. 16. Vei. Henbrig.—At Mhow, Oct. 12. Capt. A. F. Bartiar, 36th Bomby M.1.—At Bagdad, Aug. 34, on hoard the H C.'s steam-vessel Mineyae, (b. A. F. Danvens, Exq., into Pirat Licut. in Portsmonth Division of St. Majriaca, aged 29 years—At Bellary, of shollers, Massagamer, Wife of Capt. S. F. Macketske, 2d Mading Cavility—At Assergiar, November 10, Maj. Gansus Moone. Str. Majriya—At Assergiar, November 10, Maj. Gansus Moone. Str. Majriya—At Assergiar, Nov. 30, Anneyw J. Thomson, 2Min M.1., aged 32 years.

Minchily Military Oblinary.—Generals—Morrison, Col. of 13th Mouley.

Marking, ath N.I.—At Kullangine, Nov. 26, Levina, infant daughter of Capt. Elchards, flat Reg., aged 17 months—At Hampert How, Nov. 30, Annusw J. Tromson, 22th N.I., ared by years.

Menship Military Obitsery.—Generals—Morrison, Col. of 13th F. and Governor of Chester, London. Loud Lynedoch, G.C.B., G.C.B. (G.C.M. (G., Col. of 12 F. and Gov. of Dumbatton Custle, London. Lieutenant-Generals—Bir John Taylor, K.C.B., Col. of 34th F., London; Blommart, Tunnton: Loveday, E.I. Comp. Serv., Bath. Major. Jonoreal Reliant, E.I. Comp. Serv. (Golonels—T. Weston, L.-p. 14th Gar. Batt.; Knight Residue, C.B., h.-p. Bradshaw's Levy; Ou Versiel. Siromed Bilirhead, h.-p. Rl. Staff Copps, Bunderholm. Lieutenant. Colonels—J. Wilkinsmoon, Compandant of R. Mil. Asplus, Chelson; W. R. Dickson, K.H., h.-p. Now Brunny. Pince and Assist. Adj. Gen. in Ganda. Queber. Majors—J. Lanthark, Ishe of E.I. Comp. Serv., Clavedon, near Bratol.; P. Crasics, E.J. Comp. Berv., Denapore. Captains—Bryan, h. p. Gran, Gde.; Gastiner, h.-p. 4th F.; G. Campbell, h.-p. 5th L. on Gran, Leg., Elithenheia, Hanvier; Mejer, h.-p. 5th L. in Batt., Genn. Leg., Elithenheia, Hanvier; Mejer, h.-p. 5th L. in Batt., Genn. Leg., Elithenheia, Hanvier; Mejer, h.-p. 5th Line Batt., Genn. Leg., Stilletheia, Hanvier; Mejer, h.-p. 5th Line Batt., Genn. Leg., Paysh Pr., Leutenanta—Knoliya, Std F., Scollegnet Elichard Harvey, Bl. Art., Jamaica, Mehand Brown, L.-p. 8th Mart., h.-p. 5th P., Leutenanta—Knoliya, Std F., Scollegnet Elichard Harvey, Bl. Art., Jamaica, Mehand Brown, Leg., Std Hertan, h.-p. 3th F., Leuten, h.-p. 15th F.; Leute, h., 24th F.; Capter, h.-p. 5th F.; Leute, h.-p. 4th F., Capter, h.-p. 5th F.; Leute, h.-p. 4th F.; Leute, h.-p. 15th F.

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# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

<b>3</b> 89	t India and	Colonial (	Thron	itie.
No. 575.	SATURDAY,	JANUARY 18	5; 1844.	. PRICE 8d.
CONTENTS OF THE PRESENT NUMBER:  Naval Promotions and Appointments of the Week 18 Raval Intelligence 18 Military Appointments and Promotions—Merements 19 Military Intelligence 28 (Fromotions, Appointments, &c. during December) 21 Memoir of the late Adm. Sir Charles Edmand Nugent, G.C.S. Admiral of the Freet 21 Naval Song 28 Correspondence 88 "A Guinea Bird" on Cape station—South-west Coast of Africa 4C." on the Sealark, 16 Guns, and the New 12-Gun Brigs 22 "A.C." on the Fortified Barrack at Pembroka Book 23 "Capitar" on Allawances to Acting Staff Non-commissioned Officers of Depots 23 London Losignes 23	and Hyderatad the Laws of War- (Lotter of "P. P." the Character of 8 the Morning Chre Amoris of Science Major Eldred Pot the Projected Hat (Letter of " M. 6. the Uld War Subs (Letter of " A Pris	w Neval Instructions rom India roop in Ireland refock") lectule for the Victories of "The Duke and General N lir Hudson Lowe stacks—Sir Heary Pottings tinger for the Infantry there were and of Merit", riment of Greenwich Ros sof the Navy	24 . 24 . 24 . 24 . 24 . 24 . 25 . 25 .	Editor on Musical Designations  Court, Pashion, and General News  Foreign and Colonial Intelligence  Liberary Notices:—""The Life and Times of the Good Lord  Cobharn." By Thomas Gaspey  "The Arbet's and Amateur's Magazine." By K. V. Rep.  pingville  "A Megagi to Don Juna"  "The History of China and India." By Miss Corner  "The Bastile"—"Fart I.  "Payne's Universalum; or Pictorial World" By Charles  Edwards, Esq.  Fortraits of the Princes and Paople of India. By the Hon.  R. Rden.  A Memorial of the War is Ava  Memorical of the Lieut. Gen. Bir Hudson Lowe, K.C.R., &r. 80  "National" Poetry—"Militona to the Resoure"  How to write Charly and Forciby  Founds, Birthe, Marriagon, and Beaths  30
Sail on the 15th February, full or not full, the remarkably fast-sailing River-built Ship, VIGILANT, A 1 480 Tons. J. Hauwe, Commander. Lying in the London Books. This ship affords an eligible opportunity, as from her Engagements at the Cape, she must keep her time. For Freight or Fassage apply to Meavrs. I., Wi & A. Borradamilla, 34. Fenchunch-streat; or to T. Haviside and Co., Sun-court, or 69, Cornbill.  1 OR MADRAS & CALCUITA, will leave the Docks on the 20th February, Gravasend the 20th, and Portsmouth the 1st March, and embark peasengers at Portsmouth, the well-known, frigate-built ship LDNDON, 70n foos, Thomas Arwoon, Commander; bying in the Real Initia Docks. This fine ship's accommodations for passengers are first rate, and she will karry an experienced Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Shuttanawath; or to T. Haviside & Co. Suncourt, or 69, Cornbill.  1 OR MADRAS AND CALCUITA.  I has two good Cabina disengaged, will Sail punctually on the 18 February, and Portsmouth on the 2th, the well-known Teak Ship LORD HUNGERFORD, 736 Tons per Register. W. P. port., Commander. Lying in the East India Bocks. This 2th has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and corries.	THE NEW THE NEW PHILLIPS, I a STRAND, begs to that be has all the Pattern Lards of the Admiralty, wi the following low prices and PRICES FOR a NAVAL UNIFORMS. Commanders' Custu Inc. lene.  Dress Cost	mt quartered at Chester, we this above post to be testioning characters and NAVAL UNIFORM.  NAVAL UNIFORM.  NAVAL UNIFORM.  NAVAL UNIFORM.  NAVAL TALLA curious within the Attentions asset the Attentions asset hich he assembles of the testion of the testion and the Attention asset hich he assembles of the testion and testion	Mastra made to the reference.  OR, 28, Royal Navy ioned by the st quality, at med 3nd Class vo- uniters, Masters, Anders, ests, Rc.  d d, d s, d s, d s, d s, d s,	TO GENTERMEN, SPORTSMEN,  MERCHANTS, and OTHERS.—Constantly on Sale, in perfect order, GUNS, RIFLES, and PISTULES, by all the first-rate Makers, Warranied.—Old Guus, Sec., taken in exchange.  E. WHINTLER'S, Gun, Rife, and Pistules, by all the first-rate opposite the Colden Cross Burel.  Moncy advanced to ang amount opon every description of Valuable Property.  N.B.—Observet—From the late CHARLES VAUGHAN'S.  INDIA MILITARY AND CIVII, OUTVITTING RETABLISHMEN'S.  THUGHES & CO., 203, REGENT.  BETREET, corner of CONDUST-STREET, and 76, RING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.—Officers in the Queen's norvice, Gaden, Assistant-Bargeine, Wilters, and Passingers to the Colonics, can be promptly and correctly equipped with ever requisite in Military Clothing and Assimtrements, Clothing for the Voyage or Overland Route, and Camp and Cabin Furniture and Bedding, at wholesale charges. Estimates with prices for warded. Regulation Tranks for the Overland Boute, 38s, per pair.  HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS.  LIR W. BURNETY'S PATENT
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Admiral—Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, Bart., G.C.B., to be Admiral of the Fleet. Vice-Admiral—Sir J. C., White, K.C.B., to be Commander—H. O. Morris (acting), (Lieut. 1937), to Welserine. Chief at the Nore. Commander—H. G. Morris (acting), (Lieut. 1937), to Welserine. Heutenants—Augustus P. Green (1849), to Plower; Andew R. Danilop (1849), to Way; Henry S. Hillyar (1842), to Wolf.; d. Balland (1843, to Hornwellis) T. E. L. Moore (1848), Edw. Collier (1815), to Calculonia; C. W. Bonham (1843), P. E. Frebas (1849), and W. C. Lambert (1842), to Cornwellis; John D. A. C. Agnew (1843), to Pique: Angustus P. Greene (1842), to Plower; (1843), to Pique: Angustus P. Greene (1843), to Pique: A manual (1843), to command Locust, v. Lunn, returned to Engised on leave; Richard M. Robertson (1849), to Warsgile; Charles Hawkoy (1843), to Heads; Thomas S. Hill (1843), to Fique: Arthur B. Kingston (1844), to Policy: H. T. Veitch (1843), to Recellent; Henry King (1841), to Apolis; Jan. M. Hoxer (1840), to Recellent; Henry King (1841), to Apolis; Jan. M. Hoxer (1840), to Chiedonia; Francis Willoughby (1843), to Alfred; Colin C. A. Kano (1841), to Calcadonia; H. E. Griffiths (1842), to Emessas; G. W. Wando (1838), to Ratellite; Hadaway (1893), to Penelope; W. Mottley (1841), to Penelope, v. Stukes; Charles C. Foreyth (1842), to Helen.

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Surgeon of Greenwisch Hospital, v. Nisbet.

Amstant-Nurgeons—W. Macdonald (1842), to Walf; W. Bule (1841), to Apollo; D. B. Whipple (1840), to Agissouri; A. A. Jack (1810), to Paledonia; W. Bateman (1871, to St. Vinsoni; F. Stupart (1846), to Alban; F. N. Sight, M.D. (1826), to Calefolic, to C

POPTRMOUTH, Jan. 11. -- (From our own Correspondent.) - Not any arrivals during the week. Hecate, Alban, Plute, and Dwarf are hourly expected to call here; they were to leave Woolwich (principle). Penelope is moured off the dockyard; she has god her top-gallant masts up, and it is expected some members of the Board of Admiralty will be down to try the effect of the alterations which have been made; she will be ready on Saturday, and will go round the 1st of Wight, and if all is right, Penelope is to proceed to Cork. Satellite is out of the basin, and completing her fitting alongside her hulk; she is to be ready for sea by the 19th, and will doubtless return to South America. Nautilus has gone to gruise off Brighton. Zenobia, with Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. Maitland and, suite, has sailed for the Cape of Good Hope. Princess Royal and Pestonjee Bomanjee, transports, are relitting in the harbour. Admiral Sir C. Rowley is expecigd to rehoist his flag and resume duty on the 20th. Firebrand is the only vessel fitting for commission. Ships in Port-St. Pincent, Victory, Excellent, Victoria and Albert yacht, l'enelope, Satellite, l'earless, and two transports in harbour.

Pay Mourn, Jan. 10 .- (From our own Correspondent.) 4th -- Arrived Heleva, 16, Com. Sir Cornwallin Ricketts, from Portsmooth, and waits the arrival of Mr. Hank-hed, the newly-appointed Minister to Mexico, and convey him to Jammes: Halena proceeds from thence to the Cape of Good Hope. Ath.—Arrived Crane packet, 6, d.t.-Com. Thos. A. Lewis, from South America. having overshot Falmouth, and come into harbour the following day to have her defects made good. Growler, Curiew, Dolphin, and Spider, were at Ric 24th Nov. The Dolphin had taken a slaver with 570 slaves on board, 6th.—Arrived Adventure, N.T., Mant. shaves on board. 6th—Arrived Adventure, N. T., Mant.-Com. John Hoskilly, from Holyhead. 7th—Seiled Norcus, cost and store vessel, Mant.-Com. T. W. Bateman, in tow of the Cyclops st., Capt. T. W. Lapidge, who sees her clear of the Channel; the Cyclops goes to Cork and the Norcus to Valparaiso. 8th—Asorn, and Polician, 16 guns gach, were hauled into dock, and are to becoming such on the Cyclops as soon as their defects are made good, for which purpose a number of hands have been alread to work on them. The George 16 shows in the placed to werk on them. The Greeian, 16 afine, is also to be brought forward for commission. 9th-Arrived Vestal, 26, Capt. Chas. Talbot, from Sheerness, and will convey the Hon. Mr. Pakenham, the new Ambas-ender to the United States, to New York, and from

thence she proceeds to the Brazile; she will be said wasses in advance before she sails. 10th-Bailed Roshester tender with stores for Chatham and Deptford dockyards. Fifteen additional bricklayers have been entered in the dockyard for a limited period. Albion, 90, Capt. N. Lockyer, will move into the Sound on the Harbour. Albion, San Monday or Tuesday west. In Harbour—Albjon, San Josef, Volage, Hyacinth, Hwift, Crane, Constance at. In the Sound—Vestal, Helona.

SHEERMESS, Jan. 11 .- (From our own Correspondent.) -On Thursday last, the 4th inst., the Myrie steamer came in here from Portsmouth, having conveyed the remains of the late lamented Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Brace thither, and having taken some men on board for the Alban steamer, proceeded the same evening to Woolwich. 5th-Arrived the Bonetta brigantine, Lieut .-Commander Edward Gray, from Spithead and the Coast of Africa. The Stys steamer, Capt. A. T. Vidal, passed up the Thames to Weelwich to be paid off. 6th—Sailed the Vestal, 26, Capt. Charles Talbot, for Plymouth. The Bonetta passed up to Chatham in the morning, to be paid off. 8th—Sailed the Cerus tender for Woolwich, with men for the Measte stemmer. The Camperdown commenced returning stores to-day, orders having been received here on the 6th to pay her off immediately. 9th—Sailed the Larne, 1%, Commander W. Brisbane, in tow of the African steamer, for Portsmouth. 10th— Arrived the Cerus tender from Woolwich with volunteers for the Larne, but in consequence of her having sailed, and her complement being long ago completed, they were draked on board the Camperdown for general service. The Hevale steamer passed down the Thames to-day for Portsmouth; and, orders were received to pay off the Camperdown without returning her atores, so that she will be immediately recommissioned for the flag of the next Admiral, whom report here would have to be Sir Jahleel Brenton or Sir Thomas Briggs. 11th-Arrived the African steamer from the westward, and the Ruby steamer from Chatham. In Harbour—Comperdown, Ocean; Haven and Speedy, outters; and African steamer. At Chatham—Pointers, with the broad pandant of Commentary Was II Steiners. with the brond pendant of Commodore Wm. H. Shirreff. Communder-in-Chief pro tempore, and Bonetta brigantine, paying off.

DEAL, Jun. 10 .- (From our own Correspondent.) Thursday, 4th - H.M.'s steamer Styr came into the Downs at 11 P.M., took a pilot off Deal, and proceeded to the cantward. 6th -H.M.S. Festal anchored in the Downs in the evening. 5th—Sailed H.M.S. Vestal and the outward-bough vessels from the Downs to the westward. 9sh—H.M.'s brig Nautilus anchored in the Downs; a Sicilian man-of-war steamer went through the Downs to the westward, and Nampson, tog-steamer, with troops on board. 10th-H.M.S. Larne came into the Downs from the enstward, took a pilot off Deal, and proceeded to the westward. Two Spanish vessels got on the Goodwin from Antwerp, bound to Corunna; they were got off next tide, with the assistance of some Deal and Ramagate boats. One of H.M.'s steamers went through

the Downs to the westward.

DEFTYORD, Jan. 8.—(From our own Carrespondent.)
—Sailed, the Diadem freight ship for Trincomalee, with
Naval stores. Remain—Jupiter, freight-ship, has completed her cargo for Malta, and will all in the course of the week. Harblington, freight-ship, is leading with Naval stores for Gibraltar. Liquestrian, male convict-ship, is ready to receive convicts on board for New South Wales. 11.M.'s steemer Firefly is in dack repairing. Ships building in this yard. Terrible, first-class steamer; Per-

cupine, third class: Spitere, third class.

The Boscawen, 70 Guns.—This fine vessel, after being a considerable period on the stocks at Woolwich Dock yard, has been ordered to be completed, and is now nearly ready for launching. A number of caukers are employed upon her, to complete that part of her works, as it is expected she will be launched in March next. camen is 'a handsome two-decker, and sithough not of such large dimensions as the Trafulgary is well worthy of being seen, as she is the largest ship of war in an advanced state at Woolwich or Deptford Dock-yards at the present time. The principal deck is supported by 18 turned pillars of the best African teak, which add greatly to the appearance of her stability. The Royal Albert, 120, will be the principal object of attraction at the Woolwich Dock-yard after the launch of the Bessesses. The greater part of the timbers of that magnificent first-rate ship being now nearly converted into their proper shape, will enable the workmen to proceed with his construction with the utmost despatch, and she now begins to assume a fine form and very beautiful outline; her side-timbers are created.

M. THE NEW NAVAL REGULATIONS, which have at 

opived \$11. 7s. 4d. per mensem; they are now to receive 52. 14s., being the highest pay now given. Captains commanding sixth-rates formerly received 261. 17s. per monsem; they are now to receive 301. 13s. 8d., monacus; they are now to receive 30t. 13s. 8d., the lowest class of pay to Captains arging affoat. Commissioned Officers: All Officers are now to be appointed by commission, including Masters, Surgeons, Pursers, Mates, and Assistant-Masters. Warrant Officers: The only Warrant Officers in the Navy will be Gunnara, Bontswains, Carpenters, and Engineers. Pursers: The designation of Pursers in future to be "Parsers and Paymasters." First class Volunteers: Volunteers of the first clais are in future to be known as "Naval Cadeta."-Morning Chronicle.—[The above paragraph is only partly correct; the Regulations are not yet published (see our Issaing remarks), and the designation of Pursers is to be "Paymasters and Parsers," not "Pursers and Paymasters."—Ed. N. & M. G.] Captain Sir George Sartorius, of the Malabar, has

been presented by Espartero with a handsome aword, in commemoration of Sir George's services in Portugal, which so powerfully influenced the establishment of Spathish freedom. The sword was given to Espartero by the province of Santander.

The Daring, building by Mr. White, Osprey by Mr. Blake, both at Portamouth dockyard; Mutine by Mr. Fincham, and Espiegle by the students of the Naval College of Architecture, building at Chatham; and Kingfisher and Flying Fish, building at Pembroke dockyard, by the Surveyor of the Navy, Sir W. Symonds, are all to be innuched and fully rigged by June, when they will form an experimental squadron for the purpose of testing their relative capabilities. They are each being built upon the lines of their respective constructors, but the plan recently introduced in ship-building, in giving breadth of heam has been followed by them all. The trial cruise will be of considerable interest.

The Cambridge, a large North American-built barque, of and from Newcostle, caught fire on Sunday night last, while under repair in Mr. Gent's yard, off Plymouth, and was totally destroyed. This vessel put into Plymouth about two months since, bound to l'alparaiso, to discharge part of her cargo, she being too doubly laden to proceed round Cape Horn; and while lying in the Sound, dragged her anchors, and struck on Mount Batten reef; she was got off after by great exertions of the Plymouth Pilets, who were awarded 185L for salvage. Considerable pro-gress had been made in the repairs of this unfortunate vessel when this calamity took place. It is supposed that the acoldent happened from a lamp being placed near some oakum, upon the half-deck. Too much praise cannot be Narines, the police, and the seamen from the ships, for the slacrity with which they reached the spot. The barque is insured.

SPEAM VERSELS.—A very great improvement is being

effected by giving, as often as opportunities occur, andtional propelling power to such steamers as may require it, which form a considerable majority to the Service. Hitherto, the space occupied by the engine-room has been too extensive to admit of engines beyond a certain power being supplied to vessels, which power has been found to be inadequate to the size and tonnage of the respective ships. The recent improvement in the engines and the introduction of the tubular boilers, have given so much additional space that vessels can now be fitted with engines of nearly double the horse-power they have hitherto carried, which will occupy even less space than the original smaller engines. The Fucily, which is about to be commissibated for the surveying service by Captain Bacchy, has had her engines taken out, and been supplied with others of greater phwer. They were the engines of the Phanir, of 220 horse power, which versel is to

to the Phanus, of 1220 hover, which vessel is to be supplied with others of upwards of 330 horse power. The Myrtle steam-vessel, in charge of Mr. Bryant, Master of the Monkey, proceeded to Greanhithe, on Thursday, with the Alban, Hecate, and Dwarf steam-vessels; the Alban for Portsmouth direct, and the Hecate and Dwarf to remain at Greenhithe, to have their compasses adjusted by Captain Johnson; they will then proceed to Portsmouth, and the Myrile will return to Woolwich. The Goodwill arrived at Woolwich on

Wednesday.

THE IRLAN SQUADRON.-The following vessels com-THE IRIGH SQUADRON.—The following versels compute the squadron on the coast of Ireland, studer the Command of Renr-Admiral Bowles:—Caledonis, 120, flag-ship, Capt. Milus Cook; Fox, 42, Capt. Sir F. H. Blackwood, Shannon; Hyseinth, 18, Com. F. Scott; Iris, 26, Capt. R. Mundy; Lynx, 3, Com. J. T. Nott; Snipe, 2, Com. G. Raymoud; Flamer, 6, Com. G. J. Postle; Comet, 2, Com. G. A. Prazer; Dee, 2, Master Com. T. Driver; Meteor, 2, Com. G. Batier; Pluto, 2, Com. Blances: Stromboli, 6, Com. Stor. E. Plankett;

#### Military Intelligence.

FROM THESDAY'S GAZETTE.

n. 5 be Deputy Lieu. Charles Augustus

County of Bornet.—Thomas Russer, M.P., to be Reputy Lieutenant, John Physre, Esq., to be do.; Captain Charles Augustus Mannuz, R.N., to be do.
The Queen's Own Regiment of Worcesterships Venmanry Cavairy.—John Harward, Seat., to be Ournet, z. Gepmehreek, promoted.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETIE.

WAS OPPICE, Jap. 18.

7th Foot—Lieut C. S. Cochrane, to be Cept. by p. v. Me W. O'Malley, who ret.; Eas. B. E. De Montmorrany, from 18th Foot, to be Leent. by p. v. Cochrane; Asist. Narg. J. Mitchell, M.D., 10m 78th F.of, to be Burg. v. Shean, who rat. us half-pay.

30th—Staff Jurg. of the Second Clam S. Lawson, to be Earg. v. J. Trigance, who retites upon half-pay.

33d—Leut. R. N. Phillips, to be Capt, hy p. v. Fautchingon, who ret.; Ens. W. Payn, to be Lieut. by p. v. Phillips M. Lassas, Gent., to be Busin by p. v. Payn.

39th—Rus. G. Nowtomen to be Jisut. by p., v. Tamiline, who retires; W. J. Hoars, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Memospeli. Oith—Lieut T. R. M'Coy, from 38th Foot, to be Lispin v. Kons, who exchanges.

60th—M. F. Monckton, Gent., to be Eas. by p., v. Asiley, promoted.

promoted,

#6th—Look H. J. Darell to be Capt. br p., v. Bt.-Maj. Dundas, who retires; Ens. H. Massy to be Lieut. by p., v. Darell;

Hon. W. S. Enox to be Ens. by p. v. Massy.

geth—Lieut. T. G. Enox, from 6tth Moot, in be Lieut. v.

M'COV, who exchanges,
2d West India Reg. - Lieut. W. H. Nicolis to be Capit. without
p. v. Lardner, dec.; Rus. A. P. Huith to be Lieut. without p. v.
Nicolis, Dec. 37; R. W. Webster, Gent., to be Ens. without p. v.
Smith.

#### CAVALRY.

4th Dragoon Guards-Corner Lans joins at the and of

next month.
7th Dragoon Guards-A detachment, consisting of 2 Officers and 10 men proceeded from Maidstons to Gravesend, on 6th January, and to sushark on board Diadom, to Cape of Good Hope. 9th Lamors—Vet. Surg. Johnston has leave to Cal-

cutts for three months, to appear before a Medical Board.

Lith Hussers.—Lieut-Colonel the Earl of Cardigan left town last evening to resume the command of this spiendid corps in Dublin.

16th Lancers—Curnet Maycock has leave to Calcutta to appear before a Medical Board. Leaut. Need has leave to Mussoorie to 1st May, 1844, on medical certificate.

ORDNANCE SORPS,

ORDNANCE SCHEPS.

Royal Artillery—

Mennamous.—The Second Lieutenants appointed to the Rt. Artillery by the General Order of this date are posted to companies as follows, viz...—Rt. A. Sniyth to Capt. Morgan's ed., the batt., E. W. Phillips to Maj. Andrews's, 7th batt., E. M. Prikering's, 8d batt., F. H. Canacillar to Capt. Supering to Capt. Pickering's, 8d batt., T. H. Carlyon to Maj. Furioaux's, 8d batt.; It. S. Elhot to Capt. Palmer's, 9th batt., C. Waline to Capt. Leave, 8th batt., C. Waline to Capt. Leave, 8th batt., C. Waline to Capt. Leave, 8th batt., C. Waline to Capt. Cator's, 3d batt., F. M. M. Omozney, to Capt. Cornetine's, 4th batt., E. Palmer io Major Figer's, 4th batt., O. H. Gilbert to Capt. Tomkyn's, 4th batt., 1 Vanustart, to Mojor RendalPs, 4th batt., L. G. Paget for Capt. Witcon's, 6th batt., R. Philips to Maj. Greenwood's, 8th batt., 1 Vanustart, to Mojor Hardinge's, 3d batt.; H. A. R. Fizgerald so Maj. Jackson's, 3d batt.

Bard Dec 29, 1843.

Colonel, Ansita. Add. General.

The following general romark made by the Hon. the Surveyor-Concral upon Mesers, Cox and to 's account of ellowason to wive and tamilies at soldiers. Hoyal Artiflity, to take them to the a tionace, year 1841-2, he promisigated to the regiment for the pulsamone of all Officers in command of troops, companies, and catabhinents.—

"It's requested that. on the principle discrete to be adopted.

netachments—
It is requested that, on the principle discrete to be adopted by it is a page 124 if, vol. ii, Finance Regulations, the women may be furnished with certification for passage by era, railway, er in all cases in which it may be practicable, in the same manner as for troops, companies, and detachments, it being considered that, in most instances, orders for the conveyancepagnics by Mesers Cox and Co. would be taken by the railway constance.

If I. b. Ross, Deputy-Adjutant General."

RI. Engineers—Capt. James Velch, off the h.-p. of this

corps, has lately published a pamphlet on the means of establishing a ship navigation between the Mediterranean and Red Seas. The line recommended from Suez direct to Tinch is seventy five miles. The caust, according to the Captain's plan, would be 21 feet deep, 96 feet wide at bottom, and 180 feet wide at the surface. The total expense 2,012,1601., a vasily higher estimate than that of the French Officers. Capt. Vetch served at the defence of Cada; he entered the Army in 1807, and was placed

on half-pay, March 11, 1824.

Royal Suppers and Miners.—Letters received by the man which arrived on Tuesday from Bermuda, sonvey the intelligence of the entire subsidence of the fever there, and of the return to Hallfax, Nova Scotia, of the Medic Officers, and gentlemen who had kindly tendered their professional services and attentions to the sick and dying during the recent fatal epidemic. Until this information had been furnished, no more troops were to be sent to that region; but now that the group of islands has been ductared to be free of the faver, minforcements will shortly be sent out to fill up the fluidinnoises occasioned by the mortality of the disease. The widows-find orpinus of the Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Ri. Artiflery and Ri. Sappers and Miners, artifled Woodship or Monday evening in a waggon. There are nine women and

shout forty children of the two compenies of these corps at Bermude thus thrown on the world, without protection and support. The sight was a very melanchely one, and excited the deepest sympathy. It is consulatory to know that the Rl. Support and Miners, in consideration of the deep distress which the widows and orphans of lique who deep distress which the widows and orphans of lique who exceed in their corps have been reduced, have entered into a subscription for their relief; and being aided by their Officers, belonging to the Rl. Engineers, the contribution, which is still increasing, piready amounts to a sum which reflects the highest credit on their liberality.

INFARTAY:
"1st Poot, 1st Bett.—Lieut. Wells is appointed A.B.C. to the Governor-General of Cener

2d.—Capt. Jephson has leave to Calcutts for 6 menths.
2d.—Capt. Rouse has leave to Mussouris for 1 year, on -Lieut. Blair has leave to Culentte for I months, med. ourt. to appear before a Beard of Medical Officers.

4th—The invalids left Samundershiel for Poensusies, in Noy, under the command of Lieut. Chetwedz.

6th—The Colonel of this regiment, Con. Sie Gagrye Nugent, Bart., and O.C.B., Sc., in the same General of the Army. It is singular that his twin britise should have also renched the head of his protention, the Navy, having lately died Admiral of the Flast. (See Mamor.)

10th. We much regret to learn that a saypre and in-tractable furm of Ophthalmia has lately been prevalent in il.M.'s 10th, now queriered in the Fort, and that many of the cases require a complete change of nir, for the reatoration of the individuals afflicted, and the preservation of their right. On the above circumstances being reported to the Gavernor-Goueral, like Landship immediately directed a steamer to be prepared, to take them for a use trip, and the Tanguserile has been got ready for that purpose, and will start as soon as the requisits starte are supplied. This is but another, added to several known and recorded instances, of Lord Ellenborough's true friendship for the Army; long may he continue to sum-mend the affection and admiration of the saider by such solid and ambetantial acts of kindness and bearvience.— Englishman, Nov. 8.

16th-Liest.-Col. Lord Charles Wallastey will resume the commandes the Blat inst.

17th-Capf. Cooper has leave to England for two years on medical certificate.

18th-Capt. Sir William Maggregor bas arrived from Chine.

29d.—Capt. Chute has two years' leave to England, on medical certificate. Lieut. Stopford has leave to England

for one year.

27th Deput—Capt. Williamson commands the sompony at Trim, with Lieut. Stupylion, that replaced Capt. Guld's

company, 65th.
28th-Lieut. Burrell has leave to Culcutta, to appear before a medical board.

80th-Service encapanies arrived at Cack on 6th Jan. on board Resistance troop-stip, after a remarkable quick passege of 18 days, from finishs.

Hat-Copt. Kelly has leave to Calcutte, to appear before a board of medical Officers. 35th Deput. Have moved from Youghal to Temple:

Bith-Ht.-Major De Lacy's leave expires nest munth.
Colonel Maxwell is in command; and the Repealers will

find that Her Mejasty has not a more staunch and loyal sorpe then the Herefordshire.

42d-The Rayal Highlanders celebrated the anniversary of St. Andrew's day at Matta, on a splendid goals of hos-pitality, and the Officers surited all the sons of Asid Scotia, Blibitary as well as civilians, on the island, and faw of them declined the gattering. The mess-room, or spa-sions hall of the Aubergo de Castilia, was the accorded the revels, where the finel were regaled with a sumptague dinner, consisting of all the substantials and delicacies of the season, not forgetting abrep's kend, and haggis, the the meant, not forgetting savey a new and pages, the chieffain of the pudding rave; the wines were of the greatest veriety and exquisite flavour, from simplegue to numble port, and the whisley, drunk from qualdin, was first-rate mountain drw. The number which sat down to the feast was above sixtys most of them described with crosses of St. Andrew, embroidered by the fair hands of a warm-hearted descondent of the Gael. On the table was a splendid display of rich and wassive plate, tokens of remembrance from public societies for seeds of daring; and from chieft retring from the corps. A splendid orne-mental desert was furnished by the dear Mrs. Sweetman amongst which peered the Castie of Anid Reskie "standing on a rock." Amongst the season mars his Burn't ing on's rock." Amongst the greets were his Excel-lency the Governor, the Hou. Sir Patrick Stuntt, his beother, and the Highland chieftain Glengerry. During the evening the fine instrumental band of the regiment played actions are, alternately with the hand of pinges nucleus are, atternately with the hand of pines. Nothing can exceed the perfection to which this hand of pines has exacted under the tuition of Pipe-Major Million, Sistem pipers marched in the county to McLaim, Filteen pipers marched in the round the table, and much was diar hermony that it spreaged as if the ments was produced by one instrument, and so delicately soft, that the ment squarenish finzen our could not have

failed to be delighted. M'Lean strutted round in a failed to be delighted. M'Lean strutted round in a pibroch, played in a "ne plus aften" style,—from a pair of aliver pipes presented to the regiment by Sir Denis Pack, after the battle of Waterloo. But when the pipes of fine fellows agrang up, and Total the affect? A number of fine fellows agrang up, and Total it with all the anthusiasm of their native hills, hopting, clerking, and finging, in a style that would have wan the hearts of the fairest of the fair, could they have but witnessed it. His Excellency left the party after 10 colock. The most payous hillsrity prayelled, as is always the cose where the some of the Gael most aboutder to aboutder at the feetive board. the Gael most shoulder to shoulder at the festive board.

4414-

To the Editor of the Nevel and Military Basette.

Bin.—It is the day of every Officer belowing to the Service of the East India Conyany, to cause for wifed and demand from the Duke of Wellington and the Court of Distance of the Court of Disspure an ample spology from Colonel Shelton, for the foul assertion he has dured to cent upon the Sepore, in his spayed on the late presentation of rejours to the 44th Regiment, as published in your Gasette at the Geb instau:.

On such an uncasion, arely word that he uttered can be considered in no other light than official. He was at the head of his regiment, and on the parade-grounds and therefore the mare criminal and pagenerous. The Duke of Wellington, who ower much to the Sepoys, and whose testimony in their farmer has often been the public, will not in juntice allow such conduct to pass

in eleme. Column Shelton uses the words When the Sopo descript us." This slindes to the retreat, after all the mischief had been done, out when the gullant Calonel, and he a party to the convention, had described Shab Suojah. Will be have the goodness in refer back to the conduct of his own regiment during the manneration at Calon, and also to the Monorandum lately published by Living Com. Named and Athlean Constitution in 

rendered to the protestion of tikhlar Khan 2

It is out of place to take notice of the very modest notice of the very modest notice which capalades Colonel Bludton's speech; vis., praise which concludes Colonel Bielton's speech; viz., that "he would be proud to lead the new regiment against the havest for Europe can houst." He courage was never questioned; yet why did he not second Gen. Elphiastone in times of difficulty and danger?—and why commence his speech by accoung the Sopoys of miscondagt, and finish it by exalting binself?

A. Kindly give the shove insertion in your next issue, if you are disposed to further the ends of justice and the good of both Services.

Loudon, Jan. 8.

As will be seen by the notice in our lest, we did not intend to publish the letter from Juneau, dated 4th Janusey; has we have since received several amongstations requiring that the consistent of the tild 4 th should be tully and fairly discussed in our columns. Yet therefore now some two lessers from this writer, and shall readily give

about two lesters from this weiter, and assist reading give the friends of the Clid 44th an apportunity of replying. We only require that the parties abstain from personalities in To the Editor of the Mand and Artifray Guestle. Sin,—It is as for back as the Lith of last month that I read in the Times newspapers long statement detailing the corangony which took place upon the presentation of colours to the 44th Reg., now nationed at Gosport, and also also resent of a mesch delivered at the agenc time by also the report of a speech delivered at the same time by Sir H. Pakenham. Doubtless, for, you and the majority of your renders remember well the account to which I employed by Sir Heroules in his address to the 44th upon that accession. I have been writing in the subject, but in secting summer public spaces taken of the subject, but in I therefore feel it almost to be a duty to submit the following observatues for general consideration. whole affair is of the most public nature, sud therefore public property.

There are (thank lieuven) very few matences in which lenguage, however strong, in praise of our admirable troops would be out of place or decided graggorated. But this very fact should rooks people to authority expecially careful to descriminate where any case of exception occurs to this simost universal and gioriths truth; otherwise, an agt of the greatest injustice is done to the rest of the Army. It is out of the wesknesses of this tempusising ago not to be able to give things their proper number, and to soften down the broad line which should divide right from wrong, and thus to confound all proper

distinctions.

What are the most lively recollections which the public have of the notorious 44th? Let us turn our eyes to the west. Did it not by its unsteady, wavering, and comorably the statement of the American man. conduct before May Otlesus, during the American combring rule and destruction not only upon their not not only upon their and tarnish the glory of our arms? Ites it in the Best received the phonon which it lost in the Mest & Alas! the entelogue of our recent millortunes in Alighan.

thing to too fresh in the memory to require any reminder. But what part did the 44th play in the tragedy? Its be-haviour (with shame every Englishman must confess it) both before and during the retreat, was marked by unsteadiness, want of subordination, and cowardice. Instead of showing an example of courage, devotion, and loyalty, it displayed the most opposite qualities; and it is as true and notorious as it is painfully humiliating, that the 44th Regiment frequently abandoned the post of danger and of honour to the Native troops-a circumstance, I believe, before unparalleled. Had this regiment been true to its own honour, it is not too much to say that many of the crils of that disastrous time would probably have been averted. The strictest justice could slone entitle me thus to speak of a body of men who have paid the last debt of nature; but it appears to me to be imperatively demanded.

If it was necessary to go through the public ceremony of presenting colours to the 44th Regiment so soon after its re-organishtion, the Address which usually accompanies it, in place of heing couched in terms which would have honoused the most gallant regiment in our Service, should have been framed in language of the gravest warring, as regards the past, and of the most carnest exhortation for the future.

It is idle to say that the regiment is not composed of the same men as formerly. If this should be considered a sufficient answer, one of the strongest inducaments for distinction would be taken away. Who ever heard of this plea heing urged, when any panegyrie, justly due, was bestowed upon a regiment? A regiment never dies. Its Far he it from me to say, that by subsequent good conduct the blot upon the reputation of the 44th may not be But this has yet to be accomplished, and, in the meantime, it rests under a cloud. I am, &c. "

Junius. January 4.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sin,—The reputation of the Army is the nation's prorty. This is greatly injured where praise is improperly heatowed. It much becomes you, in your position, to see that this most relined species of injustice is not per-petrated. In speaking of the bad fame of the 44th, do I deal in attacks of a private or concealed nature which would properly demand authentication? Until the following sentences (written, besit observed, on the spot, and by eye-wituesses) can be satisfactorily refuted, will say that the expressions contained in my former letter are too severo?

First, Lieut. Eyro says, "It is a lamentable fact that some of those European soldiers (the 44th), who were naturally expected to exhibit to their native brethren in arms an example of endurance and fortitude, were among the first to lose confidence and give vent to their feelings of discontent at the duties imposed upon them." p. 55.

"The Europeans eave way simultaneously with the Sepoys. In vain did the Officers of the 44th exhort and beacech their men to charge forward, not a soul would follow them, save one." p. 58.—" Major Scott, of H.M.'s 41th, repeatedly called on his men to descend with him to drag the 6-pounder away, but strange to say, his frequent appeals to their soldierly feelings were made in min." p. 64. - "The Brigadier (Shelton) fruitlessly endcavoured to induce the men to charge bayoneta. Several of the Officers advanced to the front, and priced the enemy with stones. All attempts, however, to encourage our men were in value," pp. 106, 107,... "The Luropean garrison withdrawn from the Bazanr, and a company of the 37th N.S. substituted in their room This being the weakest point in our defences had hitherto been protected entirely by parties of H.M.'s 44th, which post of honour they were few considered unworthy to retain." p. 129,-These are a few extracts from Liout. to retain." Hyre's work. Many others of a similar nature might be multiplied. The Lieutenaut records at pp. 127, 128, a scene peculiarly disgraceful to the 44th, wherein the poys show an example to the English troops, and at 130 observes generally—" It is notorious that the 44th P 130 observes generally-" It is notioned a state of woful detervictation. I firmly believe, in this, and in every other respect, they stood alone as a regiment of that noble Army whose glorious deeds in all quarters of the globe have formed, with those of the British Navy, the foun-dation of our national pride," &c. Secondly, Lady Sale says, " When the 44th carrented

from Sheergel's Fort, all were in amazement. The 37th ·N I sugked leave to go and take it, but were not permitted to do so," p. 60. "When the men of the 37th N.I. were pehraided for turning, they replied, "We only retreated when we saw the Europeans run, and know we abouth not be supported, " p. 100,-- " The enemy then, ame on the the whole square (of which the 44th formed

a part), rose simultaneously and ran," p. 131.

1 fige upon you, Sir, in common failuses, to publish this and the former letter. Public matters attacked pubhely, may be, if they are capable of being, answered in the same manner.—Lam, &c. Junius.

January 10.

45th-The 2d Battalian embark immediately at Cork. n board the Apollo troop-ship, for Gibreltar. 48th—On arrival of the 2d Batt. 45th at Gibraltar,

the 48th will proceed to Jamuica.

Royal Marines.—Capt. Miller has gone on leave for aix weeks for the henefit of his health.—Lleut, and Adjutant Jackson has joined the detachment at Pembroke Dack. Lieut. Coods from Plymouth is us orders, and will probably join at Rembroke this day. Lieut. Coode from Plymouth is under

bröke Dack, Lieut. Coode from Plymouth is under orders, and will probably join at Rembroke this day.

ROYAL MARINE OFFICE, December 16, 1843.—My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having of late observed that several Marines discharged at their own request, who have applied for possions after completing a service of 31 years, have borne very indifferent characters, and have been frequently under punishment for very serious offences; and as the regulations under which pensions are granted particularly aspectly that "molprido of time shall be altowed to be reckoned during which a Marine shall not have maintained a good character in the ship or division to which he may have belonged." Their Lordships are pleased to direct that whosever a man who shall have borne a bad character, particularly during the latter part of his service, shall apply to his discharge for length of service, such man's case shall, previous to his discharge, by brought under the notice of their Lordships, accompanied by a statement of the offence he may have been guilty of, and the dates on which they were committed, in order that their Lordships may decide whether his pension shall be disallowed, or ha shall be permitted an opportunity of retrieving his character, and recuvering the time he shall have foreitted from miscondust, by contingance in the service. In carrying their Lordships' directions on this subject into effect, you will perceive that, previous to any other step being taken towards the discharge of a man for long service, the Swisional Beard must make their report upon the character of the man agreeably to the 3d paragraph of the 3d head of inquire, as lift down in their Lordships' printed instructions to that behalt; and it then the stater portion of his service, found to be "Bad," then the report of the Divisional Board in which your remarks thereon, as above stated. But in other cases the flischarge certificate may be filled in, signed, and given to the man as heretofore,

By command if their Lordships.

John Owan, D.A.G.

Marines.

52d Depot-Capt. the Hon. C. Grey's company, at Portumna, is ordered to join at Nenagh, and will be re-placed by one of the 16th, from Birr. Capt. Vigor's com-

pany, from Nenagh, move to Killalue.

53d—Capt. Mansfield's co. has arrived at filigo, on detachment, from Enniskillen. The following Officers compose the General Court-Martial assembled at Newry for the trial of Lt. Parker : - Maj - Gen. Wyndham, Prosidenf; Lieut.-Col. Faddy, R.A.; Maj. Westenra, and a Lieut., 5th Dragoon Guards; Brev.-Lieut.-Col. Barlow, 14th; Maj. Fawkes, 27th; Brev .- Lieut.-Col. Dames, two Capts., and one Lieut., 66th; three Field Officers, and two Captsins, from the garrison of Dublic. David Walker, Esq. Deputy Judge-Advocate.

56th—A company is at Fethard. Major Passy is with the companies at Clonmel.

On the 9th inst., Capt. Laye, with 74 r. and f., proceeded by steam from Chatham to Speerness Garrison,
59th—A General Court-Martial is ordered to be held at Portsmouth, on Lieut.-Col. F. Fuller, relative to a most extraordinary charge, viz., requiring and receiving As. 6d. for granting the necessary official documents to men discharged from the regiment, such charges being contrary to regulation, and without the slightest precedent. believe that the amount received by the Lieut.-Colonel was under 31., and that on the error being pointed out he handed over the amount to the agents to be accredited to the public. Licut General Sir T. Arbuthnot is to be the President; and it is said the Court will be composed entirely of Officers in command of regiments. Lieut.-Col. Puller has been 38 years in the Service, and all the time on full-pay:" He was at the taking of Macassar, in the Island of Celebes, 9th June, 1814; and he served at the siege and capture of Bhurtpoor, in 1825 and 1826. His father was the late General Fuller.

60th, 1st Batt .- First Licut, the Hon. A. Hope has

leave to 30th September.

60th, 2d Hatt .- On being relieved by the 48th, will proceed to Quebec, to relieve the 68th, which will be brought to Portsmouth.

60th, 2d Batt. Depot-The following distribution has recently taken place :- At ('avan : 2 companies, consisting of 100 r. and f.; at Monaghane 1 Captain, 50 r. and f

at Belturbet: head-quarters, under Major Crombie.

65th—A company has been moved from Mullingar to Longford.

talion, 60th.

69th-Have sent their flint-lock muskets to Athlone magazine, under escort, baving received the new percua-

sion guns.
72d.—Maj. Jervis, Capt. Lacy, and Eus. Brandling, are stationed at Rock Mills, Kilderrery.

77th Depot-On Tuesday this depot, which has been stationed at Sheerness, was reliased by a detachment from the Chatham provisional battalion, consisting of seven () fficers and 150 r. and f., made up of men of almost every regiment in the Service. The 77th Ammediately marshed from the severy regiment in the service. mand of Capt. ed from Sheerman under the cot W. J. Clerke, and occupied Dover Castle.

78th-Assist-Surg. Mitchell, M.D., has two years

menced the new year by giving a dance and supper to the wives and daughters of their "benedict" comrades, to which some of the respectable inhabitants of Buttevant were also invited. The room was tastefully decorated, the supper excellent, and the amusements of the evening were kept up with great spirit until a late hour. The Officers of the Sist contributed liberally towards the entertainment. This is as it should be, and proves the good feeling that exists through all ranks of this gallant corps, as well as the estimation in which the Non-Commissioned Officers are held by their superiors.

86th-Captain Rattray has two years leave, to England

on medical certificate.

The rumour was current yesterday that H. M.'s 86th, now at Belgaum, is to proceed forthwith to the Persian Gulf. The on dit is that this measure has been ordered for the purpose of re-occupying Karrack, and that it has originated in consequence of the intelligence received by Lord Ellenborough of the Persian intrigues at Candahar and Khelat. It is probable that the above information is true. The evacuation of Karrack is thought by some to have been much too precipitate, although it cannot be denied that it was effected after a long negotiation. The Persians are not a race in whom the least confidence can be placed; of their light character there have been multifarious instances before this one. The movement of the 86th will, without doubt, make some alterations in the reliefs of European Corps of this Presidency, which we shall lose no time in laying before our readers as soon as we can learn them. We give this intelligence as a rumour which will be confirmed within a few days .- Hombay Gentleman's Gazette, Oct. 28.

89th Dapot-Major Lewis joins the service companies. 90th Depot-Col. Spink, on the Staff of Ireland, and Major Power, 85th Reg., are in Carlow, investigating an alleged assault said to have been committed by Lieut. Mackenzie on Capt. Eld.

92d-The Jara transport, on her arrival at Portsmouth. having on board the 92d, is ordered to proceed with the regt. to Leith, and when disembarked, will he at the disposal of the General Officer commanding in Scotland; but we do not know at present how that Officer will dispose of it or of the depots 68th, 79th, and 88th, whose changes of stations have been "guessed" at by contemporaries.

95th Depot.—Moved from their quarters, in Dover

Castle, to the barracks on the heights, on the 11th inst.

96th Depot—Under command of Capt. Wilson, proceeded by steam from Chatham to Sheerness, on the 9th inst., to relieve the 77th Depot, ordered to Dover.

1st West India Regt .- One company under orders to proceed to Cape Coast Castle immediately. Mr. W. Fergusson, jup., 2d Writer in the Colonial Office, has succeeded Capt. O'Connor as Private Secretary to the Governor of Sierra Leone and Clerk of the Council.

Yeomanry-The Government has finally determined not to re-organise the Irish Yeomanry.

His Grace the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased spprove of Lieutenant the Hou. Charles Hugh Lindsay, of the 43d-Light Infantry, and of Cornet Sir William Don, Bart., of the 5th Dragoon Guards, being appointed extra Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in succession to Captain Freeman Murray, of the 60th Rifles, and Captain Lord William Hill, of the 2d (or Royal North British) Drugoous—the former having been appointed Assistant Military Secretary upon the Staff of Ireland, and the latter having resigned.

The Barrackmestership of Trales is vacant by the death of Oliver Stokes, Esq., father of Lieut.-Col. J. Day Stokes,

East India Company's Service.

RECEDITING STAPF. - The following changes disve taken place this quarter :- Lieut. Grant, 38th, from Maryborough, has relieved Lieut. Radcliff, 87th, in charge of the Randing subdivision; Lieut. Ricard, 75th, is ap-pointed to the charge of Bradford subdivision, v. Lieut. Spring, 53d; Licut. Adam, 72d, has relieved Capt. Feale, 4th Foot, in charge of Hertford subdivision; Lieut, the Hon. C. D. Pinnkett, 1st Poot, is appointed to Tonbridge sub-division, v. Liest. Adam, 72d, removed to Hertford; Lt. Bourke, 17th, appointed to Maryborough, v. Lt. Grant.

It is gratifying to observe that the sentence of death is not frequently carried into effect in the French Army, and in general only for the crime of marder. During the years 1838 and 1839 the mean annual number of years 1838 and they the man is about one per convictions in the French Army is about one per convictions in the French Army is about one per convictions in the mean of the cent. (0.97); and it appears, from the mean of the last three years of the return of corporal punishments in-flicted in the British Army, namely, 1832, 1833, and per cent. (194); the purishments, other than corporal inflictions, for the same period, being about eight per cent. (78); consequently about nine men new 100 are a new 10 sed in the British Army, and one man per 100 are annually the French Army.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c., During December, 1843.

Nov., 1841. 1st Dr. Cids.—Hen. Geo. Sut-

Nov., 1841.

1st Dr. Glds.—Hen. Geo. Suttan. Cor. by p. v. Cuild, ret.

1sec. 5, 1843.

2d—Livut. Tuthill, Capt. by p. v. Elliott, res., 5th do.; Lt.
Calvert, from 23 P. Lout. v.
Lord Aberdour, It Dr., 4th do.; Cor.
Robbins, Lieut. by p. v.
Tathill, 4th do.; John Carstairs, Jones, Cor., 18th do.

6th—Lieut. Dickson, Capt. by p. v. Scott, ret., 29th Dec.; Cor., 18th do.; Cha. Edw. Walker, Cor., 29th do.; Cha. Edw. Walker, Cor., 29th do.; Cha. Edw. Walker, Cor., 29th do.; Maj. Richardson, Lt.-Col. by p. v. Mills, ret., 22d do.; Lieut. Schonswar, Capt., 2dd do.; Lieut. Schonswar, Capt., 2dd do.; Lieut. Schonswar, Capt., 2dd do.; John Thomas Cramer, Cor., 22d do.

22d do.; John Thomas Cramer, Cor., 22d do. 2 do.

from 2d Dr. Gam. Lacut. v. Hale, Mitchell, ret., 22nd do.; Hans h.p. 41st F., 4th do.; Lieut. Robert White, Ens., do.; Geo. Wegueim, Capt. by p. v. Said.; St. Jullen Henderson, Ens. by ton, ret., 23th do.; Cor. Sandes, p. v. Johnston, 29th do. Lieut. by p. v. Wender Cavr.; Cornet, 4th do.; Cornet Noch., Cornet Noch., Leut. by p. v. Wegueiln, 29th do.; Fhomas Yorke Dallas, Cor., by p. v. Nocd., 29th do.; Staff, Ens., 22d do.; M. D., Surg. v. Chambers, Staff, M. D., Surg. v. Chambers, Staff, 29th do.; Staff, Leut. by C. Staff, 29th do.; Staff, 29

15th - Assist. Surg. Jee, from 57th F. Assist. Surg. v. Dr. Bis-

15th - Assist.-Surg. v. Dr. Bussett, exch., 22d do.

1st foot—Maj Peane, K.H.,
Lieur, Col by p. v. Mollen, ret.,
5th do., Capt. Montgouery,
Maj, 5th do., Licut. Neville,
Capt., 5th do., Licut. Neville,
Capt., 5th do., Licut. Neville,
Capt., 5th do., Licut. Neville,
Capt. Author, Ens., 8th do.;
Thos. Patrick Matthew, Assist
Surg v. Dr. Cierthew, 85th F.,
12th do.; Major Bell, Lt. Col
Ly p. v. Deane, cauc., 5th do.,
Capt. Author, fin h -p. sth Garr.
lin. Capt. v. Sampson, exch.,
12th do.; Licut. Pionkett, Capt.
by p. v. Aubin, ret., 12th do.;
Pine Carlyth, Licut. by p. v.
Chailton, Els. by p. v. Carlyon,
22th do.

3d- Serj.-Maj, Wm. Colburn
Collum, Ens. v. White, 3d Dr.,
22d do.

4th - Ens. Oxley, Licut. hy
availating fauseen Best, Ens., do.
Such—Licut. By, p. v. Raws
storae, ret., do.) Walleane, Ro.
Spih—Licut. and Adj. Turuer,
fon h.-p., 3d W I. Reg., Licut.
25ch do.

4th - Licut. Holton, from h.-p.
6th do.
Spih—Licut. and Adj. Turuer,
fon h.-p., 3d W I. Reg., Licut.
25ch do.
4th - Licut. Bolton, from h.-p.
6th - Ens. Oxley, Licut. hy
availating fauseen Best, Ens., do.
Such—Licut. By, p. v. Haw
storae, ret., do.) Walleane, Ro.
Spih—Licut. and Adj. Turuer,
fon h.-p.
6th - Ens. Oxley, Licut. hy
availate, ret., 12th do.; 14th - Capt. Samping diaty
sath - Ens. Oxley, Licut. hy
availate, ret., 12th do.; 14th - Capt.
Spih—Licut. Spin p. v. Ros.
Spih—Licut. and Adj. Turuer,
fon h.-p.
6th - Ens. Oxley, Licut. hy
availate, ret., 12th do.; 14th - Capt.
Spih—Licut. by, p. v. Ros.
Spih—Licut. and Adj. Turuer,
fon h.-p.
Spih do.; 14th do.; 14th do.; 14th do.
4th - Capt. Promeet, p. v.
All Capt. Author, fon h.-p.
Spih do.
4th - Capt. Ferry nau, Maj.

ROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c., DURING DROFRESS, 1843Army—Capt. Aubus, 1at F.,;
Isjor, 10th Jan., 1897; Capt.
Filinams, 22d F., Major, 23d
(ov., 1841.
1st Dr. (ids.—Hen. Geo. Sutting. Cor. by p. v. Child, ret.
1st Dr. (ids.—Hen. Geo. Sutting. Cor. by p. v. Child, ret.
1st Dr. (ids.—Hen. Geo. Sutting. Cor. by p. v. Child, ret.
1st Dr. (ids.—Hen. Geo. Sutting. Cor. by p. v. Child, ret.
1st Dr. (ids.—Hen. Geo. Sutting. Cor. by p. v. Wade, 23d do.
1st Dr. (comper, ret., 23d do.)
1st

Lovell, Rus. v. Venanics, svin F., 32d do. 2144—24 Lieut. Bolton, 1st Lieut. v. Wrixon, dead. 16th Sept.; Rob. Edward Peddle, 2d Lieut. 22d Dec. 28d—Capt. Williams, from Unatt. Capt. v. Bt. -Maj. Myers, exch., 29th do. Lieut. Powell, Cupt. by p v. M. Phec, ret., 15th do.. Lieut. Goldle, Capt. by p. v. Williams, ret., 29th do.; Ens. Capt. by p.v. m. race., ret., 18th ob. Lieut. Goldie, Capt. by p.v. Wiliams, ret., 29th do.; Ens. Carraw, Lieut. 18th do., Eus. Boileeu, Lirut. by p.v. Goldie, 29th do.; John Baidwin, Ens. by p.v. Boileau, 29th do.; Geo. J. Weld, Ens., 18th do. 23d—Lieut. J. C. Conolly, from h. p. 41st F. Lieut. v. Cal. vert, 3d Dr. (ids., 4th do. 34th—Ens. Williams, Ault. v. Hodges, res. Adjt. only, 19th do. 23th—Lt. Birch, from 6th F., Lieut. v. Bulguy exch., do.

Lleut. v. Bulguy exch., do. 26th-Lt. C. Cameron, Adj. v.

Johnstone, 1es Adj. only, do.; Kenneth Menzies, Assist. Surg. v. Pine, 58th F., do. 27th—Charles Adrian Webster

27th—Charles Adrian Webster Wedderburne, Ens. by p. v. Murray, cancelled, 8th do. 29th—Lr. Power, Capt. be p. v. Nicolay, ret., 29th de.; Rus. Johnston, Lt. by p. v. Power, do.; Eas. Dobbs, Lieut by p. v. Mitchell, ret., 2rnd do.; Hans Robert Wilte, Ens., do.; Geo. St. Jullen Henderson, Ens. by p. v. Johnston, 29th do. 31d—Lt. Robyns, Capt. by p.

Dec. G. Sath - Env. Oxley, Lient. by

Colum, Ens. v. White, 3d Dr., Lieut, by p. v. Madden, ret., 22d do. ath—Licut Bolton, from h.-p. 49th F., Lieut, v. C. S. Glazbrook, uppennted Adj. 49th F., to do., 5th—2d Licut, Getton, 1st Leut, by p. v. Wagner, ret., 3th do., Reglinsid Youge Shipley, 2d Licut, 5th do. fith—Licut Balguy, from 25th F., Licut, v. Birch, exch., 12th do., Licut, S. Birch, exch., 12th do., Licut, Adj. only, 12th do., 12th F., Capt. V. Simeou, exch., 12th do., 12th F., Capt. V. Simeou, exch., 12th do., 12th do.,

Bl. Maj. Hemman, rof. on full-pay, 29th do.; Ens Hewson, Lieut., do.; Win. Heuderson Maclean, Ess. v. Hewson, do. 23rd—John Harvey, Ess. by p. v. Isaac, retired, 12th do. 8 thi—Ens. Cassan, Lieut. v. Swayne, superseded, 20th do.; Gronge Vaughan Arbuckio, Eu-sten. do.

sign, do Sth.—Assist. Nurg. G. Cleri-hew, M.D., from tat F., Surg. v. Grifan, h.-p., 5th do. with.—Wm. Carpendale Saird,

Kns. v. Bowen, dead, 22nd do.

91d.—Walter Odgreit Bar-rington Campbell, Ens. by p. v. Gordon, ret, ath do. 97th.—Lieut. Criagte, Capt. v. Lisie, doad, Nov. 1s. Engign Bigge, Licut., do.; Hedley B. J. Vicare, Ensign, do. 98th.—Capt. Grimes, from 5sth F., Capt. v. Whimper, exc., do. 2d W.I. Reg. — David Reid W.Kinoon, Assist. Surg. v. Dr. Tuthitt. res., 19th do.

M'Kinnon, Assist., Snrg. v. Dr. Tuthili, res., 19th do., 3d W.i. Reg.,—Lieut. Lymon, from lat F., Capt. by p. v. Seymour, Dec. 29, Cepl. Rif. Reg.,—LE. Brereton, from 76th F., Lieut. v. Brett, nnc., Nov. 5; Assist., Surg. v. Rwing, dead, 29nd do. Cape Mount. Rif.,—Barj., Maj. Who., Hartshorn, from 24th F., Ens. v. O'Longell, Jane., 29th do.

Ens. v. O'Lousell, oanc., 39th do. Unatt. —Bt. Major Dawson, from 73d R. Major Dawson, from 73d R. Major, do. Liest. Norton, from 15th F., Capt., do.; L4. Webater, from 95th F., Cap-tain, do?

LA. Websier, from 99th F., Captain, def Royal Milly, Colling. — Assist... Bury. Colling. — Assist... Bury. Colling. — Assist... Bury. Colling. — Bew. art, prom. on the Bidf, Dec. b. Royal Mill. Assist... Biff. o. Bury. Dec. b. Royal Mill. Assist... Biff. Coll. Peter Brown, Unatt., Commandant v. Liest. Coll. J. Williamson, dead, 18th do. Minical Department. — Bury. Chamber, from 11th Dra., Binf. Surg. 1st Class v. Dr. Bincleit, B.-p. do., hinf. Assist... Surg. on Class v. Cowen, M.D., Staff. Surg. 2nd Class v. Cowen, M.D., Staff. Surg. 2nd Class v. Cowen, M.D., Assist... Surg. 1st do., Staff. Surg. 2nd Class. Thought. Funces v. Jameson, 18th do., Assist... Surg. 1st do., Chapter. Staff. Coyl. Ref. Mag., 2nd do., Orderance Department.—Bi. Artil.—bec. It. Fluid, First Leatt. v. Bichard Harvey, dead, Ogt. 3s. Rt. Engineers.—First Lt. E. T. Fond, Rec. Capt. v. Bailey, h.-p., Nov. 181 Sur. Lt.

Rns. v. Bowen, dead, 22ad do.

88th—Captall Herbert, from
Unatt., Capt. v. Ormshy, exc.,
29th do.

91st—Alex. Barclay. M.D.,
Assit.-Burg. v. Dr., Stubbs, res.
22ad de.

92d—Ens. Nicoll, Lieut. by p. do.,
V. Pratt, ret., 29th do., George
Warrender, Ensign by p. v.
Nicoll, do.

RESIDUATIONS AND RETIREMENTS. Licutomant-Colonels—Mills, 7th Dr. Gdu.; Mallen, E.H., 1st F. Major O'Neill, asth F. Captains—Elitott, 2d Dr. Gdu.; Ogilvy, 8th F.; M'Phee, 82d F.; Dillon, 22d F.; Thursby, 54th F.; Voshroke, 56th F.; Prover, 67th F. Licutenants—Blowne Cave, 1th Drs. Wagner, 5th F.; Macleod, 9th F.; Penny, 18th F.; Mitchell, 29th F. Biske, 24th F.; Rawaronic, 28th F.; Turner, 39th F. Corner and Knames—Cave, 1th F.; Edinell, 23d Knames, 2dd F.; Massy, 54th F.; Gordon, 9nd F. Assistant-Surgeon—Br. Stubbs, 91st F.; Dr. Tuthill, 2d W.J. Reg.

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES EDMUND NUGENT, G.C.H.

THE gallant and veteran Others, who, it will be recollected, was an inmate of Charing cross Hospital some time since, to consequence of breaking his leg, by slipping of the kerb-stone near the Nelson Monument, expired on the 7th instant, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. George Banks, M.P., Studiand, Doractabire, at the advanced age of FG. The following is an authentic record of his Naval career :--

hook, appointed Adj. 49th P., it all and of the Adj. 49th P., it all and Adj. 49th P., it all an

entirely cleared, excepting the Commodore, who, together with all needs his command, displayed the most interput courage and resolution. Unfortunately, the Army under then, Cinton all this time remained inactive, not having been able to cross that part of the river which the guides had represented as tordable. Upon the approach of night, Sir Peter Parker finding all hopes of success at an east, exited off his shattered ships before the cub tide was two far apart, had retired only of reach of the enemy's abot. In this dreasted cambonade, which continued above ten hours, the Bristal had 111 man hilled and wounded.

The high opinion which Commodore Parker entertained at Liout. Nugent's exertions during the attack upon Stillivan's Island, is headened; expressed in his official despatches on that consistency expressed in his official despatches on that consistency, from which we make the following extract:—"Lioute, Onutfield, Molloy, and Nagent, were the Lieuts. on the Bristal in the section, they behaved so remarkably well, that it is impossible to say to whom the preference is due."

After this failure, the flost repassed the bar, and proceeded to New York, in the reduction of which town Lieut. Nugent was again activity engaged. On the 11th Bec., in the same year, his Peter Parker and Geu. Clinton were sent to reduce kindle listed. On the approach of the squadron, the Americans abandoned their strong posts, and the Island was taken possession of without the loss of a men. This was the last service of importance in which Lieut. Nugent was engaged during his step on the American station. In the enterior of Sir Peter Parker, who had by this time attained the rank of Vice-Admiral.

In the Autumn of 1779, the bay men on the Musquito shore, and in the bay of Houdura, being in great dancer of an attach.

Captain in the Poncom, of Figure, authored tighlo rank of Pont Captain in the Poncom, of Figure, authored at Jamaica, under the orders of hir Peter Parker, who had by this time attained the rank of Vice-Admiral.

In the Autumn of 1779, the bay men on the Musquito shore, and in the bay of Houduran, being in great danger of an attack from the Spaniards, who had landed at Rt. George's Cingy, the inhabitants of which they plundered and treated with great crosky, file Peter despatched the Percapene shop to co-operate with a detachment of trongs sent from Jamaics for their protection. About the same time the Time. Capt. Lattrell was detached with the Charon, of 48 gins, the Poncom and Laurenting Some register ships, in the bay of Duice. They took shelter, however, under the strong fortreas of St. Fernando de Chuon. It fortunately happened that Capt. Lattrell tell in with the Porcupace, and the troops that had accompanied her, returning, they having performed the service on which they had been sent, and sufficed the troops that had socompanied her, returning, they having performed the service on which they had been sent, and sufficed the troops, Matines, &c., which together did not exceed does men. As anything like a regular slego would have proved destructive to the anterprise, from the strength of the fort, and from the assentiants not having any heavy artitlery, it was determined to carry the piace by a warp de muse. Every requinted meaning the did the pith, a general artack book place by signal on the sea and land side. The fort having been carried by storm with very little resistance, the shipping in the harbour were immediately taken possession of, and proved to be of knoat value, their cargins being estimated at three milions of dollars. Two founds and slow of Hundlers and one being subscience were also found in the fort.

Prevenus to the supture of this important place, which is the key to the bay of Hundlers.

instablicity taken possessim of, and proved to be of goal value, their cargues being estimated at three millions of dollars. Two handred and fifty quistals of quickaliver were also found in the fort.

Previous to the sapture of title important plane, which is the key to the bay of Hondura, and where the Spaniards zend their register along and treasure fronglic actends in time of war, Capt Nugent was desputched by Commisione Luttrell to procure pidos at M. George's Quay, with orders to leave the Possess at anchrigat at M. George's Quay, with orders to leave the Possess at anchrigation colours lying. He immediately not off in his loat, to proceed to the Quay that it being now dark, we was soon aurounded by a number of Spania launches, and a actioner of a gone, that had been coinceled under the lee of the brig, which it now appoared had been taken and was agrofued to loard the Russiance, which were law and the remainder, with the solutions, and the proceed to the Russiance, which were law, and the remainder, with the solutions, obliged to sheer off with goat slaughter. With the solutions, obliged to sheer off with goat slaughter, with the solutions, obliged to sheer off with goat slaughter, with the solutions, a believe to the capt. Nugent was stripped to larn the Pomme. In the measurine Capt. Nugent was stripped to interface the province of Yucatan, who headed the exp difficulty capacital the log wood enters, may appeared, that the Governor of Bacular, a town of fire province of Yucatan, who headed the exp difficulty capacity the province of Yucatan, who headed the exp difficulty capacity the province of Yucatan, who headed the exp difficulty capacity the province of Yucatan, who headed the exp difficulty capacity, and the province of Yucatan, who headed the exp difficulty capacity the province of Yucatan, who had been were the province of Yucatan, who had been provinced to the capacity

ingthe various operations I had to concert, have every 1 dry saumory. He served with the Mayal battanian at Mattingue,

Bt. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, and was present at many of the most important strokes." Capt. Ningent also received the thanks of the Military Commander-In-Chuef, Sir C. Grey, in public orders. From the spring of 17ps, until his presection to the trank of Rear-Admiral, which took place Feb. 29, 1797, this Officer commanded the Costa, of so guas, and was amployed principally in the Channet Ficet. On 1st Jap., 1801, herbecame a Vice-Admiral and in the summer of 1905, when the gallant Communia assaulted the chief command of first, he was selected by that Officer to serve as his first Captain.

At the public funeral of the hero of Trafsligar, Vice-Admiral Nagrant assisted in the procession. He became Admiral of the the Vicet 24th April, 1823, and was nominated a G.C.H. on 18th March, 1881. His half-pay as Admiral of the Flost was three guiness per dam.

March, 1584. His guineas per diem.

is a remarkable coincidence, and the fact is of itself singular in the annals of the United Service, that while Sir C. Nugent was the senior Admiral of the Navy, his twin brother, Sir George Nugent, C.C.B., who survives the venerable duceused, was the aemor General Officer

in the Army. Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, Bart., G.C.B. (whose date of commission as Post-Captain is not 12 months subsequent to the late Sir C. Nugent), is now the senior

Admiral of the British Navy,

NAVAL BONG.

Arinet, ashora, ahead, astera, Witn winds propitions or con-trary.

I do not spin as ille yarn,) Nu-mo, belay! I love thosy Mary.

Amidables -- on the Boutinck shrouds. Athwart the hawse, satride the mixen, watching at night the ficecy clouds.

Your Harry wishes you were his's.

Then let us heave the auptial lead.

iced, In Hymen's port our anchors weighing; Thy lace thail to the figure-licad Our able shall always be dis-playing.

But when old ago shall bid us luff, Our honget tack will never

vary, But I'll continue Harry Bluff, And thou my little light-built Mary.—Punch,

# Correspondence abdressed to the Editor.

NAMING OF ARMS.—No. VII.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sin,—Among such warlike people as the Norse-men, or Skaudinaviane, we may expect to find arms duly prized; and favourite weapons especially named. My reading of those regions and doings is very limited; but I have noted a few instances where heroic men bore approprints wonder-working arms; to which especial names are given. My instances are taken chiefly from that curious and valuable work Fritzger's Saga, by Transa, bishop of Wexia, as transleted by the Rev. W. Stransa, and published with very copious and curious notes, a few years ago.

"Opulence throughout the house gave to view its various treasures...

Youth with northern nectar stored—larders throughd with pondious visuas...

Laden pressurs—chests, gameen'd the rich spoil of many a connuest...

Jeweln, rune ongraven-gold, sliver, wrought with dextrade

Chiefest yet, of all bequests, three were doom'd of cost

of thefe, a far-fam'd sword, long from sire to son

dosconded—

dagageordel—an 'twas hight, younger brother of the lightning—
Forged in eastern land mar, 'tis a tale of old tradition—
Tomper'd by fire-working dwarfs; and by BLATAFR Broaw first

Peristined."

"twistued."

The fortunate successors to this "younget brother of the lightning" are then commemorated, and their exploits, so armed. "Hoge unshapely giants, rough with bristly hair, and savage"—were, of course, "to the middle "cleav'd with single cut," and "weeping beauties saved." "From chased gold the hill was wrought—the blade with runes respindent—Wenderinh-not kenn'd it the north."

I lere we ugain find "the casternal and afar" resorted to, for runes or teichnes begann the texture the north!"

for runes, or tabulous legends " not kenn'd i' th' north,"
" That then glave next Tanasrus bore, worthy berrof such a

"That the again hear amastra upter, world not such a hero,
And the last his noble son. When he drew it the half glistoped,
As with share of lightning's flash, or the bright beresh bustre,"—
"Hi presseed his moteor blaze, giaring is the night of battle,
Which was the weapon famed; "manyst northern nations
pecticus.".
"Next to pire, scarce lass extell'd, was braceled's curious circle—"
which is sorr most sally and conventionly statewished; but.

which is very poetically and romantically described; but, however inviting, is not within the scope of our present subject to extract.

After various vicinsitudes, THORBERN repossessed it, with the aid of Anguerardel—"younger brother of the lightning," and as in the case of that sword—" "Widely was the jewel famed—"monget northern nations per ricar?"

Let us here note that one of the fourteen jewels, or genry, restored to the world by one of the grand incarongens, restored to the world by one or the grain incarra-tions of the Hindu deity Visuave, was a wonder working jewel called he stabe, it is recollect aright. This incar-tions or descent, which is the meaning of avatur, of Visuave, was in the form of a tortotag, and hence called the Kagemavatur; and the fourteen gents are named chanda-verye, of which hundreds of descriptions are extant, and not a few in our language :-

"Third of these bequests, high-prices, came the magic ship,

This fe likewise, with her Captain and drew, and various direumstances, very postically and beautifully described; as before, winding up with—
"Widely was the war-thip sained—monget northern war
perties."

But on this also I shall be very brief; noting, however, that among the "fourteen gens" shows mentioned was a offip, of which as much has been sung in Hindu mythologic legends as of Shield in those of Shandinavia.

A few other wespons, with individual names, among that race, we will proceed to notice. Claused with Angurvardel, if somewhat loss famed, we find Angreathill, which is translated the "ford of tribulation;" intimating, it is supposed, the blue transparency of its water-like steel. In an earlier letter it was mentioned that Indian or Damascus blades were prized for their aub, or water. In England, I believe, the wavey lines on Syrian blades

(imitated on some English blades) are called their " water."

Another Thundingrian blade is named Minungsethe shof-d'ausse of Valent, the Coryphes of the Norse forge. So sharp and keen was this, that, if the current waited a cable 30 feet (!) in diameter against its motion-

ess edge, it would be severed.

The hero Tutoux wielded Eckisar, and, so sided, rescued Sinthant from the jaws of a dragon. Nagettring was the weapon of Hilbenhand. Dragoendill, of Guzi; this is pronounced to be the "best of swords." Brynthwari, "which haver lost its edge," was the weapon of Hraunovithis. Hogni wielded Sigurilomi. Rolf. Risanuutr-"heavy even to his arm-too huge to be faised by any other." One more—the two edged glaive One more—the two edged glaive of Haora — the unpronounceable Hregoridarnautr ;
—"names," says a commentator, "almust as formidable at the weapons themselves."

Among these formidable names may be traced Sanskrit

or Indian words ; disguised, it is true, by a barbarous and, perhaps, others.

But let us proceed to a conclusion of this letter, noticing, however, Misiner, the miller, the brainer of the great Thon, the mace which he hurled at his glant foes. muce possessed the convenient property of returning to the hurler's hand, after crushing the object of attack, "Convenient," but not singular; for a Hindu here had

a weapon which did the like; hero or heroine, god or goddess, does not at this monreat occur to me. The mass in

question was, seemingly, defective in proportions.
"O short is the shalt of Trongs thundering mace,
Func's all conquering blade, but an ell;
'Tis enough! art a man! grappic close—face to face—
And a dagger would arm thee as well."
Good English salvies. Some suidiers—I was once

among them—have desired to see a short, stout, good Roman-like blade in the hands of our English soldiery, instead of such things as I have before spoken of, even of our privates; "grappling face to face," " hand to fiet," where are those who would withstand tham?

Good advice, I say, for English soldiers. I am induced to quote the next verse, containing as good, for our sailors.

"When the tempest sings load, hold the top-gallast-sall, Reard the wave, as they from, foam, and frown; Let her drive, let her drive; none but coward would quall, thou strike a yard, founder and der

With all their barbarity the skull-cup heroes of Valhalla were generous :

halls were generous:

"Clear for bisarding and blood—Vigital's ship heaves in sight;
To ta-shield to shield—hilt to hilt—
He's an outsalt, who yields but an iron in the fight;
'The the law, no be bann'd if then wilt.
Hast thou won' be contented;—for quarter who prays,
Wears no sworts, is no longer a for.
If Falkalla. born prayer, her voice tremulous raise,
The brave hear;—the pultroon may say "No."

"More last words." Let me in conclusion notice a veapon -neither mythological nor fubuleus-in use at this day, which, by a carlous twist of the hand when harled, returns of itself, if not exactly to the hand, to the foot of the hurlor. It is the Bhumirang of Australia. early visitors of that region were reasonably surprised at this curious feat, but by practice some of our acquired the twist, and can perform it. I possess two genuine Bha-markage, but have not acquired the potential twist. The word is a pure Sauscrif compound. BANDOOK. December 0.

CAPE BYATION—SOUTH WHAT TOART OF AFRICA.

To the Kinter of the Natur and Military Carefly.

Sin,—As I have no doubt many of your resident are not aware of the great difference existing between the Cape Scation and that of the West Coast of Africa, I beg leave to offer a few observations thereon. Of the Cape Station, which extends from about 25 deg. of B. Lat. to 10 deg., the climate for the greecest part of the year is without

the climate for the greetest part of the year is without rain, the sky clear, a moderate temperature, and the sea smooth, and during the months of June, July, and August, it is frequently mecanary to wear kine dothing. On the wood coast, which extends from the Cape de Verds to 10 dag. South, there are two rainy demonstrates the year, a constant damp atmosphere, with close, and welly weather nine months det of the twelve, and well it not for the tornadoes which blow with terrific vicinities, duroposes could not exist.

During the months of October, November, and Decemher, the whole coast is enveloped in fog, commonly called the Smokes, which extend for leagues to seaward, and causes a feeling of languor and depression scarcely to be endured; and sithough you may be fortunate enough to escape fever, the effects of three such seasons on the European constitution is easily to be imagined.

The comforts of the stations are not to be compared. On the Cape Station the cruisers have the Cape and St. Helena to refresh at, with the capabilities of affording everything that is requisite or desirable. On the West Cosst they have only Assension (little else than a floating thock-yard) to resort to, where there is no recreation for the crew, and Jack cannot even enjoy his glass of grog or the crew, and Jack cannot even enjoy his glass of grog or the crew, and Jack cannot even enjoy his glass of grog or the crew, and the crew and the cre his lass; whilst the solitary store is not unfrequently destitute even of the most common necessaries. On the Cape Station cruisers are permitted to cruise out of sight of land, and almost every capture has slaves on board; but on the West Coast a rigid blockade is kept up, consequently no full slavers can be captured; the only chance is to the run to and from Ascension, which occurs about twice in the three years. I trust, Sir, through the medium of your widely circulated Gazette, My Lords Commisthe privations and hard course of service of the Officers serving on the West African Station, as compared with those on the Cape, and, whether fortunate to liberate a pears' acresse, that promotion which, every one will allow, has been hardly enough carned.

A GUINEA BIRD.

THE "SEALARK," 16 BINS, AND THE NEW 12-GUN HRIGS, &c.
To the Editor of the Rural and Editory Gazette.
Sin,—My attention has been drawn to a statement

which has lately appeared in the Hampshire Telegraph, to the effect "that the Editor had ascertained that the armament of the Seulark, new 16-gun brig, lately commis-aloned and about to sail for Africa, was composed of 10 miserable 9-pounders," subsequently asserted to be "8 miserable 18-pounders." Now, Sir, these are both startling assertions, and Each as, for the honour of the sountry and the gallant constructor of the Naulark, require to be fully proved and sifed. My own belief is, that the Editor of the Hampshire Triegraph has given a most unfair and false account-but we shall are.

I need hardly inform your readers that Neuluck is one of a very fine class of vessels, built on the exact model of the Pantalous (whose fame and good qualities are too well known to need any prame from me), to supersede the old and miserable class of 10-gun brigs, alias "coffins." Their tonnage is from 330 to 335 or 340 tons, with great beam and powers. The original armament was cight 18-pounder carronades and two long 18s; but when the armaments of our ships was increased and revised, that force was changed to eight 32-pounder carronades and two long 18s; since which the Rapid and others have carried eight medium 32-pounders and two long 18s. If I repulled right 18s bored up to 32s, of some 20 cwt., and 6 ft. long, and they carried such armament with PERFECT KASE. What, then, can the Editor of the Hampshire Telegraph mean by giving there a less armament than the old 10 gun brigs? He adds, they are within forty tons of the old 18-gun brigs, which carried sixteen 32 pounder car-ronades and two long 18s; true r but they carry in reality much heavier armament in proportion to relative size than the old 184, and I much question whether there are not many of our Officers who would not care to engage any French 18, of same size as our old 18s and armament, with one of the new 10s with their armament of this day; ay, and with every chance and hope of sucress. We fought at much greater odds a hundred times successfully, but who in their senses ever drenmed of our new 10-gun bags swaggering before the French or American currettes : Really this is too ridiculous, and only shows what that detestable party apirit will do. Have we not fine correties on every station to uphold our flag from any like craft of any nation? Lastly, I challenge the Editor of the Hump. shire Triegraph to prove his statement true / it will not be the first, by many duzens, of his statements which have been proved utterly felse.

There is a persuraph of like nature and value reflecting upon the Helma; new 16-gun brig. He cannot but admit her beauty and power, but then adds, "Will it be believed abe can only carry 63 tons of water—ambient for a cruise of two months?" Now, Sir, I am not prepared to stowed by the Molena, but I will venture to repeat that do not believe the Mampshire Editor's statement. I feel sure that the Halma carries an ample quantity for feel sure that has Flavon carries an ample quantity for her crew for any period that can ever be required of her, and that, with great pase. It for one, feel certain that flavous, of her class, will prove "the pride of the sea" in all evidence, and if her character is only equal to her predecessors,—Bittern, didagrass, &c., Sir W. Symonds may well to present at our. She is the largest brig in the Service of his build—cause size in Froic; and here!

may just say how exceedingly unfair the Hampshire Telegraph Editor is. When the last-named brig (projected by one of his friends) was commissioned, we were told what a fine powerful vessel she was, and how very superior she would be found to Sir W. Symonds' vessels of same class; but when put to the test she failed most miserably in all respects, and could neither carry her original masts nor armament, and was beaten greatly on every point by the Nautilus, old 10-gun brig; and even after her armament and masts had been greatly reduced, her performances were little better. Nevertheless, she was constructed under the very eye of her projector; and he told me personally, in answer to a question, "that he was perfectly satisfied with all arrangements, and that he had had everything as he desired." I observed that her masts appeared to me too much for her. He replied, " She is a very powerful vessel, and requires heavy masts, having a large body under water, and I feel sure will carry them easily."

Now, Sir, had one of Sir W. Symonds' versels of the same class failed so sadly, we should never have heard the last of it from the Hampshire Telegraph Editor. There would have been outcries and lamentations without end-"ignorance, intuitive folly, want of all proper professional knowledge, ridiculous experiments, shameful waste of public money, sic. &c. Hut the Frelic was looked at night." Too had this Again when the Examples of the profession of the state of the sta night." Too bad this. Again, when the Eurydice was built and commissioned, she was by same oracle bousted to be most superior to Sir W. Symonds' 26s; she took a cruise with Warspite and Greeian, 16-the latter a Symondian, just returned from a four years' cruice. Well, first we heard that Eurydice was besten by Warspile, in a run from Brighton to Portsmouth; then we heard that on a wind, in after totals, the Eurydier beat the Warspile considerably in all weather; but we were not told how much the Grecion, 16, beat Eurydies. Oh, no; that was not dreamed of: she, the brig, was too insignificant. But he that as it may, I do happen to know from those on board Warspite (whose rank and opinion are of no small value) that the Warsnite did beat Eurodice very much off the wind, and that the Eurydies had no ad vantage over bor on a wind during the trials, and that the seiling qualities of the Grecian were very great. On a wind particularly, Eurydica could not do anything with her. I had hoped to have seen a full account of these trials in your Paper, but was much disappointed to see nothing of the kind. Again, in a trial which took place between Eurydice and Pilot, 16, I know from a Naval Officer on board the brig, that in the trials the frigate Eurydier had no possible chance with her ;-indeed, the superiority of Pilot in speed and to windward was most extraordinary. Of all these things the Editor of the Hampshire Telegraph never deigned to inform us-no, all was secret; but had the matter only have gone the other way, what rours of exultation and triumph we should have heard even to this hour! Let every constructor stand upon the real merits of his vessel; give all fair play; but do not ever let us hear one raised (unfairly) at the expense of another.

And now for a few words upon the subject of the new 12-yun brigs in course of construction. Some few weeks ago I read with much pleasure in a provincial paper (the Hampshire Advertiser and Herald), a very interesting and good article upon the many rates of our Navy, in which the writer very properly objected to the great variety, and expressed his surprise at the additional new rated 12 gun brig. And no wonder; for, for what earthly purpose intended no one can divine—they are a nondescript class. Have we not already the std 18s of 380 tons, carrying 16 guns; viz., fourteen 32 carronades and two long medium 32s? Then there are the first 16s by Sir W. Symonds, as Racer, Lily, &c., of 428 cons, and having the same armument: then come the Pilot class\_larger, viz., 494 tons, and having four medium 32s and twelve 32 carronades; and lastly, Helena class, largest, 540 tons, and carrying sixteen medium long 32s; then there are the new los, as before spoken of. Now, wherefore did the Admiralty sanction the xxw 12s if the present 10s were not considered suffi-ciently large and dignified for Commanders for Coast of Atrica? Why, in the name of common sense, did not the Admiralty nanuca all the old Iti-gun brige to 12s or 14s, having all medium guns, and, if thought requisite, some of the liacer class, and then replacing them by such splendid fessels as Helma? This would have been wise and a good plan to work up all the old weak vessels, as well as getting rid of so many varieties under the head of 16-pun brigs, which, in action with large French or American brigs, would be overmatched; (I mean old 15s and amalier 16s), the enemy never caring to show the difference in their force; all are borne on Navy List as 16 gun brigs. But instead, here we have a new class of 12-gun brigs, of a little more tounage than old 18s, and smaller 10s-what dimensions and armament is not stated if rich builders must exercise their skill, why not at ende have let them build such as Molena, a most splendid class. et Iplendid class worthy in every way as a model for competition? Really,

other sations must laugh at us! It may be contended, that these new 12s are for a "particular service on Cosst and during peace; but this is sheer nonsense What possible service can they be required for, which the old 18s and smaller 16s could not perform? I will venture to say they will not east faster than Pantaloon. Racer, or Albetross classes ... neither better in any point for the service required. It is to be hoped that the agra-rimental vessels (8), will not be extended in number, but that all future brigs be of Helena class.

Again, it is to be hened that very few or no more corvettes of 18 guns be built. Neither French nor Americans Build any carrying less than 22, 26, and 28 gams, of from 800 to 1000 tons, with very heavy metal, as our Magicienne—a splendid craft. Dido class, though noble vessels, are too amail to multiply. The Coquette is to have 20 guns (same size), but no correcte now ought to be built to carry Lane than 22 guns, from 136 to 140 feet in length, by 39 feet beam. Many more of the old 38s, 42s, and ios, ought to be converted into fine corvettes and steamfrigates, as now they are useless, armed as they may be You see Far has failed decidedly: the contrast between her and the Iris, 26, one of Sir W. Symonds, in besting down channel to Plymouth, in heavy weather, is most extraordinary; the very principle of lengthening auch a class of vessels is absurd as frigates, with no increase of force. Cut them down (the best models) to corvettes, and the rest convert to steam-frigates.

And here I would mention two line-of-battle ships most perfect models, though now too defective in upper works to repair as ships-of the-line; I speak of Spartlan (French) and Doneyal, also French -former taken at Nile, other off the coast of Ireland. Why do not the Admirsky raze them to frigates, such as Warspite, a most noble vessel, admirted on all hands. To convert such ships as Donegal and Spartiate to hulks would be shameful, and we have not too many ranges. Convert them at once to powerful frigates, fast sailers they are sure to be, from their fine models, and replace them by Vanguards or Albions; of the last-named ship, all who have seen her are of one opinion, viz., that she is the most beautiful and perfect model, as well as the most powerful two-decked ship ever yet produced by any nation, and well does she merit the name as "Pride of the See." It is to be hoped that you will give EVERY possible particular in your value Guzette, as to her sailing and other qualities, so that the public be not misled by the false and prejudiced opinions of Sir W. Symonds' enemies.

And lestly, Sir, in conclusion, I do hope that in future you will take care that neither the Hampshire Telegraph nor may other paper, shall put forth fulse and malicious reports relative to Sir William Symonds, or his noble vessels, without exposure and refutation. I remember when you were the foremost in the good cause to prevent and expose such sets. And now, notwithstanding Sir W Symonds' fame is far too firmly established to fear aught from falsehood, yet it is neither right nor safe to suffer such to pass uncontradicted.

It would be interesting to your Naval readers at all times to know the results and particulars of interesting trials between ships.

# THE FORTIFIED BARRACK AT PEMBROKE DOCK. To the Editor of the Naval and Millary Gazette.

Sin, --- This Barrack is no far advanced as to enable one to ve an opinion of its strength and merits. It is a loopholed building, standing within a square bastioned fort, having the parapets loopholed, and a ditch about 25 feet deep. The building is calculated to contain about 400 men, with ample storercoms and conveniences. The whole work is strongly built of limestone, and is solid enough to resist ordinary field-guns, or anything less then hactering gum, but I observe some errors in its construction, which I shall point out, and which I think ought to be remedied before the work is further proceeded with, and the masonry allowed to harden. In the first place, when standing on the creat of the glascie in front of the faces of two of the four bastions, I can see (through the loopholes and embrasures for the guns) the loopholes of the opposite faces and flanks in reverse, and also considerable parts of the banquettes behind the curtains; this I consider a great inconvenience, and I recommend that the faces and flanks of the bastions in question should be carried up about six feet higher, which would not only give better cover to the interior of the work, but would also give a better command of the glascis and surrounding country. On going to the side mext the dockyard, I find that, from the hill sloping rapidly down, neither the loopholes of the curtain not hose of the barracks will see beyond the crest of the giascia, and that the ground on this side is therefore only under the fire of the faces of the two bestions an loopholes over the gateway. As this work is built es-pressly for the protection of the dockyard, the communicution between them must be preserved, or the security of the latter endangered. We should, therefore, have the means of bringing a heavy fire on the ground and buildings between the two; and to effect this I suggest that a covered way be excited along this face of the work, so as

to sweep with a musketry fire the glascis and roads to the dookyard gates.

There are some other alterations or additions which might be made without incurring great expense, but they may be deferred to a future day; those I have specified should have attention at once, or the labour of taking down the loopholed flanks and faces of the bashons to be raised will be much increased by delay; whereas, now, while the mortar is not set, it may be done without

now, while the mortar is not set, it may be done without much trouble.

ALLOWANCES TO ACTING STAFF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF DEPOTS.

To the Edster of the Namel and Mittery Gasette.

SIR,—Referring to Articles 298, 299, and 300 of the Explanatory Directions, respecting the allowances to the acting Serjeant-Major, Quartermaster-Serjeant, and the private soldier employed as Orderly-Room Clerk, whose wages are indeed hard-earned, I take the liberty in pointing out, through the medium of your valuable Gasette, that as the duties of Paymaster, Schoolmaster, and Hospital Serjeants, are generally performed by and Hospital Serjeants, are generally performed by privates, acting and effective Corporals whose duties are as equally responsible as that of the Orderly-room Clerks-and why not the recompense be equal which would not be considered as other than a fair renty. neration for their services in these situations; the line pital Steward, whatever rank he holds, receives del. per diem (and if a Serjeant he cannot complain). Now, Sn, if effective Serjeants upon the establishment of the regiment are not in every way qualified to discharge these duties in an efficient and proper manner, why should men of inferior rank be compelled to perform them without any reward (than perhaps the promise of further promo-tion at some future period)? and I think no one would, be so uncharitable as to suppose that they would not be entitled to an allowance of 4d. a day at least.

I make no claim for myself, but auxiously set forth what seems due to others; and in justice to them I ought to observe that in every successive promotion they are passed over, which of course must be very painful to the passed over, which or course must be to promise years feelings of mea who have for a period of so many years faithfully served in these offices ; and, indeed, it is senterly possible to imagine anything more incorrect than this. I have myself felt the inconvenience of being thus eltuated as Orderly-room Clerk and Schoolmaster, having continued to discharge my duties faithfully for a period of six years as acting Corporal, and was not considered entitled to promotion on account of being placed in so comfortable a situation; however, I have relinquished both situations (comfertable as they were), but not on account of any irregularity or misconduct. I will not inquire into the time that will elapse before (these) men employed as Orderly-room and Paymenter Clerks, Schoolmasters, and Hospital Stewards, can obtain promotion which is beind out as the inducement to enter the Service; but I would auggest that an allowance of 4d. a day, in addition to their ordinary pay, should be given. And I trust through the columns of your useful Paper, which are ever open to the enforcement and submission of the claums of justice, that my suggestions will not be considered undeserving of the notice of the Commander-In-Chief.

December 30.

London Lodgings .- Even where the lodgings fire dear and tolerably good, and the people of the house think it worth while to be civil, you seem planted in a spot to which you never can grow: the furniture and all the utensils intended for your use are so awkward, so heterogeneous, and placed in such inconvenient positions : they run so counter to your liabits, or your liabits to them. You are not acquainted with them, and they soum to have no Beaire to make themselves agreeable, or to accommodate difficulties ; and as for anything like familiarity, or cordisity, on either side the thing seems out of the question. Then your servants are so dissatited with their accommodstion, declaring that they can get nothing in the world they want? whilst the maid of the house, accustomed to the same complaints on every fresh arrival, turns a deaf ear to their remonstrances, knowing, from previous experience, that, in a few days, they will get used to things as they are, and resign themselves to evils they cannot redress. Then, how you are to be provided with food, and how it is ever to be cooked so us to render it estable, seems a problem worthy of Effectid. Breakfast appears difficult, dinner impossible. You hear something about a quarter of a pound of ten, and a pound of mutton chop's, and a few potatoes; and you are the maid servant of the house coming across the street the maid servant of the house coming across the aftert with a slice of butter in a bit of greasy white paper, and you wonder whether it can be intended for you. It is, you may rely on it; and so is the loaf she is carrying under her arm. You had better not look any longer, for these comes the little girl that runs of errands, carrying the milk in a white basin, and she is taking a my just as also turns the corner! In short, however the littles and these a mail making a tank to remain process of tank larger. chairs and washing stands may in process of tame become more amenable to reason, the freeling is generally beginners.

• Signatures to Letters in Type....." An Es.Dragoon," "A Com-missary," and "Artillero Visjo,"

## To Readers and Correspondents.

"W. A." (Old Pancras Road) must enter as a Volunteer, and by good conduct and some influence he may ob-

tain a Commission from the foreign Government.

"A Subscriber" writes—" What do you think of a promotion the other day in the 78th, at Bombay?—the Senior Lieutenant actually purchases his company, being then a Sub. of nearly 19 years' standing. In the same Gazette there is another in the Carabineers who purchases after being 113 years in the regiment. If e hear now and then of quick promotion in other ranks. In the 44th Regiment an Officer succeeds, by purchase, of course, to a Majority, after a total service of 91 years. respondent is in error: the promotion of the Senior Lieutenant of the 78th was without purchase. And in the 44th promotion cannot be considered as coming within the doctrine of chances.

We cannot uselet " A. G." (74th), as we have no agent

" A Constant Reader" inquires " Whether there was not an account in the N. & M. Gazette, a few weeks back, of an Officer having been tried by Court Martial for allowing himself to be kicked by another Officer and not resenting it! and, secondly, whether the widow of an Officer killed in a duel would not be entitled to her The Officer referred to mus struck not kicked. The widow of an Officer killed in a duel is not entitled

To "Africanus."-- We can have nothing to do with correcting the errors relating to the West Coast of Africa which have appeared in another publication.

To " A Civilian" (Ormskirk) .- We can find no such name as " Lawrence Nuttal" in the Army Lists of the period; nor is any such person included in the Official List of the killed and wounded at the taking of St. Luciu.

# Naval & Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1844.

WHILET at press we have been gratified at learning that Vice-Admiral Sir John Chambers White, K.C.B., a distinguished Officer, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Noic. Captain W. F. Martin (1824), son of Admiral Sir Byam Martin, will be the Flag Captain,

WE have been favoured with a sight of " The Queen's New Naval Instructions," and heartily congratulate the Navy upon this important adjustment of claims as regards service thoat. At present we can only furnish a short abstract of the contents, and shall select those points which appear to us entirely new. We some time since stated that a prest change was to take place as regarded the rank of Officers, and we have now the pleasure of confirming our former statement.

All Officers are divided into two branches-Civil and Military.

The Military to consist of :- Flag Officers, Commodores, Captains, Commundars, Lieutenauts, Master of Fleet (rank as a Lieutenaut); Masters, Mates, Second Masters.

CIVIL: -- Medical Inspectors (rank with Captains); Secretaries, Deputy-Inspectors (rank with Commanders) Chaplains, Surgeons, Psymasters, and Pursors (rank with Lieutenants), Assistant-Surgeops (rank with Mates, &c.) "The above are all " Commissioned " Officers. Those appointed "by Order" are Naval Instructors (who rank with Lieutenants), Midshipmon, Masters'-Assistants, Clerks, Naval Cadots (late first-class Volunteers), and Clerks'-Assistants; and the "Warrant" Officers are Gunners, Boatswains, Carpenters, and Engineers.

The regulations respecting pay are important. Captains are divided into classes, and paid as follows; viz. :-

First Class Contains of ships of the line, except flag stops

Second Class Captains of line-of-battle guard-stops of the Ordinary, and other auch establishments

Third Class Captains of regular flag-ships and fourth rates

Fourth Class other Captains

Commanderse and Lieutenants as before. Masters, 161. 6c. 88 in line-of-battle ships, and 141. in all other ships 4 r sloops. And store allowances as follows when in charge: - First-rates, Gi. 10s. 11d.; second-rates, 5. 19s. 10d.; third, 5l. 3s.; fourth, 3l. 19s. 1d.; fifth, 3l. 1s. 9d.; with, 3l. 2s. 2d. sloops, 2l. 17s. 4d.

Gratuities and pensions much altered. Pensions to widdles of Officers killed in action or drowned in the execution of their duty, as follows:---

<b>f</b>	Killed in Action.	Drowned, &c.
Widows of Captains	£200	£120
,, Commanders	190	99
" Medical Inspectors	90	<b>R0</b>
Secretaries to Com-	in-	
Chief, and Depainspectors	80	70
,, Lieuts., Masters, and Ci	LP-	-
turns of Marines	70	60
Chapining, Secretaries	to	
d Junior Frag-Officers, Sura	M.,	
Pursers, Naval Instructo	716.00	
and First Lieuts, of Marine	. 60	60
,. Second Lients of Marie	100	
and Assistant-hurgeons	50	40
,. Gunners, Boatswalus, C.	Aľ-	
penters, and Engineers	35	30
Tindes and	1 1171 1	

Under ordinary circumstances the Widows' pensions are the same as previously until after retired Commanders. The changes are, Medical Inspectors, Secretaries to Commanders-in-Chief, Deputy Medical Inspectors, Lieutenants, and Masters, 50l.; and the widows of Naval Instructors are to receive the same pensions as those of Chaplains, viz., 401.

The new scale for compassionate allowances and gratuities is highly honourable to the heads and hearts of its originators, whoever they may be. Mothers (if widows), and (unmarried) sisters of Officers killed in action leaving no widows, are under special circumstances to have pensions; and upon the whole, our casual glauce leaves a atrong impression that the changes are improvements, and that they will give general actionaction. The New Regulations will be issued on the first day of the Official year, and in them we have no doubt such orders will be given relative to uniform as will place the Commissioned Officers of the Navy in their proper, high, and honourable position.

THE intelligence from India, brought by the last Mail, fully bears out all we had anticipated; and our readers must have observed that those views of our Indian policy which we took last year, are, now, at the 11th hour, gradually being adopted by the most influential Journals of this country. The " Times " has taken up the true view of the question, and its able assistance will do much to bring the public to a right consideration of Lord Ellenborough's measures, so admirably calculated to strengthen the power, and restore the magic influence, of our name in the East. The vast means at the disposal of the Governor-General are about to be brought to bear on soveral points-in the Panjaub, in Gwalior, in Bundelcund, and in Soinds. The next Mail will further develop his Lordship's intentions, but it is quite evident that he had resolved on annexing the Punjaub to our Indian Empire, or so coercing that State, that anarchy and bloodshed and plunder shall cease, and that fine country be restored to peace and prosperity, either under our direct, or indirect, government of its Civil and Military resources. It is probable that just cause will be found for reassaming to Gwalior the power we so heedlessly yielded into native hands, to the manifest injury of the people of the country. The sooner, therefore, that British authority is again reasserted in Gwalior, the sooner will peace and happiness he conferred on that ill-fated province. We have too long attendited to rule through native Princes-liberty, and the blessings of liberty, are denied to every people under the Princes of India, and 'tis slove under the equitable rule of Britain that life and property in India are secure. We hait this coming change in our Indian policy, for in it we foresee the harvest of happiness for millions yet unborn, as well as for those long and eagerly looking to obtain rost and safety under our rule, from those who now reign only to oppress them. Civil war, with all its horrors, now desolutes Gwalior, and our Military preparations evidently indicate that it is at last resolved to purean end to it by resuming our authority there.

The cry about the unhealthy state of Scinde is childishly absurd. As reasonably might the press groan and whimper over the conquests we possess in the West Indies and on the Coast of Africa, because, forscoth, sickly seasons occur there. Scinde, we assert, is not generally unhealthy; 'tis true that it is occasionally visited—as what Indies and is not?—by seasons of great sickness. We will know that in Bombay sickness (and ishly absurd. As reasonably might the press groun and

certainly mortality) has often prevailed to quite as great an extent as in Scinde-we speak of Bombay and Colaba as distinct, and not of the Presidency generally. Now, we have never yet heard of that man who proposed that we should relinquish the island of Bombay, though sick. ness has very frequently left out of 1000 European soldiers scarcely 200 to perform the duty of the island. Away with such abaurd whining then about Scinde and its late sickly season! The sickness has been great, and not sufficiently provided against only because unusualfor be it remembered we have bad troops, and not very unhealthy, in Scinde since 1838.

The able measures of Sir Charles Napier have already secured us from the aggression of the Beloochees, and it is now his principal consideration to select the most bealthy positions in the country for the troops which are to occupy it permanently. Had not the country been reduced by good government to a state of obedience - and willing obedience too-we should have heard of popular outbreaks; but this simple fact, that none took place while we had no means of resisting them, speaks volumes in favour of the British rule. In short, our occupation of Scinde has been the greatest blessing to its people, and they seem perfectly aware of the happiness and peace they now enjoy.

The day, we trust, is not far distant when British rule shall extend from Cane Comorin to the confines of Cabal-and between the Ganges and the Indus. In this extension and integral completion of the Indo-British empire, we see the extension and perfecting of civilization, and with it all its manifold meliorations of the condition of millions of our fellow-men,

WE invite attention to a letter from " Old Firelock." on the state of the Army in Ireland. We know from other sources that the troops are in the highest order, and in the most loyal spirit, ready and willing to prove their loyalty to Her Majesty, to whom they have taken the noble oath, so nobly worded, of fidelity to their Queon. Now, we may here add, that since the "Old Infantry of the Peninsular war," England has never possessed a finer Army for its numbers than she has in the United Kingdom. The regiments in England and Scotland are kept in the highest state of discipline and readiness for service; and even those detached over the country are held in readiness for being concentrated in a manner unknown of late years. The Duke of Wellington may be strict, very strict -hut he is wisely so.

To the Editor of the Nanal and Military Gazette. Srn,-Having once before given you a result of my observations on the appearance and discipline of regiments that have come under my observation. I now let you know what I have noticed during a recent tour through Ireland. It may be more interesting at this period than at probably another time. I happened to be in Dublin a day before the celebrated proclamation was issued, prohibiting the Repealers from assembling at Clontari on the 8th October Thinking that something might happen. I determined on remaining in that city a day or two longer than I intended. On the morning of the 3th Oct .- a Sunday-I sauntered towards that part of the town which leads to Clontarf. It was about 11 o'clock, and I fancied that something was to take place, by the people standing outside their doors, and hearing repeated exclamations of -" They are coming?" Who are coming?" I inquired, almost fancying that the Repeators had been fool hardy enough to intend smembling in spite of everything. The answer was-"The Army." Accordingly in a few minutes the Army came into view, with its advance guard of flussars. The troops out on this day were the Royal Horse Artillery, 4 guns; 5th Dragoon Guards; 11th Hussars; 5th and 54th Foot. The 36th, I was told, had been left in a large building, called Althorough House. I never in my life, Sir, beheld a body of troops move in the way these did. Although marching on a road, everything was conducted in the strictest manner. No marching at case or founging along the road, but arms charged, sloped, and trailed, and distances kept as correctly as if they were

mention. They were as fit for work at 7 is the evening fore requested, as to when the Gevernor of a be-

as they were at 9 in the morning.

In the course of a somewhat lengthened tour, I have seen many regiments, and I consider the 53d, 11th, 72d, 34th, 15th, 60th, 54th, and 5th to be in the highest state of discipline. I consider the two last to be in as fine order as any regiments I ever saw. I doubt whether any-thing equid be found to manœuvre better than these two last regiments. The Fusiliers are, beyond a doubt, superior in applicance to the other, both from their size and being older soldiers,—the other struck me as being mere boys. For neatness of appearance, both in dress and appointments, the 60th Rifles are greatly to be admired. I should much like to have seen their skirmishing, which I was told was quite equal to their appearance

If you have a corner in your paper, by the insertion of this letter you may quiet the fears of some by making known to them that the troops serving in Ireland are all in the highest possible order, and fit for any work.—I OLD FIRELOCK. am. &c.

London, January 5.

WE published on the 9th December last the Order of the Governor-General, announcing that medals had been granted for the victories of Fulialie and Dubbs, (better known new as those of Mecanes and liydurabad). We now add, with great pleasure, the General Order of Sir Charles Napier, to give currency and force to that official document; which we consider to be quite characteristic of the man, and as breathing throughout the chivalrous and gallant spirit of the soldier, in the highest sense of that word. We would most particularly draw attention to one paragraph.

" Her Majesty has a right to our best exertions without any other reward than the glory which beams from victory."

The more we consider this passage, the more inclined are we to wish that this had always been the case; the satisfaction of having done their duty was always enough to satisfy the honest pride of the British Officer and soldier; their own deeds were blended in the renown reflected on their country; it would have been their glory and pride to have been satisfied with this, and to have smiled at the gew-gaws hanging at the breasts of foreign soldiers; but this honest feeling founded on self-esteem, has been changed into bitterness and gall, by the partial, and, we may say, ungenerous, distribution of Military rewards; at variance slike with common sense and justice.

"The honour which the Queen and the Honourable Court of Directors have bestowed upon their faithful troops, must animate us all with gratitude and with pride. To do our duty in battle is a negative virtue, cowards and traitors alone desert their colours. Her Mainsty has a right to our best exertions without other reward than the glory which beams from victory. But the Sovereign has been graciously pleased to mark her approbation of the courage displayed by Her United Troops in attacking enemies at once so numerous and hardy. Let me then congratulate you all upon these glorious medals—the fruits of discipline and of those well-wielded weapons, the matchless musket and bayonet, which pour a double death upon an enemy-death by fire, and death by steel. It is when we receive honours and rewards, that we should recur to the means by which they have been won. Thus do our minds gather confidence from reflection; and if again we have the good fortune to meet an enemy, again we shall conquer.

"The above order is to be most carefully translated, and read and explained to each regiment and detachment at a special parade."

WE readily give insertion to a letter that has reached us, and shall endeavour to comply with the wish therein expressed.

To the Editor of the Neval and Military Gusette.

Sra,—In vol. vi, page 292, of Napier's History of the
Peninsular War is the following paragraph relating to the
defence of Pampeluna by the French under General Cassan :

"He (Caseen) broke off the negotiation, giving out that he would blow up the works of the fortress and break through the blockade. To deter him, a mensing letter was thrown to his outposts, and Lord Wellington being informed of his design, denounced it as contrary to the laws of war, and directed Carlos d'Espeña to put him, all his Officers and non-commissioned Officers, and a tenth of the soldiers, to weath when the place is sold

be taken, if any damage were done to the works."

Col. Napier prosquents that this act of Gen. Cases had it been carried into effect) would not have been con-(rary to the laws off war; your opinion, Sir, is there-

nieged place is not justified in destroying the works of a fortress when it is no longer tenable

January 9.

It is quite clear that had the Governor of Pam pelana blown up the works, and broken through the blockade, he would not have acted contrary to the laws of wall," and the opinion expressed by Napler in his history is generally considered correct. We have often heard this subject discussed, but we confess that we could never see anything in the situation of the fortress of Pempeluna at the time, to justify the directions of the Duke of Wellington to Carlos d'España. There may, however, have been matter known to the Duke, as yet unknown to the public, which may have justified the order. We have never yet heard that the fortress was at that time untenable; and nothing but its being manifestly in that state could, in our humble judgment, justify the order issued by the Duke of Wellington. This is the opinion of those best informed on the laws of war.

Our columns this week furnish a brief record of the services of another deceased General—Sir Hudson Lowe.

No man was more minunderstood and misrepresented than Sir Lludson. With a strict sense of duty and upright principle, be combined singular kindness of heart and warmth of feeling—qualities which, unfortunately, were obscured by a somewhat repulsive countenance and manner. The latter peculiarity appeared to justify the reproach of harshness, which it has been the fashion of the dly to ascribe to an excellent man. In his family he was a most kind and indulgent husband and father. His shildren, two sons and a daughter, attended his deathbed, but, we regret to add, remain with little, if any

The " Morning Chronicle" of the 8th instant has in its Leading Article printed an extract from a private letter of Sir Henry Pottinger to w" Mr. O. P. Q.," or some such person, said to be a friend of Sir Henry's, at Bomboy. "Oh! save me from 'my friends," may Sir Henry exclaim, if he ever sees this alleged extrast. We doubt its authenticity; and at all events we protest against its publication as a hook on which to hang Lord Ellenborough. Sir Henry Pottinger may have written as he felt, and we know from good authority the firmness and friendliness with which he treated the Ameers of Sciude, and the regret he bas felt at their hard lot as prisoners of war. But we think the publication of his private letter is a violation of good faith (if it he a bond fide letter of Sir Henry's), and calculated to do him a mischief as a public character. The eminent services of Sir Henry Pottinger cannot be deteriorated by private malignity, and the expression of his opinions as an individual must be separated from his public acts. We hope yet to see Sir Henry Pottinger placed in the position as Governor of Bombay, in which he may have the happy opportunity of releasing his former friends, the Ameers. from their present confinement, and permit them as much Sherty as may be safely granted to them. In every quarter the question is asked,-" What is to be done to reward Sir Henry Pottinger for his national services? 'Tis a question difficult to answer. We would say a peerage, and the Governorship of one of the Indian Fresidencies. A still more difficult question to answer, however, is, " Who is to supply Sir Henry's place in China?" Even rumour, and the quid nuncs of the Ciubs have not been able to name a fit man. Wasthere ever higher appreciation of the singular fitness of a Plenipotentjary, than that this great kingdom has not in it one man known to be as fit to represent Her Majesty in China, as Sir Henry Pottinger !

WE have been informed that Major Eldred Pottinger, C.B., the heroic defender of Herat, is the hearer of the additional treaty from China, by which Sir Henry Pottine ger has so wisely secured our future intercourse with Chinasfrom the intrigues and cabala of a host of Ambassadors and Envoys from, European States, and the " Repudiated States."

Wn believe the Infantry generally dislike the present Hospital, retires, after many years' servicede in that elta-

chaco, but they are disgusted with the projected but ! The objection of " M. S. G." is one we have often heard, wat not the loss true: but we fear that the hat will be inflicted in spice of all, said, written, and drawn, to scout it. We must only hope for another change some time

bance.
To the Editor of the Napal and Military Guertte.
Siz. — There can be, I should imagine, but one opinion relative to the last-ordered caps for Her Majenty's Infunity, view that it is most un-English in its appearance, and a most studious imitation of the French; so much an, that in the event of another war, and the two finest Armies in the world being again opposed to each other, it would be difficult to decide whather the cap of a skirmisher (just seen perhaps above a bedge-row), belanged to a comrade or an enemy. I am willing to admit it is an improvement on the monstrosity that made its appearener, most appropriately about Guy Fawkes' day, in last year, but why make it so very similar to the French? why not retain the form most familiar to the eye of the British soldier, and if made of lighter meterial, I will undertake to any most popular throughout the Line? The projecting leather behind might (if an improvement, and in tropical climates particularly, I am of opinion that it certainly is,) be still retained. Will the British Army eventually come to the blue cost, brick-dust trousers, and white guiters of our Chillie neighbours? Verily this head-piece looks like a commandement of the transformation.

Jan. 8.

"A PRIEND OF MERIT," whose letter we annox, is under a misapprahension. In the article to which he alludes, in one of our late Numbers, we stated several instances of Officers who were now arrying on full-pay-in the rank of Lieutenant, who had been reduced at the close of the war, and that the vacancies now caused by the appointments of Captains from full-pay to Paymasters of pensioners, would afford good opportunity for promoting in their room the old Sabalterns still serving as such in the various regiments. We had no idea that our remarks could be taken to apply to the many old Subsiterns on half-pay; if they could so apply, there are hundreds of even stronger claims than the Officers' brought to our notice. Our remarks had reference only to the Subalterns who had been reduced at the end of the war-had been long left neglected on half-pay, and then in a sesiden fit of Military economy, forced to serve on full-pay, or necessitated to accept a commuted allowance.

To the Editor of the Nanal and Milliony Gaartte. appeared relating to the old War Half-pay Lieutenauts as being likely to be brought into vacancy occurring, by appointments from corps to the pensioners, you sales named a few-of the above-neglected class of old and deserving Officers. I wish you had included amongst then an old brother Officer of mine, Lieutenant dames Bull I wish you had included amongst then formerly of ther Majesty's 3d Buffs, and afterwards of the lute 3d and 2d Crylon Regiments. I beg to state briefly as far as my memory enables me, a part of his services and if this should meet his eye, he can do the remainder hunself, and apply in the proper quarter, and where, I am sure, his claims will be attended to.

Lieutenant Bell was, I believe, born in the Service, and a soldier in heart and soul, and as good an Officer on ever stepped! His father died a flue old nateran, at the age of ninety, or mucty-two! And the son, along with the father, served in Holland, under His Royal Highness, the late lamented Duke of York, in 3d Buffs; and for a long time he served in the West Indies, promoted into the 3c Ceylon Regiment, date of his Lieutenancy, 1809; server in the Travancore War, and at the taking of Cand, it Ceylon. After the glorious Hattle of Waterlon, when economy was carried almost to penury in the Service the two fine Caffre Regiments, 3d and 4th Ceylon, wer disbanded, and although a company vacant at the tim (Lieutenant Bell's just right, as Benior of that rank) h was placed on half-pay, and afterwards brought into the 2d Ceylon, which soon after shared some fute as the other two Ceylon corps, who had to return to Frightin with a broken spirit as well as constitution, on his half pay as Lieutenant! Now, if this Officer is not deserving one of the vacancies spoken of, I know not who is sinds of the vacancies spice of the Room in the state of the sands of the state of the sands of London, Jonuary 6.

DR. JAMES DOMVILLE, Deputy Inspector of Greenwick

blishment, with his full-pay. He is succeeded by 1)r. Alexander Nisbet—a gentleman who by his talent is well fitted to take the place of his regretted and esteemed predecessor.

WE hope that some influential Naval Member of the House of Commons will call attention to the present inadequatepowers vested in the First Lord of the Admiralty to meet the claims of the war-veterans of the Navy. We have been so long accustomed to hear complaints of grievances emanating from this body, that the mind has grown almost callous to the truth, and a deaf ear is too often turned to the recital. A little examination will. however, suffice to show that they have good foundation for their complaints, and that some means should be at once adopted for the partial, if not entire removal of the neglect under which they labour. We made a statement some few months back, showing pretty clearly how very small a portion of rewards was allotted to the different classes of Officers, and particularly pointing out the disparity of good things enjoyed by Commanders and Masters, when contrasted with other classes. Yet even the most favoured rank, that of Captain, exhibits a sad falling off; and that only about one in four of those who obtained their rank during the war, has a chance of bettering his half-pay by any Government gift. A grant of a few thousand pounds would at once remove a stigms upon the national character, and cheer many a care-word Officer. Disease, disappointment, and natural decay have stripped from the Navy List many whose chines must have occasioned strange stings of remosts in the bosoms of those in power; but there are nevertheless, many left for whom a measure of relief is as loudly called for. And this would be afforded most agreeubly by the establishment of a number of good-service pensions. The necessity for this proceeding will be more apparent if we try back a ļiule.

In 1800, the claims of old Officers being pressing, the following were granted pensions, stylind, Ont. Pensions of Greenwich Hospital: "--viz., Ten Captains at 80% a year, fifteen Commanders at 65% a year, and fifty Lieutenants at 50% a year. At this time the Navy List comprised 600 Captains, of whom one only was of twenty years' standing. There are at present about 700, of whom 300 have for twenty years held the tank.

In 1806, there were 426 tonamulers, and forty of these had been twenty years on the list. There are at present near 850, of whom 291, exclusive of fitty retired with the rank of Captain, are of the same standing. Of Lieutenants," there were in 1806 nearly 2100, and 462 twenty years on the list; there are now about 2000, and 1500 of the same standing. Of Masters there are at the present time 250 of twenty years' standing, for whom there is no provision in the shape of retirement. So that we arrive by the above plain and indisputable made of calculation at the fact, that, although "the claims of old Officers have increased in the most surprising ratio, that with the exception of the breaking up of the Coloneleies of Marines into smaller pieces, and dividing their among a larger number of Captains, no addition whatever bus been made to the number of outpensions, or to the means of compensating Officers for unreported and unpensioned wounds, or for having been passed over in general or other promotions.

Having thus endeavoured to establish the assertion with which we started, viz., "that old Officers have good foundation for complaint," we again urge the consideration upon those to whom the appeal should come most home; and as the active Officers have been justly granted additional pay affoat, we trust that the old War Officers may likewise receive some substantial addition to well-carned retisement on shore.

To single out from among the above-mentioned Officers may pet and appear invidious; but if we were tempted to do so, we should allude to the Masters who have now no out-pensions of retiring rank, whatever may be their age, claims, or length of servitude; but we leave the subject for the pussent, in the hope that our arguments will not fall in obtaining for the most meritorious of our worn-out,

blishment, with his full-pay. He is succeeded by Dr. shuttered relics of a war unparalleled in duration and Alexander Nisbet—a gentleman who by his talent is well importance, a sincerc and effective advocate.

THE Report of that excellent and ancient establishment, "The Royal Naval Benevolent Society," which we elsewhere publish, is matter of hearty congratulation. We rejoice to see the finances of an institution, whose funds are devoted to the relief of the indugent families of Officers of the British Navy, in an improving and healthy state; and we trust by renawed exertions the society will be enabled greatly to extend its relief to Officers, their widows and families. The Address to the Public sete forth—

"That those who, for their country's sake, cheerfully expose their lives and limbs to constant peril, are well cutitled to the public protection, is a proposition, to the truth of which the heart of every liriton bears a cordual teatimony; and it is equally true that the nation's care had, in several noble establishments, exerted itself in providing, in a general way, for the relief of this description of have suffereys. But every day produces case of particular distress and misery amongst that most deserving class of persons, the Sea Officers and their families, which cannot obtain a timely and effectual relief from the national purse, and whose habits and rank in society, while they greatly add to the polymancy of their distress, preclude them from many of those, resources which are within the reach of persons of their distress, preclude them from many of those, resources which are within the reach of persons of the condition.

"The necessary expenses of a Navai Officer, and the uncertied habits which his very profession and employment have a tondency to produce, rarely filmit of his providing for audien contingencies and fature want, while the hoarly jeopardy to which his life is exposed, necessarily increases the probability that all his life is exposed, necessarily increases the probability that all his life is efforts of economy may be intercepted by the stroke of death; to these causes it must in fairness be attributed, that Navai Officers, and their familiers, are, incre frequently than any other description of persons, thrown back upon the community without livelihood or resource.

"To allested the angle rivers of introns who after having dis-

"To alleviate the sufficient of persons who, after having discharged the duties of an hemograble service, and themselves reduced to misery and want; to rescue from powerly and wore the widows and orphane of our gallant defeuders; to snewer their urgent and daily-increasing cails on their country's gratitude, this fociety is induced to make the appeal, in the carnest hope, that by an accession of New Nuberrière, its diminished income may be made more adequate to give that rolled in many afficting eases which it is not at present possible to extend to them, in consequence of the material falling off in its annual receipts since the year 1836."

This forcible appeal should come home to the feelings of every British Sailor, and we entreat one and all to use every effort to promote the welfare, by increasing the subscriptions, of this really national institution.

We have received several communications on the subject of the terms, First and Second Class Staff-Surgeons. In reply, we beg to observe that they are simply financial designations, and not Military titles. No one thinks of addressing a Barrackmaster or a Captain of Attillery as a first or second class Barrackmaster or first or second Captain, although they are so financially classed. It is reserved for the Medical Department to degrade themselves by these petty insults. The word Class is altogether a very unmilitary word, and should be abolished; certainly, it would be sufficient to distinguish Staff-Surgeons by styling them First and Second Staff-Surgeons, which, in truth, is their proper designation.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, escorted by a detachment of Light Dragoens, stationed at Hampton Court, arrived at Claremont, from Windsor Castle, on Tuesday afternoon, in a close travelling carriage. The Princess Royal rods in the carriage with her illustrious parents. In the second barriage were the Marchioness of Douro (Lady in Waiting), Lord Rivers (Lord in Waiting), Colonel Arbuthnot (Equerry in Waiting to Her Majesty), and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater (Equerry to His Royal Highness Prince Albert). The Prince of Wates, with His Royal Highness's attendants, followed in another of the Royal carrieges.

Meeting of Partiament.—The following circular has been addressed to the Conservative members of the House of Commons:—

"Whitehall, Jan. 4, 1844 — Sir, —As upon the meeting of Parliament, on Thursday, the lat of February, public business of importance will be proceeded with immediately, I take the liberty of earnestly requesting your attendance in the Boune of Commons on that day.—I bave, &c. Robust Fam.,"

The Duc de Bordeaux on Wednesday visited the dock-

The Duc de Bordeaux on Wednesday visited the dockyard at Deptford, Sir John Hill, with the Officers of the various departments, explaining all the details of this vast establishment. The Royal visitor took issuedness at the house of Lady Hill, and afterwards embarked in Sir John's Hill's boat for Greenwich, inspecting first the Observatory. H.R.H. then went over the Hospital. The Royal hondurs were paid to the Prince, and the future tars of the country loudly cheered the Prince as well as the veterans. H.R.H. dired and slept at Monlynch on Wednesday avenus, and on Thursday at ten O'clock a.m., proceeded to the Royal Arsenal, and visited the foundry, laboratory, carriage, and other departments.

over which the Prince was conducted by the heads of the various establishments. At a quarter before twelve, H.R.H. visited the Ordnance Hospital, and afterwards the riding establishment, under the charge of Capt. Wingfield; the Ri. Horse Artillery, and their stables and barrack-rooms, under the charge of Licut. Col. Cobbe. On leaving the Horse Artillery square, H.R.H., accompanied by Maj. Gen. Sir Hew D. Ross, K.C.B., Brigade Major Cuppage, and several Officers, entered the mess-room, and partook of refreshments. H.R. H. afterwards visited the library of the non-commissioned Officers of the Royal Artillery, the guard-room, and one of the barrack-rooms, and then proceeded to view the Retunda, and repository grounds. On entering the Rotunda H.R.H. was accompanied round that interesting establishment by Col. Paterson, and seemed greatly pleased with the models and specimens of arms contained in it, and at half-past I proceeded to the dockyard. Capt. Sir F. Collier, Capt. Vidal, of the News steams-vessel, and Com. Smith, and several of the heads of the departments accompanied the Prince over the extensive naval depot. The first place visited was the machine room for planing and turning brasa and iron, and the powerful mills for rolling and per-forating iron of considerable thickness. If R. H. also visited the model and finishing lofts, and afterwards pro-Reded to the slip on which the Royal Albert, 120 guns, is in progress of construction, and remained about two minutes admiring the mugnitude of the dimensions and large timbers in this splendid vessel. On leaving the Hoyal Albert H.R.H. went on board the Sulphur, fitted up us an engineer depot, under the charge of Commander Smith, and appeared gratified on inspecting the drawings of a number of the young men under instruction in the prin-ciples of steam machinery as adapted to Naval purposes. H.R.H. next inspected the keel of the Sampson, a fine first-class vessel recently laid down, and the new dock in which the Sydenham is undergoing repair. After a short inspection of the smith's shop, H.R.H. went on board the Warrior, hulk, and examined the manner in which she is fitted up for the accommodation of about 600 convicts employed in the dockyard, and appeared surprised to witness the superior elegaliness of every part of the vessel, and with the table of allowances of victuals to that unfortunate class. On leaving the convict-ship, Capt. Vidal drew H.R.H.'s attention to the boat in which Capt. Ross returned from his memorable North Pole expedition. The Royal Duke partuck of some refreahment with Captain Sir F. Collier previous to leaving the dockyard, and returned to London with his suite shortly after 3 o'clock.

On Friday the Duc de Bordeaux arrived at Chatham Dockyard, and visited the various departments of this great Naval depot. His R. H., after inspecting the rope-house, saw-mills, and other works, which occupied some hours, and partaking some refreshment at the house of the Captain-Superintendent, Captain Sheriff, returned to London.

Death of the Governor of the Military Knights of Windser .- Windser, Monday .- Capt. Thomas Ferny-hough, Governor of the Military Knights of Windser, expired very auddenly this morning at his residence Governor's house. He had for some time past been afflicted with a disease of the heart, was taken ill with in-Suenza on Friday last, and this morning, while his medical attendent, Dr. Stauford, was just in the act of administering to him some weak wine and water, he was seized with spasms of the heart, and in less than two minutes be was corpse. Capt. Fernyhough-received the appointment in June last, upon the death of the late Governor, Capt. J. J. Cumming, and was greatly beloved and respected by the whole of the Military Knights, and an extensive circle of friends in the neighbourhood of Windsor and Rton. He entered the Army on 25th Nov., 1799, and was appointed one of the Military Knights of Windsor in 1827. He was no less distinguished as a soldier than as a man of high literary attainments. He was well known to the Biltish Museum as a genealogist, and has left some invaluable manuscripts, relating more particularly to the topography of the county of Stafford. He was in the 67th year of his age, and has left a widow and four children-two sons and two daughters. The vacant Governorship is in the gift of Her Majesty, upon the recommendation of the dean had canons of Windsor. The appointment may be said to be nearly entirely honorary, the Governor of the Military Knights receiving not more than between 3/. and 4/. per sanuas beyond the yearly stipend of the other Military

Colonel Stadders Alies.—We understand that what they be considered authentic intelligence has reached town, to the effect that Colonel Studders is 'still alive, and at large, 'though strictly watched, by orders of the Khan of Bokhara. It is stated that he has been employed by that Prince in the drilling of his troops. We also learn, through the same generos, that Geptain Concily is dead; but whether he had the account to imprisonment and disease, or been put to district in not positively ascertained.—Globe.

Lieutenant Munro.—An account agent on the part

Lieutenent Munro. An accretion agent on the part of Lieutenent Munro has been three or four times at the Horse Guards, to know the feeling of the Commander.

in. Chief towards his principal, and the answer which he has invariably received is that when his present leave of absence expires, His Grace will consider him as 'absent without leave,' and remove him from the Service altogether; an application for an extended loave of absence was met with a blunt refusal. In this dilemma, then, arends the accused ducilist-he will either lose the price of his commission, the regulation value being 1,600i., or have to take his chance of a trial. I have also heard, from another source, that since the vardiet of the coroner's jury he resided in lodgings in one of the streets off the Strand (Ceoil, I think), under the assumed name of Capt. Johnson, for several weeks, and that it was the accidental use of his name by his own wife, when visiting him there, that betrayed his incognite, and forced him to leave the place, and in two days after he had done so, Inspector Ages of the police got acent of his "where-abouts." So much for the vigilance of this over-puffel

body.—Correspondent of Hampshire Independent.

Mails for Sydney.—A contract has been entered into
by Her Mujesty's Government for the conveyance of mails, monthly, from the United Kingdom to Sydney. British newspapers will be forwarded free of postage. The State Trials.—The Government in Itsland is

fully prepared to enter upon the prosecution of "O'Connell and others" on the appointed day. At a late hour on Monday night the briefs for the Crown Counted (thirteen in number) were ready for delivery. The briefs are partly printed, and partly lithographed, and each contains between 340 and 350 pages. The letter-press printing alone in each brief occupies 170 pages, so that it would seem there is plenty of one sort or another to be proved. All persons concerned are called upon by the Crown to be present in Dublin by to-morrow, Sunday, the 14th, at the latest; and on Monday, it is expected, the battle

of the lawyers will in good earnest begin.

The London Joint-Stock Bank.—On Wednesday the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held in the board-room of the establishment in Princes at. Mansion house, George Tayler, Esq., in the chair. From the report of the directors it appeared that, after dis-charging all expenses of the establishment, and making ample allowance for bed debts, there remained a not sum of 16 470% los. 8d., arising from the profits of the hulfyear, and applicable to a dividend upon the capital of the The directors thought it right to make a divi-Company. dend after the rate of six per cent, per annum, which required them to take 1,529/. 3s. 6d. from the guaranteefund; but it was gratifying to them to inform the shareholders that, notwithstanding this deduction, the fund would suffer but little, as the half yearly inferest was nearly equal to the sum withdrawn. The total amount of both sides of the balance-sheet was 2,768,9964. 10s. Mr. Alderman Hughes thought it advisable, in the present state of the money-market, to discontinue, or greatly to reduce, the allowance of two per cent. as interest to es tomers, which led to a long discussion, the result of which was the question was left to the consideration of the directorse Five of the directors who totired were re-elected to whom, as well as to Mr. Pollard, the manager, thanks were voted, when the merting adjourned.

The Clobe states that the will of the late ecconfric Mr. Thompson, of the Priory, Hampstead, who left a large sum of money to Mr. Barnard Gregory, the Editor of the Satirist, and at present a prisoner in Newgate, is dispated, and the question is about to come before the Prerogative Court.

Unclaimed Dividends.-The late dischauses at the Mansion-house relative to frauduleut transfers of stock, have induced the authorities at the Bank to withhold all information for the present on the subject of montalmed dividends; and the clerks, baying strict injunctions on this head, refuse to norwer any inquiries made. Further alterations are likely to take place in the forms heretofore gone through when such claims have been urged and allowed, and already the Directors require, in addition to the profinction of the probate of a will, a burist extract to corroborate, in the strongest manner possible, the

death of the party described.

Union of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans .- A para graph has appeared in the Mexican papers, stating that President Santa Ana had directed anitable buildings to be created to excommodate the State prisoners, whose labour he proposed to employ in the constriction of a canal acres the Lethmus of Teleuntepee. Though comparatively little is known of the presider character of this route, the scheme, in the prosecution of which Sunta Ana segmento he engaged, will readily be seen to be one of the very l est importance. The isthmus referred to is in Mexico, partly in the province of Caxaca, and partly in that of Vern Cruz. The river Gussimonalco empties into the Vern Cruz. The river Guarananales empties late the Atlantic at that point, and, it is supposed, may be rendered navigable for large steps to such a distantiffican its month as to leave only about forty-first indicate in later vening land between the hold of ship nivegation and the Pacific Ocean. Sunt have project in nothing lass than to out a cenal serves this letheres, and thus open the path to commerce from one ocean to the other.

Buonuparte.-When the Emperor died at St. Halena t is well known that his beart was extracted with the design of being preserved. The British physician who had charge of that wondrous organ had deposited it in a silver besin, among water, and retired to rest, leaving two tapers burning beside it in his chamber. While lying thus awake, he heard, during the sliques of the uight, first a runtling noise, then a plunge among the water in the Setin, and then the sound of an object fulling with a rebound on the floor-all occurring with the quickness of thought. Dr. A -- sprang from his bed, and the cause of the intrusion on his rapose was soon axplained; it was an enormous rat, dragging the heart of Sanuaparte to its hole. A few mouents spore, and that which had before been too wast in its ambition to be satisfied with the sovereignty of Continental Europe, would have been found even in a more degrading position than the dust of Casser stopping a beer-berrel—it would have

been devoured as the supper of a rat.—Globe.

Royal Money.—On Captain Crowdy, R.N., being recently presented to his Majesty at the reception at the Tuiteries, the King did the galiant Officer the honour to say that he always saw with satisfaction a Cartain of the British Navy ; Capt. Crowdy in acknowledging the compliment, reminded her Royal interlocator that he had had the honour of conversing with His Majesty on board the Volonisire frigate in the Mediterrangum, in 1808. "Al.," said the King, "you were First-Licutement of the Pilos, Capt. Walpole. How is my old abipments, Admiral Sir Charles Bullon I I hope he is well." This is an instance of correctness of memory really remarkable, sonsidering the length of time that has since clapsed (mearly 40 years). and the momentous events which have subsequently marked his Majesty's career, so arroughy calculated to oblitrate minor circumstances from the mind.

Salling Ment not fit for Human Food,—Rochester, Joh. 6.—The adjourned inquiry (see our last Number) into the case sgainst the Rev. Henry Winter, chaplain to the Fortifude convict-ship, and Mr. G. Basert, Army butcher, of fligh street, Custham, was resumed yesterday before a full banch of county magistrates. F The inquiry excited the most intense interest, and the court was densely crowded. Mr. Espinance was heard at length for the defendants, and the magistrates, after hearing further evidence, informed Mr. Espinance and the promecutor, that they had determined to discharge the defendants, and leave the prosecutor to indict at the sessions OF BASIZES

or assizes.

Sausuges.—A police report has appeared this week in the papers which will, we suspect, three a gery powerful independent on the home trade in sausages. The facilities influence on the home trade in sameger. for frund afforded by the mysterious missellany of which a saurage is composed, have uncasioned a great variety of sproutative conjectures us to the probable ingredients of such an article. It has been roundly asserted that a cortain household animal has been sacrificed to the cupidity of sausage dealers -a statement we are really disposed to believe, when we find "a very respectable men" in the in the trade keeping on his promises calves that have died of disease, and beef "andt for the consemption of man" -the latter avowedly intended for conversion into sausage-ment. If respectable tradesmen do not scruple to employ anch materials in supplying the demand for way. sages which the public appetite creates, what may be ex-pented from designs who depend on the chespinus of their goods rather than the quality? It is much to be regretied that the discovery just made was not effected in time to save the causage-onling public from the extra consumption which occurs periodically at Ciristmas. We suspect that many a turkey would have come to table without its customary garatture if the police report in question had appeared a fortulght lifetore Christman day instead of a fortnight after. To speak seriously, the chief done to the public health by the sale of unwhole some food must be very great, and presuitions should be taken to prevent it. According to the police report, the "respectable tradeomen." draw a wide distinction between "beef or park sumares." and what are terroed ' large and small Germans, as well as black-puddings;" for he stemed to consider that by confining his business to the latter he might use what sort of meat he chose-anything in fact being good enough for the consumers of Germans, large and small, or black puddings. For our own parts, we think that a teste for these latter articles ought not to be wholly unprotected. There should be equal justice for the rich consumer of the high-priced Epping and the humble devourer of the low-priced savelny. It seems that a Garman assesse is not less genuine for being unwholesome, since the sausages saten in Germany by the Germans themselves cause mortal diseases, he we are told by of the public, and on that account we call attention to it.

—Globe.

The Temple of Juggernand.—The Bengal Government has just reported to the Indian Government at home, in answer to their long-punding inquiry, that no piedge whatover was originally given for the annual money of 6000% to the Temple of Jeggernaut, and, cone nual money-payment

that there is no pretence for its continuance. landed revenue will, of course, continue, but its own votaries and patrons must henceforth supply the meedful, and not the British nation.

#### THE PERSON OF THE PERSON AS foreign and Colonial Entelligence.

FRANCE.—On Monday the Duc dn Broglie road to the Chamber the following draught of the address in replie to the King's speech.—(Nes N. J. M. Gasette, Dec. 30.)

"Bire,—The words which your bayesty has pronounced from the throne have filled our hearts with Joy. In receiving them with respect, we thank the King for the prespects of the country. Our loyal support will never be wenting to him. May brance display with confidence her fruitful stitivity, and follow her percently labours. May she assairs additional power are wealth among all nations; her furtire destinies are secured; the emples of the taw is established; facilities have been overclose, and the power of the state, disdaining their valls demonstrations, will be enoughed the state of the facilities the strength and solvity of Government. The Chamber of Suchances constitutes the strength and solvity of Government. The Chamber of Suchances but even the restriction application of subalances but even the restriction application of subalances but even the restriction of subalances of the matters made to attain that end. Distinctive to administ powers and constrain and appearance in the polaries the success of the afforts made to attain that end. Peace ralighs alread gaind there is every prospect of its direction. The relations between France and the foreign Powers are on a benevolest footing, we congruinate your Majorty on that reace religion abrived, and there is every prospect of its duration. The relations between France and the tevering Powers are on a benevolent footing, we meagratulate your Mejesty on that result. A sheer friendship insites you to the fluors of Great forting. A happy understanding his feen setafficied between your Government and high, in presents of the overte now passing in Spain and Greec that hereing was desirable. Our policy with regard to these two contribes inse ever been generalised and deinterpoled; it must not be altered. We entertain for them a real affections, may they, after as them convolutions only transcribing and order; hasy knowly field in tume friendly nations and in bandinace with public theories a new principle of gower and the regulation which your Mejesty follows with other Fowers, have for their billips. The trenties consisted with the King of Sardinia, with the regulation of Venezuela and the Ectador, and the negotiations which your Mejesty follows with other Fowers, have for their object for extend only controlled in duratry, by preserving to ospiring interests an equitable protection; it is a task worthy of your enlightened solicitude. In other to appreciate their results, we will swait the communications which your Government may be pleased to make to une we shall attentively study the laws claim of the worker of public utility. The law on secondary instruction is one of the consequences of the director in the study in the results. Were, "Fance decays hereif in society. Bire,...-Your family, is zere. France decays herealt estication is one of the consequencies of the diarter; the titteling intervention of the state in public met nection is instrumentally fur society. Sire,—Your family, is ours. France deems because hereoff happy to count, like you, an additional child in that young Petnices whose presence adds to the consolations which flod that reserved to you. Finice views with price, in the ranks of our heavy of Algeria, one of your sons, giving and receiving in turn the example of that undamnted courage and patterns which surmound the religion of that undamnted courage and patterns which surmound the religion of the times and patterns which surmound the religion of the finite and patterns which surmound the religion to the finite and of the latter, by giving to you callidren worthy of their failure and of the nation of which they are the midical supporters. The dynastics are consolidated and honds of affection are formed between Royal races and nations. Plogged faith and a mutual attachment render the indissolution the files, on agousting the targue, promined to devote to us his natice orantelace, to do receptions to reproduce the giot; and welfare of France; france promined to his historian who could forget or below his allegiance?"

The addices was passed by a majority of 11h to 14, with a passege relative to Pulsad, talling Louis Philippa, "That among the maiors dear to France, his Majorty

"That among the nations dear to Brance, his Majesty will, no doubt, not forget that there is one whose existence had been solumnly guaranteed by treaties." A deputation was next selected to convey the address to the Protector of Poland, and the Peers were enabled to repair

to their dinners at a quarter-past Ave.

The Army .-- According to a recent decision of the Minister of War, no Officer of the Army shell in future obtain leave to matry, unless the person to whom he is to be united should possess a revenue of at least 1200f, per aimum.

The late General Comte D'Oreay died in the gross of his children, at his Chatesu de Rupt (lisute floane), warmly regretted by all the inhabitants of the surrounding Hin funeral gave rise to the most touching demonstrations, of public attachment, and to the most

honourable teathmonies of grief and regret.

honourable tealmonies of grief anti-regest.
Injutient once more to see his country, from which the French, revolution had asparated him, Copits of Francy returned to Arance before it was permitted for the sudgest to do so. He was arrested, and conducted to the Temple, from which he only came forth at the intercembin of Madham Hashmarnon, after wards the Empress Josephics, who threw herself at the feet of largest to got in his pardon; he was then conveyed to the fronter. A few years after, profiting by the general annesty granted by Napoleon to the émigrés, he entered into theservice of France, and became chef de fastfailles in the time large of the Jime. He distinguished himself in the managing of life, making part of the corps of France Eugene, which joined will the Grand Army at the time of the bettle of Wagress. He was wounded at the taking of Runt by a shot in the sum, but will remained at the base of his widders fairing the rest of the company—he was the fine of his widders fairing the rest of the company—he was the backing of Real by a shet in the units, but will remained at the sindlers during the reas of the campaign—he was the first to enter the town. Some days afterwards the Emperor, graving buffer him, took off the own, trues of the Legion of Robins and proceeded it to him, anying, "Youse the Legion of the house and proceeded it to him, anying," "Youse the Luna." He also received at the him time the title of Barens, which the Emperor consistend upon him, with a perhaps of Barens, which the Emperor consistend upon him, with a perhaps of Barens, which is revolution had taken from him.

Applicated Colored of the 12th Regiment of the Line is Spain, he rejoined the devision of Bosanet at his buttle of his humanian in view of the whole Army he performed a mobil left of terms in taking at any speed one of the manufons of the Armylics, which he maintained against all the attacks of the opposing party. He then weiged the village of the Angelies, is like in dependend during feet body, and lost his make and twenty-two Officers. The General Marmont sent during the attack, to complimat colored d'Oran apon him brilliant conduct.

At the retreat of Vistorial he formed the rear-ganet of the whole Army and except the king Joseph, proom he pleased in the

middle of a company of his Vultigeurs. At Pampeluna he received a ball in the kines, and was saved by the devotion of the Sappers of his regiment. The Emperor named him General of Brigade and Officer of the Legion of Honour.

After the abdication of Napoison, he aware allegance to Louis the Eighteenth. In 1976 the Emperor feath tone of his Addes-de-Camp to offer him the command of a division, but General d'Orsay finding himself bound by an oath, from which he could not free himself, would not accept these offers. On the formation of the guard, he took the command of the Second Brigade of the first division, and was afterwards named Lieutenant-General, Commander of the Legion of Honour, and some years later Grand Cordon of Mt. Louis and Gentleman of the King's Chamber. In Spain an important poet was confided to him. He commanded the line of theybro, and established his general quarters at Vittoria. Despit touched by his paternal administration, the town of Vittoria progented him with a sword of honour, as a proof of its gratitude. Offered hy an eventy, such a recomposse was the nebbest that an old soldier could desire.

From that epoch Lient. General Comba d'Orsay retired to his setate, where he did so much good that his name remains, with the memory of his henefits, as indestructible as the old Tower of Rupt, which is the most remarkable monument on the banks of the Banco. Here it was that he finished his accept of glory and chivalric loyalty.—La Presse,

chivalric loyalty.-La Presse.

PRUBBIA .- Revival of the Order of " The Swan." "We, Frederick William, by the grace of God King of Prussia, &c. To all whom these presents shall come greeting. Anyong the many happy results produced by our time, under the blessings of a long peace (which God please to prolong) there is scarcely any that deserves greater notice and gratitude than the far-spread efforts to alleviate physical and moral suffering by the formation of Associations. These efforts are essentially coincident with the endeavours to give proofs of Christianity, not by dissents about creeds and external forms, but in its spirit and its truth by life and deeds. Deeply penetrated by the conviction that many of these respectable Associations cannot attain the entire effect of which they are capable, till they are united by a common bond round a directing contro, we have resolved to revive the most ancient order of our house, the Order of the Swan, founded exactly 400 years ago, by our ancestor, the Arch-Chamberiain and Elector Frederick 11., and never formally abolished, and to be re-organised in a manner suitable to the wants of the present age. The intension of the statute drawn up in 1443 is no other than 'to give proof of Christian truth We have ordered new statutes to be drawn by deeds. by decas. We have ordered new statutes to be drawn up, and a Council of the Order to be formed, the division of which into sections for the direction of the several branches of the operations of the Society shall be shortly arranged. Our first care to effect the practical operation of the Association of the Order of the Swan will be formed alone of an evangelical mother establishment in Berlin, for the care of the sick in great hospitals. We have made such changes in the insignis of the Order, as we have judged to be suitable to the present object. The members who act directly to execute the object of the Order namely, those of both sexes, who attend to the sick, to the penitent sinner, and t. the criminal, and also to the clergy, to whom the immediate direction of the establishments of the Association, and the care of souls in them, is intrusted, wear the insignia of the Order. The insignia of the Order of the Swan are not intended, like those of other Orders, as ornaments for the reward of merit or distinction; only the gold chain we shall in such cases give as a Royal mark of honour, to crowned heads and jugust persons. The Order of the Swan is to be 'an association' into which individuals voluntarily enter to exert themselves for one of its objects, and from which they may withdraw without any imputation on them, when they feel that they are no longer able to dedicate their time to it. The offices and dignities of the Order buly indicate the sphere of the activity of the persons holding them, and bow far they are near to or remote from its centre. Persons of both sexes, without distinction of tank or religious confessions, if they are ready to perform the duties of the society, may be re-ceived into it. We ourself have, with our beloved connort Her Majesty the Queen, taken on us the office of Grand Master of the Order and the superior directors of its operations. Only the institution and association proecoding from the Order are under the direction of us and the apthorities of the Order, but all others only where they desire of their own free will to be received into it, and the Order finds that they correspond with its own object. We should mistake that virtue which, with valour and fidelity, is the brightest ornament of our beloved people, if we thought to penetrate, with the splendour of an Order, into the sacred retreats of unsetautatious benevolence. Our sole object is, by united efforts, to effect good on a great scale in that fertile field which has been indicated. All depends on the blessing of God, whicheve invoke on our work, that the revived Order may flourish for the relief and remedy of numerous sufferinge, and that men and women of all religious per-suasions, clauses, and races of our people, may prove in a numerous association, and in the noblest spirit of emulation, that they are mindful of the words of our Lord-By their fruit shall yo know them.' In the conviction By their fruit shall yo know them.' In the conviction that the object which we revive, the Order of the Swan, that the object which we revive, the Order of the Swaw, philanthropy placed out at high interest."

The good one, directed entirely to the relief of manifest evils, and to the promotion of wholesome institutions, tract of a letter, written by a very intelligent resident on the Charch of Rome strongly insisted. It was thus

we commend it with confidence and joy to the King of Kings. Under his blessing a truly noble company will take up and promote all that is great, salutary, and energetic in the tendencies of our times; but manfulls oppose everything that is injurious, not by contention and dispute, not by secret intrigue, but by that in which all Christian confessions may or ought to unite—by the active practice of what is God's will, in the certainty of the triumph of the divine love. The motto of the Order is, 'God with us.'-Given at Berlin on Christians eve, 1843. " FREDERICK WILLIAMS."

-The Constitutional has discovered MADAGASCAR. new ground of excitement in a report that the English have taken possession of the Bay of Diego-Suares, at the north-east of Madagascar. It says—"The report is perhaps premature, but it may be regarded as probable, as a Company for the colonization of Madageacar has for two years been in existence in England. It is astonishing that this island—as large as England, Scotland, and Ireland together-possessing large and safe harhours in every quarter, traversed by numerous and wide rivers, rich in all kinds of intertropical products, commanding the Indian Ocean, the South Sea, and the Atlantic Oceau, and visited each year by vessels of all nations, should so long have preserved its independence. The discovery of Madagascar by the Portuguese goes back 300 years, and up to the present day it has been able to keep itself free from the civilisation and arms of Europeans. If such be the case, we are compelled to confess it, France is in fault. Our reiterated but constantly ineffective efforts, from 1642 to 1786, to colonize this island cahibit another example of our want of tact in colonization. Although the treaties of 1814 did not consecrate our rights to the possession of Madagaşcar, we have never formally abandoned our pretensions to certain parts of the island. The ruins of the forts which we have built at several intervals still a ceat the temporary existence of our flag on this territory, Unfortunately, it is difficult to establish incontestably one's rights to an uncivilised country, except by absolute possession. Treatles passed with the native Chiefs, who sell and re-sell their territory to the first comer for a musket and a blanket, are excellent titles after conquest. Besides our Government has just added a new argument to those which our adversaries may object to us. In occupying the little isles of Mayotte and Nossi-Be, on the north-west of Madagascar, it appears to acknowledge that the colonization of the larger island is a matter beyond our strongth. be true that England has seized on Diego-Suarez without giving notice to our Government, our Government can only reprouch her with having been wanting in proper courtesy. In supposing that our neighbours' admit the reality of our rights to Madagascar, they could say to us, will you colonize? and, on our refusal, they would no doubt add, let others then do it. Let us add, that England formally contests our rights to Madagascar. France, says an English journal, has not had for the last 150 years an inch of ground at Madagascar lawfully belonging to her, either by gift or purchase, and the only claims which she can produce to the island are her attempts at colonization, which have wretchedly failed.' In tine, the great and decisive argument of England is her interest. In saizing on the Isle of France, Great Britain wanted to occupy a principal Military post on the road to her Eastern possessions. She cannot enoure that a rival sarion should found in a more important island an establishment which might become too dangerous to her. Aladagascar, besides, is the storehouse of the Isle of France, and the commercial relations established between those two points are exceedingly profitable and regular. have no doubt that in England at present Madagascar is looked on as an English possession. It remains to be ascertained what will become of the repeated protestations of Minuters relative to this island. 'Our claims to Madagasour,' they have said a hundred times in the Chamber, shall not be abandoned." Why have they not taken the proper means of claiming and maintaining those rights? The following are the protexts which England puts forward for occupying Diego-Suares:-The Queen of the Over, whom the English have assisted in sequiring the chief rule in the island, exercises a most true despotism over the inhabitants. This could be pardoned her, but she has gone farther—she has endeavoured to throw off the domination of England, and has driven the resident English from her states. Is there again in this affair one of those missioneries, who, like those at Otahaite, has contrived to carry commercial projects by the aid of his evan-gelical discourses? This is probable, for it was on the report of missionaries that an English Company for the Culonisation of Madagascar was formed in 1841. At present the English accuse the Queen of the Over of nfringing the provisions of the treaty concluded with Radams, her prodecessor, for the abolition of the slave trade, and it is in virtue of this accusation that they prepare to veize on her states. This is a fine example

the island of Hong Kong, to a mercantile house at Liver-pool, under date of 21st Sept., that the insalubrity, of which such alarming reports are in circulation, is cither conflued to particular situations, or the result of personal imprudences, which, in a tropical climate like that of the southern extremity of China, cannot be committed with-

southern extremity of China, cannot be committed without great danger:

"Although deaths have been very rife a' Hong Kong of late, it is some consulation for the living to be able, he every instance, to trace the causes. These are accural, viz., badly-built and damp konnes, impudent exposure to the aun, and unhealthy sites. The five foreigners who have died lived in a neighbourhood about two miles and a half from our place, and it is looked upon as full of malaria. Besides this, broken constitutions, damp houses, and imprudent exposure to the aun, had a share in some of these deaths. The deaths amongst the soldiery we take no account of, as they are indifferently lodged; they expose themselves to the sun, and drink freely of that poison samphu,—a spurit distilled from rue. It was the same at Chusan, when the 96th (Cameronians) lost nearly all their men; and yet there are, at this moment, Europeans,—soldiers and others,—on the same atte at Chusan, all perfectly healthy, merely because experience has taught the authorities to use precautions. We have one of the healthest altes in Hong Kong. Our house is dry, lofty, and airy; and we don't defy the sun, but make a point to have a conveyance if we go to a distance in the day time—either a boat, a sedan, or a carriage; and we are gind to say that we are free from sickness. The writer was ill for months before he left Macao. Now he is in the enjoyment of perfect good health; although some people who pretend to understand the matter, say that this season is unusually sickly; and that if people become ill, they must go to Macao to be cured. Bealin, which would have happened anywhere with the same causes, are casting a light of the Committee of Health, very recently appointed, will exert itself, and have its suggestions adopted in every instance, the place will be made quite at healthy as any other in this part of the committee of Health, very recently appointed, will exert itself, and have its suggestions adopted in every instance, the places will be made quite at healt steric and have its suggestions adopted in every instance, the place will be made quite as healthy as any other in this part of the world. All our immediate neighbours who are living in good houses, are quite free from apprehension."

Cape Coast Castle has been for many years only garri-

soued by a Militia, and it is only since the Government has recently appointed a Lieutenant-Governor (Com-mander Hill, R.N.) that it has been decided to keep some regular troops stationed there, to be periodically relieved from Sierra Leone. The late Governor of Cape Coast Castle (Captain Maclean) holds the situation stipendiary magistrate at that settlement.

# Lucram Nonces.

The Life and Times of the Good Lord Cobham. By Thomas Gaspey, Author of "The Lollards," &c. 2 vols. Cuoningham. Or Sir John Oldesstle, "the good Lord Cobham," whom

Walpole, in his "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," justly describes as "a man whose virtues made him a reformer, whose valour made him a martyr, whose martyr-dom made him an enthusiast," little is generally known. Were the absurdities related of him, in the prejudiced pages of Dugdale, enfitted to oredit, we should regard him not only as an enthusiast—a truly noble character in -but as a traitor, a rebel, a fool, and a fanaa good cause-Lord Cobham was none of these. On the contrary, he was a man remarkable for the strength and soundness of his intellect, the fervour of his loyalty, the purity of his patriotism. That he was a soldier in early life—that he was one of the dissolute companions of Henry V. while That he was a soldier in early life-that Prince of Wales—that he is supposed, though erroneously, to have been the original of Shakepeare's Sir John Falstaff—that he became a zealous supporter of the doctrines of Wicliffe the reformer, and a leader of the sect named Lollards—and that, on Christmas day. 1117, he was hauged and burnt as a heretic, in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, nearly at the cast end of what is now Oxford-street—are facts and circumstances of which history is cognisant.

Beyond this, however, as we have said, little is known. In bringing Lord Cobham more prominently forward upon the canvas, Mr. Gaspey has therefore rendered an important service to blography, and to the cause of the Reference Religion; the cause which Wiclisse first espoused, and for which John Huse, Jerome of Prague, Cobham, and hundreds of others heroically laid down their lives in attentation of their faith. Yet this is, perhaps, one of the least merits of Mr. Gaspey's work. It was for him not only to exhibit a portrait of Lord Cobham, but to present a picture of the times in which he lived—of the feelings and manners of his age—and, moreover, to show the connection which existed between Lord Cobham and the eminent Reformers, Huss and Jerome, whose charactern demanded a faller, or, at all events, a more lucid illustration than they find before received.

In the mass of curious and valuable material, here pro-. In the mass or curious and variety of sources, Mr. Gaspey stated from an infinite variety of sources, Mr. Gaspey has shown himself admirably qualified for his task. To the antiquary, the student of history, the theological inquirer, the investigator of life and manners, his book will prove equally acceptable. Our limited space precludes the possibility of entering upon any analysis of the work; but there are one or two points at which we must be allowed to give a limit the encrament of the altar," put by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the clergy, in the examination of Lord Cobham :-

the examination of Lord Cobham :—

"The faith and determination of the holy charch, touching the blesful secrement of the aulter, is this—That after the sacramentall words he ones spoken by a priest in his masse, the materiali bread, that was before bread, is turned into Christee very body; and the maleriali wyne, that was before wyne, is turned into Chrystes very bloud; and so there remayneth in the sacrament of the aulter, from the auforth, no materiali breads, nor materiali wyne, which were there before the sacramentali words were spoken."

With reference to the bread, Lord Cobham replied, that, after consecration "it was Christ's body in the form of bread." Hour this, the Archhishon (Arundel)

Upon this, the Archbishop (Arundel) form of bread." exclaimed:-

"'Nay, Sir John, you must say otherwise; 'to which Cobham replied, 'that he would never do, if God remained on his side, as he trusted be would to the end.'"

he trusted be would to the end."

On this subject:—

"Huss admitted, what many subsequent reformers could never be brought to comprehend,—that the broad used became the identical body of the Saviour, which was born of the Virgin Mary, suffered death on the cross, and rose from the grave to sit on the right hand of God; but this was not going far enough for his examiners, who held that, because he did not consider the bread to be wholly annithlated, he meant to maintain the fearful heresy that material bread atill remained after the solemu, anetifying words had been pronounced."

The following, also insisted upon in the examination of Lord Cobham, may be regarded as a definitive settle.

of Lord Cobham, may be regarded as a definitive settlement of the often-mooted question, whether Roman Catholics actually wonstir images, or view them only

as incentives to devotion :--Christen man to go on pigrymage to holy places, and there specially to worship holy relyques, and ymages, and saintes, aposties, martire, confessories, and all other saintes besydes approved by the Church of Rome.

In the second volume of the work, we find the clearest and most impressive condensed view of the proceedings of the memorable Council of Constance, and of everything relating to the trial and execution of the great Bohemian Reformer, John Huss, and of his friend, Jarome of Prague, that we have anywhere seen. It is simply yet powerfully written. The manner in which Lord Coblam met his fate, though given less in detail, is

simply yet powerfully written. The manner in which Lord Coblam met his fate, though given less in detail, is very affecting.

"He was advised to confess himself to a priest, but he unhealtatingly replied that, "If the apostles Peter and Paul were there, he would not do so even to them, as one infinitely superior, God himself, was present, and to him he had, in all humility, confessed his sins. From his mercy he confidently hoped for pardon, and to none bestige would be make confession."

"The awful speciacle of the contrivances for tortuing him did not at all abate his courage. He was suspended to the cross-beam of the gallows by a chain passed round his medile. An old picture of the execution represents two other chains sustaining his head and feet, so as to keep his body searly in an horizontal position. A fire was made, and he died commending his soul to its Eternal Author, while the priests are represented to have acted the foolish and terocious part of calling on the pitying spectators not to pray for a man whom they scrapled not to declare was lassing to the infernal regions, for dying in obstinate rebellion to the Holy Catholic Church, the Cardinals, and the Pope. The persecuting spirit, which had desired to aggravate the horiors of burning to death, was in some measure disappointed. When the fire was applied, the smoke asconded in such a volume that it was believed Cobham had expired from suffocation, or was rendered insensible, before the flames reached his hoty. He was the result answered to their expectations need not be told. They had little knowledge of human nature who could persuade themselves that aspirings like those of Lord Coham and his friends, sentained by deep conviction and immortal hope, could thus be extinguished by mas's hostlirty."

Cordially recommending the work for the candid and liberal spirit in which it is written—for the extensive

Cordially recommending the work for the candid and liberal spirit in which it is written-for the extensive research which it displays-for, the graphic force with which many of its scenes are described—and for the deep interest which it involves, we conclude with its closing

lines;—
"Power may entist a host of minlom to assail and crush the cold individual who ventures to assail its stronghold, the champion may fall, but the cafae cannot be lost. The martyr may die, but cannot be subdued. As represented in the singular vision of John Huss, new images replace the one which has been obliterated, which can never be effaced. The mantle of the prophet finds a fitting wearer; his ashes become seed, from which a new harvest of truth is gained. The course of thought, though for a time interrupted, cannot be finally arrested. Will not a truth so obvious at length be understood, felt, and recognised by the whole family of mankind,—that those who feel constrained to differ in faith may at least tolerate each other and unite in charity?"

The Artist's and Amateur's Mugazine ; a Work depoted to the Interests of the Arts of Design and the Culfiva-tion of Taste. Edited by E. V. Rippingville. No. X. Longman and Coo

Ma. Rightmoille proceeds effectively with his new "Hypothesis of Beauty," and his "Four Years' Residence in Italy;" and he presents us with the commencing portion of an "Essay on Sculpture," by Count Hawks Le Grice, of Rome—a Letter, by the Author of "Modern Painters," strenuously contending that "Turner's modern works are his greatest "-and three or four

A Sequel to Don Juan. Paget & Co.

One of the most impudent—and of the most impudent—and of the most impudent and of the most impudent of the sage, this trush (five dentes of which we have before us) has been advertised as involving the exposure of a host of great

names, male and female, from the highest in the land downwards. The author fells us, thut, should these centos " be received with favour, cleven more will shortly follow;" but, in the mean time, he "deems it predent to withhold his name from the title-page—with the promise, however, that he shall feel bound to reveal himself should the remaining cloven cantoe of his poem be called for."
Now, we venture to tell the author, that, if he be in realify "prudent,"—if he have one particle of self-respect remaining,—ht will never "reveal himself."

As for the poetry-or what is put forward as pontrythe thing, it is not worth a thought; all that it has Byronian about it, is its indecency. It is the profligacy, the profesences, the biasphemy, the obscenity, the filth and nastiness of the book that call for castigation—fo public prosecution.

Not choosing to render the columns of the Naval and Military Canette a receptacle of pollution, even in ter-rorem, we shall justify the severity of our remarks by a

few passages of a different character.

r passages of a different character.

"Grabam and Stanley, turnously from your faith—
Knatchbull, who bilk each turnpike in your way—
Goalburn, on Peel dependent for the breath
Of Yory praise which gives you life to day—
Peel, by expedients saved from public death—
And, Wellington, the monderer of Ney—
How should you like to hear the dreated call
Of "A la lenterse" schodown Whitshall

"Humbug has placed Victoria on the throne,
And keeps her there; thumbug the Church sustains,
Though so intolerant and luxurious grown;—
Humbug has given Sir Robert Peel the relas
Of power, and taught him to derids the moan
Of those who safter cold and hunger's pains,

"All angient institutions totter. We

"All angient institutions totter. We
Have fisard it said that Priests are on the wane;
And next the onward march of Liberty
Threatens with ruin all the Kings that reign;—
And in the solf-same pathway one may see
The World of Pashlon travel with its train Of Lords and Ladies-for the austroracy Will abortly be absorbed in the demoor

"Oh! for the power of Miraheau, to ring A death-knell to th' abuses of the étate! Oh! for the voice of Berenger, to stug, And lash in verse the follies of the great! Then all the fury of my wrath!'d bring, All my indignant feelings concentrate, To make the paople's grievances my own, And drag forth tardy justice from the throne?

" Shade of Charles Stuart It spirit of George Guelph is To ye my Muse shall dedicate her song,

Such are amongst the local intolerable passages of the book .- We abstain from all further comment.

The History of China and India, Pictorial and Descriptive ; from the Earliest Period to the Present Time By Miss Corner. Parts XI. and XII. Donn and Co.

An we have before had occasion to remark, this is one of the cheapest, nestest, and most elegant productions of its class now in the course of publication. Muss Corner has executed her portion of the labour with perfect success; and she has been well supported by her associate artists in wood and stone.

The Bastile. Part I. Newhy.

Tula, we find, is to be a romance, not a history; romance after the models of Dickens and Ainsworth. professes, however, to be "intended to comprise the secret history of the celebrated Bastile St. Antoine, from the time of its erretion to that of its demolition." For such a work, the material is abligant; and the writerjudging from the Part before us—seems to have made himself well acquainted with his subject. Robert Cruikshank's pencil is in requisition for the illustrations.

Payne's Universum; or, Pietorial World: being a Calagne a Onversum; or, Presonal 1) eral being a Cal-lection of Engravings of Views in all Countries. Por-traits of Great Men, and Specimens of Works of Art, of all Ages and of every Character. Edited by Charles Edwards, Esq. No. 1. Brain and Payne.

A QUARTO publication, of no slight protence, taining four highly-finished engravings on steel, with detaining four rightly-initiated engravings on steet, with the scriptive letter-press, at a price too insignificant to mention. The subjects of the present Number are:—Whalers attacked by Hears; the Casosts dello Marmore, near Teroi; Ave Maria, or the Evening Worship of the Viegin; and an emblementa Title-page. Some premiums, also, which we do not ware elected understand are held footh as which we do not very clearly understand, are held forth as inducements to subscribers

e To avoid any misapprehension relative to this line, the author wishes it to be perticularly understood that he does not alinde to "physical death," but to annihilation as a Minister.

† No personal discrepant is here intended towards Victoria; the author is merely aliating to the office, and unit to the liftividual; and he is sico analous to express his memitigated disgust at the laws which allow a female to reigh over the country, I Charles the Second, as influence but a groot-hearted monarch.

S. George the Fourth, as influence but a groot-hearted monarch.
Not one angle redeeming thit sid this crowned monater possess;—he was a vile profligate, a miserable debusches, a faithless friend, as inhuman humband, and a bad King

Portraits of the Princes and People of India. By the Hon. E. Eden. Dickinson and Son.
Ws noticed in our Gazette of the 1st April, 1843, the exhibition at Meanrs. Dickinsons' of selections made from the "Sketch Book" of the Hon. Miss Eden, sister of the late Governor-General of India. of the late Governor-General of India. Those exquisite drawings have been frow lithographed by Mr. Lowes Dickinson, and as works of art are entitled to the Dickinson, and as works of art are entitled to the highest peakes. To those who take an interest in Indian affairs, this publication will have peculiar charms; but the work cannor fail to be prized by all the admires of lithography. The portialts of Dust Mahommed and the members of his family, of Runject Singh, Maharajah Shere Singh, and Purtab Singh, ass life-like pieces, remarkable for force and expression. The groups of Araba, Rakages (Littles, Thirtas Tartas The Besieve Paine Paine) Fakeers, Guides, Thibet Tarturs, Sec., &c., give a more correct files of Eastern character and contume, than can be obtained from any other work. To our Indian friends we warmly recommend a publication of such sterling

# A MEMORIAL OF THE WAR IN AVA.

(Concluded from our last Number.)

The Army unhained about six months, to allow the mansoon to exhaust itself. The whole of this time was occupied in collecting stores, and making other arrangements for the ensuing campaign.

During the occupation of Prome, the Burmese expressed a wish to treat for peace; and after such repeated defeats, Sir A. Campbell thought they might be serious. Men of high rank, as Commissioners, were sent by the King of Ava.to meet some Officers of the British Asmy, on the part of Sir A. Campbell; and arrangements were agreed on for opening the negotiations. A place was fixed on about thirty miles in advance of Prome, at which place a house was erected for the Commissioners on both nides. Sir A. Campbell met here the Khee Whonghee, the first Minister of the empire, each with an escort of 1000 men. The whole affair was concluded fit a few days by a treaty, which Sir A. Campbell, who possesard an almost intuitive insight into the character of these people, felt would never be ratified, though the tness people, reit would haver be tatined, though the conferences were conducted with apparently the greatest frankness and sincerity. These properdings, however, introduced him to a perfect knowledge of the character and powers of mind of the enemy he had been so long contending with

Stortly after the termination of these discussions upon peace, which the Burmess never intended should be conclusive, they commenced raising their stockades to aurround the Army as at Rangoon; and about October, they had at intervals thrown up field works, which formed around the British functionments a semicircle, commencing on the bank of the river in advince, and to fife north distant about seven miles, and ending to the rest and to the south ten miles. These stockades were fully manned and armed. With one exception, Sir A. Campbell appeared to allow them to proceed with his works, without harasting his Army by partial attacks, flepending on his power, when the country allowed of his breaking up, to crush them all at once, and proceed on his murch. e one exception was, four regiments of Sepoys, under gallant menawere sent against a particular atockade; the attack failed, its Commander killed, the second in command severely wounded, with considerable casualties, in December, 1825, the country, after the monsoon,

allowing the Artillery, &c. to move over it, the Army broke up finally from its cantonments around Prome, to make its last campaign, and finish this war. No Army ever took the figid with greater spirit and alacuty, and with every union of good feeling, than did this under Sn A. Campbell. The means of its Officers in tents, and means of conveyance were very little improved since they left Rangoon; so that when they broke up from their good quarters, it was literally to take the field in actropical climate. India may learn, that the exuber-ance of canvasa, its inconvenient carriage, and heavy cost, may be very much reduced, and a sufficient comfort and cover maintained; and Sir A. Campbell's Army proved more than this.

The morning in December, on leaving Prome, the Army was early on the different routes to affack the enemy's works around it. The blow on this enemy was sudden, and entirely unexpected. A Burmele soldier to always at his post, and they made a powerful and creditable remnance to the assaults of the columns of attack; but the mind of the man they had to contend with, added to the unity of his troops, overgame all opposition, and in five days had dispersed an Army of more than 70,000 men from their strongholds, and destroyed their desences. The canualties of the British Army is these operations, of referred to, will best show the qualities of the summy Bir A. Campbell had to contend against.

The country was how open for the progress of the

Amy; and after proceeding about one hundred and lifty Sir A. Campbell came again upon the enemy strongly posted opposite the town of Maloch, at a narrow

On his taking up bis ground here, another offer to make peace was proposed by the Burmese to Sir A. Campbell.

Shortly after leaving Prome, a Civil Commissioner and an assistant joined the Army from Calcutta; but Sir A. Campbell was at the head of the Commission.

Negotiations commenced, and all Military operations consect. Valuable time was here lost; it turned out mere artifice on the part of the enemy to gain time, knowing its great consequence to the Army, as it increased its distance from its depots.

A day was given to the enumy for the ratification of

the negatiation, which, if not returned from Ava on that day ratified, Sie A. Campbell would storm their works. The day arrived without the raufication. He kept his word; the works were stormed, and the country again

open for the advance.

The Army was again in full route for the capital. was now about five hundred miles from Rangoon, where it reached the City of Pagodas, Pagham Mew. On its approach to this place. Sir A. Campbell was apprised that the enemy for the first time intended to oppose him in the field, and were in position a short distance in his front. Sir A. Campbell made his dispositions, attacked and routed them, to the amount of 40,000 men. The General continued his march, and on the same day stormed thoselry, with its armed pagodas. Here ended the Military operations against this brave and indefatigable people, who had disputed for a period of nearly two years, it may be said, every mile of ground.

Sir A. Campbell continued his march, and was met at "the town of Yandaboo, thirty miles from the capital, Adamerapoors, by Commissioners from the King of Ava. to conclude a peace on Sir A. Campbell's own terms

and save the capital.

Here the Army encamped, and temained until a peace was concluded by Sir A. Campbell, as honourable to the Army he commanded, as it was advantageous to the

country he served.

This meagre outline of the operations of a wer, in a country but little known, against a people us little known, and altogether wrongly estimated, must sadly fall to give a just impression of all the calls that were made on the mind and personal exercises of Sir A. Campbell, and which were never wanting to the occusion, for a period close upon two years; and no General at the head of any Army over more fully possessed the respect, the regard, and entire confidence of every Officer and soldier com-

posing it.
Sir A. Campbell had some intelligers, and active Officors, of whose services he availed himself for several detached commands; but even their success was always best insured by strictly abiding as far as was possible by the insequetions they received from their Commander-in-

Chief.

Sir A. Campbell commanded the largest Army ever employed out of India on Forest Service, and the strong arm, added to the stout heart of the enemy, obliged the employment of a greater number of Brush soldiers than was ever attached, at any one time, to an Indian Army, to the number of ten European regiments. Sir A Campbell had also a respectable portion of India's beautiful Artiflery; his Cavalry consisted of only the Cover-nor-General's body-guard, about two hundred strong.

The Officers and semmen from three small ships of the Royal Nave were the soul of the water digision.

Had this Army been sent to Ave, so as to have arrived at Bangoon about the latter end of October, the end of the monsoon, instead of in May, its commencement, Sir A. Campbell would have carried through this war in six or eight months. He would have had the country open for his operations, whereas it was shut, by its inundations. The effect of the long monogon in this country is evident to the eye of every observer, as dwellings and all huildings are constitueted with reference to its inflaence; being raised from two to three feet above the surface for the water to flow under them. Had the Army arrived in October, the enemy would have had no time to have made preparations for their defence. A localthy and fine Army, though miserably wanting in equipment, world, under such a General, soon have ended the war.

The nore complaint of the expenses of this war, which is not yet forgotten, either in India or in England, amounting (it is said) to thirteen millions sterling, were not occasioned by the want of any exertion in the Army. nor of talent in its Commander, but, as will be shown, were entirely caused by the deplorable want of all information regarding the country to be invaded by the Government in Tudia ; in sending this fine force to land in Ava, in the "very conmencement of the monsoon, which paralysed its power, and destroyed its health, consequent upon open, wet, and bad quarters, insufficiency of and bad food, supplied by the Commissariat from ship stores; and this enduced for appeards of four months added to confinued exertions against the enemy, by land and water; the gesults were, dreadful sickness, and loss . of half the force by death.

This apornious sum may be divided into three por-

tions, namely, lat, the transport service; 2d, the difference between the Army activing in October, after the monopon, with eight months' service before it, and the two years' service causing the extra sixteen months, which was the consequence of the Army erriving in May, at the commencement of the monscon; 3d, the common expenses of the war, which ought to have been of eight months.

Four millions may be put down to the transports; a large fleet of fine shipping lay in the Rapason River, at a heavy charge of tonnage, with manurous other ships, constantly on their passage between Rangoon, Calcutta,

Madras, and Bombay, for nearly two years.
Four millions may be sharged, at least, for the protracted time of sixteen months, which might have been saved by a wise ordering of the expedition, in the charge of the Commissarist, bire of conveyance, camp-followers, &c., &c., &c., added to which, the reinforcements neces-sary of European and Native Regiments, to fill up the loss referred to by deaths at Rangoon.

Five millions might have been about the cost of this war, had wisdom guided the embarkation from India, and one million of that was paid by the treaty with the

Burmese.

Sir A. Campbell was appointed to the command of this Army at the elementh house, and he accepted it, with all its wants; and, as it has been before remarked, his appointment was the redeeming quality of the expedition, whose steady and indomitable courage, whose wisdom, whose resources, on all occasions of difficulty, rectified the errors and ignorance of his employers, and, by his brilliant suc-cess, rescued them from a defeat, which would inevitably have been the case had that Army been commanded by a General deficient in these general qualities to command success in this peculiar war. Its failure would have shaken India, as Ilhurapore was a strong indication.

The writer of this Memoir has not attempted accuracy with respect to times and distances; it was not neces in this general statement, the object of it being only to give a character to the war, with the qualities of the great mind of the General who commanded it, neither of which have ever been properly appreciated, or even understood.

LIEUT. GEN. BIR HUDSON LOWE. K.C.B. & G.C.M.G.

This distinguished Officer expired on Wodnesday evening from the effects of a severe attack of paralysis, from which he has lately been suffering. The name of Sir Illudson Lowe was, at one time, common in mon's mouths, and during the caile of the Empergr Napoleon at St. Melena this gullant Offices had the honour of being the best abused man in Europe, although most undeservedly no, as he excluted the disagreeable daties of an ungracious office with a kindness, courtesy, and delicacy, which even the Emperor asknowledged with an ill grace, in the midst of all the virulent abuse of those who relused to slacken the chain which bound him to the rugged rocks of St.

Our Military Calendar, published in 1820, has far-nished the Globs and the other daily papers with the following details respecting the Military cover of this Officer :--

the was an Ensign in the East Devon Militin, and served as a Voinnteer with the 38th Reg., in 1785, and 1785, nearly sixty very ago; and in Rept., 1787, was appointed Ensign in link reg., and Liout, in Nov., 1791. He served at Gibraltar Six years, and anosequently at Toulon and in Courses. He was greater at the attack of Martello Tower, the sterming of Convention Redoubt, and the steep of Residual and College.

and that. In Nov., 1791. He served at Ghraiter his years, and anbequently at Toulon and in Cousien. He was gristen at the attack of Martello Tower, the sterming of Convention Redumbt, and the siege of Bastia and Culvi.

Whilst holding the ranks of Lieut, and Capt., he had in succession the following situations.—Regimental-Paymaster, Assistant-Inspector of Foreign Corps.

He nest served in Portugal two years, and at Minorca one. He had then the command of acures of Corsicans. He served in the expedition to Egypt, and was in the Roserve under Maj. Clen. Moorc. He was green in the principal occurrences of that Amore. He was green in the principal occurrences of that Amore. He was green in the principal occurrences of that Amore. He was green in the principal occurrences of that Amore. He was green in the principal occurrences of that Amore. He was green in the principal occurrences of that Amore. He was green in the Principal occurrences of the Adjustinent of Ciains; he received a Majority in the Corsican Mangura, which was suit-dated the 1th July, 1900, and in less was reduced to half pay.

In April, 1803, he received a majority in the 7th Poot, and was appointed Pernianent Assistant Quartermester General in the Western district. He was afterwards ent, at the desire of Lord Hobart, on a secret expedition to Portugal, and subsequently on a similar mission to Sactions. He return and subsequently on a similar mission to Sactions. He return and subsequently on the corps of RI. Corsican Rangers, of which he was appointed Lieut. Col. in June, 1804. He served in Napise under Sie James Grangers to Capri, and was statuout there two years and a half. The French attacked this post with 3,000 men, and after a resistance of ten days, the walls belog breached, the green and a half. The French attacked this post with 3,000 men, and after a resistance of ten days, the walls belog breached, the green and a half. The French attacked this post with 3,000 men, and after a resistance of ten days, the walls belog breached, the green a

in Finders.

In Finders.

In 1813 and 1814 he was attached as Commissioner to the Frustan Army, of which he reported the movements to the Bellett Covenment; and he was accordingly present at the second and early into Paris by the Alliest forces under Prince Reservances.

In January, 1912, he received the renk of Col., and the Coloneley of the Ri. Corsican Rangers, the 4th June, 1914, that of Maj. Gen. In 1914 the honour of kuighthord was conferred upon him, and in 1915 he was appointed to have the custody of the Emperor Mapoleon at St. Releans, in which charge he continued until the Emperor's death.

He was Appointed Lieut.-Gen, in July, 1830, and obtained the Coloneloy of the 50th Foot Nov. 17, 1842. He was K.C.B. and G.C., St. Michael and St. George. By the demise of Sir Hudson the Coloneley of the 50th is now vacant. See also our Loading Remarks.

" National" Postry .- The following specimen of Irish manufacture, being a compenion-piece to the exquisite lyric, 2 Papa, who is the Saxon?" given in the last Naval and Military Gazette, and from the same hand, makes its timely appearance in the Preeman of Thursday. It is ha aded-

"MILLIONS, TO THE RESCUE! "MILLIONS, TO THE RESCUE!"
"Up, up, to the rescue—the war whosp resounds,
And your bravest eye game for the Eassenech hounds;
Up, up, to the rescue, and rally to save.
Or ye boust not one drop of the blood of the brave.

Out tyrangy oft played the game with our sires, And they perished, aims! in rebellion's freed fires; But your tactics are now to await the attack, And you scatter, for ever, the Sassenach pack.

Rech moment of life is a moment of pain To the bondman who temptly submits to the chain, And comember, posterity honours his grave Who fights like the valiant, or falls like the brave.

Be true to your chief—hold the hell hounds at lay— shun treason and traitors, but shun suc the fray; Let the onset be thors, and each forest and glen shall rock at the rush of our warrior men.

Together, together, at and firm as yes, And fine flore defiance at tyrang; a threat; Uf, up, to the rescue, and rally to save, Or ye heast not one drop of the floud of the brave."

Trafalyar Square.--In our miscellancous news paragraphs of last week we inserted, from a morning paper, a paragraph stating that the equestrian statue of George III. had been removed to Trafaigar-square. This is not the case: it is still in Cookspur-street.

How to Write Clearly and Forcebig.-A man fully

seasesed of his subject, and confident of his cause, may almost always write with argour and effect, if he can get over the temptation of writing finely, and really confine himself to the strong and clear exposition of the matter he has to being forward. Halt of the affectation and offensive protonsions we meet with in authors arises from a want of matter,—and the other half from a pairry ambition of being eloquent and ingenious out of place.-Lord Jeffrey.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

BIRTHS.
Jan. 7. at Heirs House, near Coine, Lancashire, the lady of Capt Armaros, late 6th Reg., of a daughter.—Jamary 6. in Upper Pembroke attect, Dublin, the lady of Capt. Coorga, stikes, of a daughter.—Jan. 6, at Hampstead, the lady of Capt. New W. F. Panav. E.N., of telps daughters.—Jan. 8, at Figuretend.common, Kent, the wife of Jas. Paraw, R.I. Artillery, of a son.—Jan. 6, at Hardway, the lady of Lieut. Markerus, E.N., of a son.—Af Guerney, the lady of Lieut. Markerus, Royal Irish Fusings, of a son.—Af Guerney, the lady of Maj. O'Brien, Royal Irish Fusings, of a son.—

MARKIAGES.

At St. George's, Heasver-square, Col. Sir D. Machougall, K.C.F., late Commanding the 78th Highlanders, to Hannah, widow of the late Col. Bisholson, of the Laucashire Milita.—Jan. i. at Edimburgh, H. Burle, Say. Campbelton, et Janz, daughter of Lieut. Militason, Campbelton.—At Winterborne Hasself, F. B. Griffon, El. Marines, to Caroling, daughter of Capt. H. H. Budd, R.N.—Jan. s., at Christ Church, the Rev. W. G. Nott, eldest son of Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Nott, G.C.S., An., to Annah, 2019 daughter of Maj.-Gen. Server.—Jan. s. at R. Mary's, Bending, G. T.F. Sowoom, Seq., of Reeding, to Caroling A., daughter of Col. Williams, of Belle Vue, Reading.

DEATHE.

Det. 2, at Buence Ayres, Lieut. B. A. ALEN, of H.M.'s ship Diphes.—Jan. 2, at Lymington, aged 18, H. Wesser Cleent son of Maj.-Geo. H. T. Roberts, G.B.—Jan. 1, at Burnathole, sped 18, the wife of Com. Cumar, E.N.—Jan. 1, at Mo. 3, Raton-place, Holgrave-au, Cupt. J. Epigen, B.M., In his feth year.—Jan. 7, at Studiend, Dorscheifer, Sir C. E. Nuagay, G.C.H. Admi. If the Fleet, in his softh year.—Jan. 8, Maj.-Geo. F. J. T. Jounnton, C.B. only brother of the Bet. Hen. Sir A. Johnston, of Carnsaloch, Durn-frannen.—Jan. 8, at the Governor's Tower, Wigners a stic, Capt. Frannencouns. Governor of the Mittary Kunghts of Wiedeor, aged 67.—Aug. 24, at Heaging, on beard the Hon. E. I. Company's cl., ves. Rilagets, in Six Sid year, th. A. F. Hannen, Eaq., late lyst. Lieut. of the Fortuneouth Division of the Royal Matinea.—Sept. 2, at Hong Kong, F. E. Foore, K.Q. Pep. Com.-Gen. only sen of the late Vess-Adi. Six E. J. Foote, E. C.B.—Nov. 2, 1843, of the Assimancement of Africa, Society of the Michaelespace, and Africa, Society is cleared of M.M.'s str. Widespiece, in Michaelespace, May, Late Cirk is cleared of M.M.'s str. Widespiece, in Michaelespace, M. M. Server Taylor. Foot, Gravesseod, Mary Rison Allen, the places to again of H. M.,'a ship Allert to join the Freque and Stranger of M. Maguardes, Req., 18th Reg. aged a years and a hast,—at the Royal Mempital, Stone-house, Mr. J. Privisa, Mark, R.N. DEATHS.

REPORT

### ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

SINCE the Publication of the last List of Subscribers, at which period the election of a Naval Secretary took place, the marked and continual increase of the Society's finances is a subject on which the Court has to congratulate the Subscribers and Benefactors. By a reference to the "Annual Totals of Receipts and Expenses from 7791 to 1842," It will be seen that from the year 1820 to 1837, there was a progressive diminution in the lands of the Society, while from 1887 to 1842, the income has been increasing, notwithstanding the great pecuniary depression felt by all other similar Institutions. These advantages the Court attributes in a great measure to the assistance of the Press; which, while it reported the assiduous attention given by them to every case and the equity of their decision, has likewise extended the knowledge of the Society's existence to many who otherwise would have been unable to avail themselves of its bounty. The Court, however, regrets that the benevolence of the Society, which they have so much at heart, has in some instances been imposed upon, in consequence of Members having emitted to attend to the instructions in the Form of Memorial, which enjoin that they should be " acquainted with the case, and have the fullest reason to believe that the elecumstances therein set forth are correct." And the Court feels it incumbent to impress upon the Members, that the applicants to this Society, by their extensive dispersion over the United Kingdom and Colonies, are in so many instances beyond the Secretary's research, that exaggerated statements as to their distress can be advanced with impunity. It is therefore requested, that those who countersign Memorials will bear in mind that the Court has frequently no other means to guide its judgment in awarding the Grants, and also as to their amount, than the correctness of the statements contained in them, authenticated by the signing Mombers.

The Court has had the pleasing duty of repeatedly acknowledging the benevolent and gratuitous services of the Honorary Secretaries at the outports, and their zeal in promoting the interests of the Society among the Officers afloat, or residing to their neighbourhood.

Among the distinguished Vice-Presidents whose

loss the Society has to lament, are those benevolent Officers, Admiral Frank Sotheron, Sir Josius Rowley, and Sir J. Tremayne Rodd, who were constant in their attendance at the Quarterly Courts; and the expression of the Society's regret at the loss of the latter Officer, as "its excellent and long-tried friend," was ordered to be recorded in the Minutes. The Society and the Service have also to lament, in common, the death of Admiral Sir T. Williams, the benevolent founder of the ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SOHOOL at Richmond, which establishment was first formed under the Society's roof; being sided not only by the use of its Office, but also by the active exertions of a Provisional Committee, composed exclusively of its Members. Thus the operations of the Institution have not been confined within the limits of its own immediate sphere; but, by the energies of its Members, uided by the munificent donation of £1,000 from Sir Thomas Williams, the nucleus of an establishment has been formed from which 83 families of deceased mem bers and other Officers are reaping advantages, which to their daughters will be far more valuable than any opresent pecuniary rolled within the means of this Society. The Members will be gratified to learn, that at the Election of Wards to the Adult Orphan Institution, the Court has not restricted its efforts to merely polling the Society's votes; but in cases of urgent distress, combined with brave and meritorious services on the part of the parents, has employed an active canvass in their behalf. In addition, the assistance of the Society has enabled many deserving widows to defray the reduced charges for education at the Royal Naval School of Camberwell.

In conclusion, the Court trust that the example set by their brother Officers in attending the Quarterly Meetings, and devoting their personal exertions to the interests of the Society, will not be lost sight of by the Members in general, but that they will individually exert themselves in causing the principles & advantages of the ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY to be universally diffused throughout the Navy & the Res "The Provisional Committee was common of the Miller of the Market of the Miller of the USTRALASIAN, COLONIAL, AND GENERAL LIPE ASSURANCE & ANNUITY COMPANY.
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The next Querterly Meeting of this Becklety for abording relief to Officers of the Royal Navy, and to their widows and tamilies under circumstances of misfortune and consequent distress, will be held at the THATCHED HOUSE TAVERN, St. James's.

Street, on Monday 15th Jamesry, at 12 o'clocks

Office, 18, Adam' at. Adeiphi.

W. H. DICKSON, Sec.

NASSAU STATE LOAN of 26,000,000 ASSAU STATE LOAN of 25,000),000 FLORINS, to be reimbursed with Dividends of Fis. 50,000 med,400—50,000—30,000, Rc. 59. GRAND PUBLIC HISTRIBUTION on the 1st February west at Wienhafen. Official bulletian thereof immediately forwarded to away Shareholder abroad. Price of the Sharen, beam-11 for 27, 28 for 180, and 48 for 701, its rings, people by Post-office orders or remittances, Apply for full particulars, without delay, to A. Jacona & Co., Bankers, Franklot-un-disting.

6. To make postages, all Letters addressed to Massra. Jacobs & 19., 24, Welvelose Squara, London, will be promptly forwarded.

IMPORTANT PATENT IMPROVE-

MPORTANT PATENT IMPROVEMENT in CHECOMMETERS and WATCHES.—E. J.
DENT, 82, Strand, who obtained the high distinction of receiving
the Government reward for the unparalleled performance of the
best Chronometer ever submitted to 12 snouths' public trial, longs
to acquaint the public that the manufacture of his WATCHES,
OHRONOMETERS, and CLOCKS, is seemed to him by three
patents, respectively granted in 1835, 1840, and 1848, Silver
Lavor Watches, juwelled its four house, d. da. each; in gold dasay,
from 81, to 101 saxus, folds iterizontal Watches, with gold dish,
from 82, to 126, 124, each. Deat's Appendix to his redent work
on Time-keepers, is now ready for circulation.

VERLAND TO INDIA.—The new Patent improved Air tight and Waterproof OVERLAND TRUNK, made according to regulation; also the Folding Tverland Materian and Vallec, and the Condensed Wash-hand Applicates. Outfilters supplied with the above and every article of calin farniture, bullock trunks, sea and Navy sheets, cots, hammorks, iron and breas bedeteads, and every description of camp equipage, at the lowest prices, by JUHN SOUTHIGATE and Entry was nifetively and the later prices, by JUHN SOUTHIGATE and Entry was nifetively and the showt trade, 76 and 77, Wailing street, near Rt. Paul's.

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A NOREW SMITH'S PATENT WIRE A ROPE for STANDING RIGGING.—This Rope has now been in use appeared of steven Years, being less than half the weight and size of homeon Rope, and about one third cheaper. The Royal Pacht Vectoria and Albert is gatirely fitted with Andrew Ruilth's Patent Wire Ropa, Metal Blocks, and Kerew Lanyards, together with a considerable number of other ships if the Navy, as well as in the Marchant Service. For further information apply at the Office, 3, White Lion-Court, Cornhill, The following is a copy by a testimonial. A number may be seen at the office; "Commercial Dock, Leadon, Aug. 2, 1842.
"Dana Brin.—As Capton and owner of the schooner Navashil, of Great Grimsby, I have much pleasure in stating for the information of the public, that it is now apwards of seven years since my vessel was entirely fitted with your Patent Wire Rope as assanding Rigging, and that it is, at this time, in an good a state as when first fitted, though the schooner has been, during the whole of that time, trading in the Baitle and Constways. I am perisetty satisfied of its great advantages over Hempen Rope for Standing Rigging, after the experience that I have had of it in all kinds of weather.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, (Signuch). "THOMAS MARSHALL.

"Mr. Andrew Broth."

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Lever Watches, jewelled is four holes, of, de, each; in gold chasel
from 81, to 104, extra Gold Horizontal Watches, with gold disalg
from 81, de, to 126, 128, each. Dent's Approxita to his recent work
on Time-keepers, is now wearly for directation.

: 4:

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tender sails, say a very simple process the keepest edge may
operating be given to the biusking result or peakelle. B. and s.
Cowver's peculiarly-terapered restors and sulving powder.
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from whence the most flattering devisioning the seen as the invastors, B. and S. COWVAN, 16s, Fenchirch-affect, where the introp, Rec., may be notatively, as well as
of alloresperiable Perfutners, Act, in the United Kingsom, page
2s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and ys. td. Also may be him, Cowver's t botton
Saston Strop Paste, at 1s. per leaker, shering Powder, is 6d. per
box. Lautem.—Rose are genuine except those marked and
soult "B. and S. COWVAN."

### Military Entelligence.

FROM THESDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.
East Essex Regular Militar Milety Eastace, Gent., to be Bis.

FROM PRODAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

FROM PRODAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

W. H. COPPE, Jun. 19, 1844.

2d Hie Gourds—H. W. Montgomery, Gent., to be Cornet and faub Lieut, by p. v. Vaccount Drambarrig, who returns.

1st Drag. Guards. Lieut. Col. H. A. Hankey, from h.-p. Inatt., to be Lieut. Col. H. A. Hankey, from h.-p. Inatt., to be Lieut. Col. H. A. Hankey, from h.-p. Inatt., to be Lieut. See p. v. Cheater, who ratire s. W. G. Deapt., Gent., to be Cornet by p. v. Cheater, who ratire s. W. G. Deapt., Gent., to be Cornet by p. v. Tathill.

3d El. Brageona-Leut. L. C. L. Peci, from 21st Foot, to be Asist. burg. v. Darfrell, permaned in all Foot.

7th Ll. Brageona-Leut. L. C. L. Peci, from 72d Poot, to be Lieut. v. James, who exchanges.

3th Font- visit Sorr. N. Darfrell, from 34 Lt. Brags, to be Burgeon, v. Partv. who retuces upon bulf-pav.

7th-Br. Maj. R. Wilbinshed, to be Gupt. by p. v. Baker, who retires, Lieut. A. F. Beauclerk, to be Cupt. by p. v. Wilbraham.

15th - Lieut. W. W. Turner, from h.-p. 26th Poot, to be Lieut. V. Cortan, pomoted.

42d - Lieut.-Gen. Sit J. Macaionald, K.C.B., from 67th Poot, to be Col. v. Ceo. Sit G. Murray, G.C.B., removed to 1st or Ri. Regiment of Post, Jacenary 16.

41th Cupf. R. P. Puleston, from 75th Foot, to be Capt. v. Mollan, who exchanges.

52th - Ens. G. D. Pat, from 48th Reg., to be Lieut. without p. v. L. Smith, cushleved by the sentence of a General Court-Marthal; Ens. S. Grant, from 76th Foot, to be Lieut. without p. v. F. G. W. Fizpatrick, cushleved by the acutomes of a General Court-Marthal; Ens. S. Grant, from 76th Foot, to be Lieut. without p. v. F. G. W. Fizpatrick, cushleved by the acutomes of a General Court-Marthal; Ens. S. Grant, from 76th Foot, to be Lieut. without p. v. F. G. W. Fizpatrick, cushleved by the acutomes of a General Court-Marthal; Ens. S. Grant, from 76th Foot, to be Colonel v. Lieut. Gen.

· Licut. Gen, J. Clitherow to be Colonel v. Licut. Gen.

J. Macronald, K.C.B., removed to 43d Faot, Jan. 15. fiste S. W. H. Hawker, Gent., 10 be Engige without p. v. erner, who resigns. 72d Lacut. E. James, from 7th Lt. Dragoons, to be Lacut. v.

Verner, who resigns.

72d Leart, R. Jrauss, from 7th Lt. Dragoons, to be Lieut, v. Perl, who exchanges.

75th Capt. W. C. Mollan, from 4th Foot, to be Capt. v. Pineston, who exchanges.

86th Liout. Gen. Sir M. C. O'Cohnell, from 81st Foot, to be Colonel's Lieut. Gen. Sir M. C. O'Cohnell, from 81st Foot, to be Colonel's Lieut. Gen. Sir M. C. O'Cohnell, from 81st Foot, be Colonel's Lieut. Gen. Sir M. C. O'Cohnell, from 81st Foot, be Colonel's Lieut. Gen. Sir M. C. O'Cohnell, from 81st Foot, be Colonel's Gent. Gen. Sir M. C. O'Cohnell, from 81st Foot, be Colonel's Allert. Gen. Sir M. C. O'Cohnell, from 81st Foot, be Colonel's Allert. Gen. Capt. v. Read, Gen. Gen. Sir M. C. O'Cohnell, from 81st Foot, Jun. 16.

83th - Lieut. Gen. Sir M. C. O'Cohnell, ppr. v. Foot. who retires a Binky T. Lieut. Gel. J. C. Bromer, of the Hon. E. Company's Setsice, to be Lod. in the Army in the East Indies, Nov. 16, 1813.

Countissancer Dep. Com. Gen. Gen. Hewston to be a Compussancer General Commissancer General F. B. Feller, H. F. Oriel, W. Looker, and J. M'Fasan, to be Assist Commissance General F. B. Feller, H. F. Oriel, W. Looker, and J. M'Fasan, to be Assist Commissance General F. B. Reiden, B. Clarke, R. M. Gardiner, F. F. Mutt, to Mondon, D. B. Clarke, R. M. Gardiner, F. E. Mutt, to Mondon Sona, P. Sigur and Adjr. A. T. Muoro, of the Rl. Reg. of Horse Guards. Blue) is Sperseded, being absent without leave, Jun. 14.

Jun. 11. OPPICE OF SENANCE, Jan. 18.
Corps of Rl, Engineers Stiff Licut. G. E. Ford to be Sec. Capt. v. Pottingal retired, on full pay; Sec. Licut. G. Ross to be First Eicht. v. C. E. Foid, Jun. 10.

### CAYALRY.

7th Hussars-On Monday afternoon a steeple-chase between Sir Arthur Chichester and Capt. Bushe took place over two miles of country near Brighton, and attracted a large concourse of fashionable persons to witness it. Sir Arthur proved himself a bold rider, but his horse was not up to the mark, and was chaurved to awered at several of his fences. Capt. Bushe fell in clearing a fence, but austained no hurt. He went over a dauble fence in very good style, and won the race by about five or six lengths.

16th Lancers-The Hurkaru of 6th Nov states that the 16th Lancers have received official information that they will not return to Europe this season; this was con-veyed to them in a copy of a letter from the Governor-General to the Home Authorities, in which he stated that he could not at this prevent functure, dispense with the servic, s of the regument.

ORDNANOS CORPS.

Rl. Engineers.-Licut. Downes is appointed Fort Adjutant at St. Kitt's, vice Licut. Toppens, 47th.

INFANTEY.

\$2th-We have to ann nunce the death of Maj. Sir Rubt. Andrew Douglas, Bart., of Glenberyle, which took place at the Mauritius, on 1st Nov. last, where he was in command of the battalion. Lady Douglas, with her three infant children, arrived from England ouly two days before a the said event. The decensed baronot, who had been 19 years in the Arms, was aldest son of the late General Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, who assumed the name and arms of Douglas say sign manual, and married the daughter of the late Joshua Rouse, Esq., of Southampton, by schom be has a son, Rugert, born 1867, and two other children. 11th—We find by the Bingston Advertises, of the 6th

ult., that on the 30th Nov., St. Andrew's Day, the anniversary of the tutelary Saint of Scotland, the Society of Kingston and the St. George's Society met to celebrate the day. After marching in pro-ression and attending at St. Andrew's Church, the Societies direct together at Daley's Hotel. The Pipers of the 93d and the Band of the 14th were in attendance. The usual loyal toasts were given, and to that of the Duke of Wellington and the Army, Sir James Alexander, of the 14th Regiment, replied in the following terms :--

given, and to' that of this Duke of Wellington and the Army, Sir Jaures Alexander, of the 14th Regiment, replied in the following terms:—

Mr. Persiaent and Gentiemen,—Being unexpectedly called on the ratio thanks for "the Duken Wellisgton and the Army," I hope you will treat with indigence the few remarks with which still the trouble you. It would be quite superflowed in new may to enterge on the character of the treat the Duke of Weilington-the Great Captain of the spec-(Re lead of British glavairy, for the story of hie renown is indelibly engraven on it country's annals; let it suffice to any that he is ever cetities to our highest respect and admiration, and long may be continue to sid our helvest Storeging with his consects, and defend the Throne with his midwallable frames.' With regard to the British to midwallable frames.' With regard to the British to midwallable frames.' With regard to the British for maintain the integrity of Her Majeaty's dominions, heart in hand, and preserve involate the possessions of Great Britain, to which it is our pride and boast to belong. Added by the gallant Milliad Canadis among whom Sections bave been particularly distinguished, and whose mobile deads are recorded in the list story of the take war, and the more recent troubles, and feel on by such brave Commanders as Mr Alian McKab, we will derive the out-of war, with interest, on those who eligist needs to moise this prospersous land,—the land of your adoption. Yet I am convinced, from much personal microsures with the outgens of the other side of the bourders, that feelings of hospitaly do not exist towards as Annang the respectable portion of the community, their motion is "ive and let live." It is among the respectable portion of the community, their motion is "ive and let live." It is among the respectable of the outgens of the other side of the bourders, in the side of the continuent of the affair at Prescott, the religion of the other side of the continuent, and the religion of the first hinducent of the respectab

"Then up wi' the boung blue bonnet, The dick and the target and at."

And with regard to Scattish music in general, every true Scotch-mun kunwa full well that our native melodics touch the heart mun names run weit that our navier meloques token the near, and avgaken the over rectings of our native, Reposing then to be among my countrymes again, and transing stocerely that your career will be very prosperous in this fold of energy and enterphise. "May care and trouble nover tuch, but must had joy be welly on a "."

The song and glass went round with much glee until an narly hour in the morning, when all separated highly de-lighted with the evening's diversion, "Happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet signin."

22d—On Wednesday Lieutemant William D'Oftey

Aplin, appeared to unswer an information before the county magistrates, Capt. T. Baker and Mr. Brysnit, for assaulting Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, Saiding in Chattann. The complainant said, that about \$1 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday last, she went to Chatham Barracks. to No. 11 hous , and No. 6 rough, where she knocked at the door, and finding it was not answered, she kingeked again. She had her niece Emity with her. After waiting about half he hoer, some person asked inside "Who the h-was there?" and the door was afterwards opened by the defendant who asked berwhat above mored? She told him that he had her niece Angelina with bim, and she had come for her. The defendant said, "I'll he d-d if you aball have her." She replied, 'Don't say that, "if, for I will have her," and went forward into the rooms and the Officer then put his fist in her face, and the middle dher. She drew then put his fist in her face, and them his dier. She drew back, saying "you darestrikome." She then looked round

the room, and pulling aside the hangings of defendant's hed found her niece with only her cap and chemise on. The girl is her sister's child, and was 17 years of age. She has had the care and bringing her up for the last seven years. She desired her place to dress herself and come away, when the Officer said " He would be d-d if she should," and then the girl refused to go, and the Officer had her turned out of the barracks by force. The niece left har house on the Sunday before Christmas-day last, and from inquiries made she received information that she was in defendant's quarters. Emily Skey, please of the last witness, and 14 cars of age, corrobocated her sunt's evidence, and thu Officer being called on to explain his conduct, admitted excrything that had been said, alleging that the girl and she would not go home. The assault being proved, the and 10s. costs, which he paid. The complainant, with tears, asked the Court how she was to obtain pussession of her nicor, at she was still in the Officer's quarters? The Court said they had no power to interfere, but recommended her to apply to the Commandant, Sir Thomas Willshire, who would render her every assistance. The poor woman, who was between 40 and 50 years of age, thanked the magistrates, and retired, orying bitterly. Times.

23d-Licut. Wynn is appointed Fort Adjutant at Demurara, vice Lieut. Gordon, 59th.

27th Deput—The Company at Teim moves to Navan, on bring replaced at Trim by a party of the Itifies.

28th—We understand that this regiment is utterly

broken up from sickness. A large number of the Offi-cers are in a sickly state, and several are about to return to this country.

30th-The service cos. arrived at Cork on the 6th inst. (see our last No.), and have replaced the 45th Reserve, in barracks. The service and depot cus. have since been consolidated.

consolutated.

11.M.'s teoop-ship Resistance, having on board the 33d Reg, seriesed off Partridge I-land on Weinerday evening from Barbadova con Italijax, and came into the harmour on Thousday morning. About three o'clock is the alternoon the regiment disembarked in the sitem terry-board Verteria, were landed at the forey-banding, and, hended by the excellent band of the 30th, marched to barracks. The reg, consists of 527 r. and f., and 17 Officers, During the afternoon, the wamen, children, and baggage of the reg were seen landed by the same means. Our old said gathant friends, 'vie 30th, will embark early next week on board the troup-ship, and said limitatively for home. They are in most efficient order for any ser-sake the country may require of thems. May prisuperoon gales attend them to the "chalky chifs,"—In will long be remembered here by many pleasing associations, not inclosured which is in "the grel I left behind me."—Mt. John's Courser, tith Queenber. Courser, 16th December.

32d-The reg, are hourly in expectation of embarking at Liverpool for Dublin.

33d—Captain George Mundy has arrived on leave in ingland. Previously to his quitting Berbice, he had lost, England. of yellow fever, 40 men in the course of the last six weeks, of the detachment under his command.

35th Depot. Have moved from Youghal to Templenore,

Sith Dopot.—Have moved from Youghal to Templemore,

Sith Dopot.—Have moved from Youghal to Templemore,

Sith Assa, and the approach of His Exc. Sir High Googh,
H.M.'s 29th and an avisation to Lady Googh to honour them
with her company at a ball and engar, or her arrival at Agra.
Her Ladyship, he reply, said she would be happy to avail herself of the
opportunity of meeting them, and faced Menday the 20th as the
most convenient. Cards were accordingly issued, and a large
party of beauty and fashion assembled had right to meet her
Ladyship. Dancing was kept up with great spatt till past midnight, when the company adjourned to the supper-room, where
an elegant report washint out. Lieut.—Col. Wright proposed the
health of the faces in a bamper; sites which, he said he rose to
propose the belith of Lady Googh and the ladies who had
hominared them with their corepany, which was received with
great applicates—Tune, "Anid lang syne". Sir fingh Googh, in
feturning thanks, and, that the time which had been just played,
could not fail to remind both Lady Gough and himself of the
former hosphinity and kindaess they had received from the reywhen he dies joined it on his arrival in India; he knew that she
feit the same sentiments as he himself did, and they recognised
in the receiption they had need with tonight a mark of the greatest kindoess. He, therefore, begged to return his most hearty
thanks; on the part of her Ladyship, for the honour they had
done her. Col. Wright then called for a bumper to the health of
lift Hagh Gough, which was responded to with the most enthusiactic appliance—Tion, "Ograry Owes." In rising to return thanks,
the same her. Too. "Ograry Owes." In rising to return thanks,
the moment in which it had been responded to with the most enthusiactic appliance—Tion, "Ograry Owes." In rising to return thanks,
the same her, cold the boards to be been done to him certainly could not be said to be unexpected, yet, he must say, that
the moment in which it had been responded to with the honour to
co

and we are sure that had any other parties been set on fact in Agro, they would have been most happy to have lent their girl. A more cordial and pleasant body of Officers could not be found anywhere.— Agra Ukhbar, 21st Nas.

45th, 2d Batt.-Under Maj. Butler, embarked on board 11.M.S. Resistance at Cork, and sailed on Saturday for The liaitalion consists of I Field-Officer. 6 Capts., 1.2 Subaltorus, 1 Surg., 27 Serjis., 27 Corporals, 11 Drummers, and 250 privates. The 45th Depot proceeds to the Isle of Wight.

46th—Lieut. Moffat has succeeded Capt. Bunbury, 33d,

na Dep.-Assist. Quartm. Gen. at Barbadoes.

51st Deput-Eus. Manefield embarks in the Eques,

with the convict guard, for Van Diemen's Land.
524 Depot—Ens. Peel has succeeded Lieut, Corbett as
Depot Adjutant.

54th.On the arrival of the Depot 1st Batt. Rifle Belgade at Athlone, the Serits of the Sath gave their brother Non-commissioned Officers of the Garrison, consisting of Rl. Artillery, Rl. Sappers and Miners, 4th Drug, Guarde, and the aforesaid depot, a splendid entertainment to their mess-room. On the cloth being removed, Serja-Major Hopkins, 54th, gave "The Queen, The Queen, God bless The Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, and Prince her;" "The Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, and Prince Albert;" "The Queen Dowager, and the rest of the Royal Pumily;" "The Com.-in-Chief, His Grace the Duke of Wellington, and long may the Army boast of having him at their head;" " Sir Guy Campbell, Col. Fanc, and Officers of the Garrison." These toasts were all prefaced by appropriate speeches, highly creditable to the worthy Serit.-Major, and were responded to till the building shool again. After which Quartm.- Serit. Marriott, 54th, rose and raid, "Brother Non-Commissioned Officers, the pleasing duty devolves on me of proposing the next tonet, it is one which I sm sure you will all appliet me in drinking with a right good will. It would be superfluous, nav. absurd to me to say one word in praise splendid corps to which those individuals belong, whose health I have the pleasure to propose, such corps as the Royal A-tillery, Royal Sappers and Miners, 4th Rl. I. Ding. Guards, and Role brigade, are above prince: I may be asked, What of these corps in particular --- what is there 'in a name?' I will tell you. Not many years ago, very few men or talent or aducation enlisted into any but such as were termod 'urack corps;' to fact, such man solding adopted the profession of arms at all in the ranks except from dire necessity. It is quite different now, such men now, enter the Army as a matter of choice, regardless of what e ros they enter. I am happy to may I can number round me many of my own corps whose connections and education would not disgrace any profession; and I think the absurd notion which I have often heard broughed that the most ignorate men made the best soldiers," has long since, like many notions of a lik mittae, been builed in the tomb of the Cambets. There has been of late years a great change effected to bet'er the condition of the Army; and it has, in a great me were, had the desired effect of introducing a better description of men into its ranks. I will not detain you In ger, but at once give the health of our guests, and may every branch of the British Army be as respected by their tionals in quarters as they are dreaded by their foes in Song..." Let every jovial guest unite." senar Non-commissioned Officers of each corps returned thanks on their health being proposed,... Capt Margary's contact his processing from Hallmanice.

-Br.-Major Higgins is in command of the cos. at Cinamel, Major Norman has rejoined hend-quarters .--

Copt Charlescool's co. is stationed at Pethard.

19th—The General Court Martial, (see our last.) is counteraunded. Ligut.-Col, Fuller will gell out, and redire fi on the Service.

illat .... There is no truth in the report that this regiment is to proceed to China to selieve the both. The bist conwo dd not be Chion, as we have good ground for asserting that only two regiments, the 18th and 98th, are to remain in China. The 55th will return probably in the course of

65th-A detachment under Capt. Do Toissier has arrived at Lunglord.

Ohl Copt. O'll alloran's go. has joined head-quarters at Careleine from detachment at Outgrand

77th Depot.—The guard of honour was furnished from this Depot on IPR II, the Duchess of Cambridge landing from H.M.'s steamer the Princess Alige, last Tuesday,

89th Depot-Lieut. Cookson commands the convict guard on board the Eques, proceeding to Yan Diemen's Loud.

both—The Boyne, with the head quarters, arrived at Antique on 27th Nov. Officers on board:—Captains Coape, Grey, and Bowes; Lieuts, Hay and Ross; Enus. Keye and Mainwarms; Pages, Thompsons, Lieut, and Adjatunt Knex ; Quartermaster Naille

Rifle Brigade, Int Batt., Depot-flend quarters, 3 000. ern arrived at Athlone, from Langford,

95th Depot.-There is not a shadow of foundation for the report, in a sentemporary print, that this depot ! is to proceed to Guerney upon being releved by the 77th Depot from Sherriess." The 95th Depot removed, as we atsted last week, from Dovor Castle to the barracks bu the heights on the ligh inst., and the 77th occapi Castle. There has not been a thought of sending the 95th to the Channel Islands. The friends of Officers are much inconvenienced by such groundless reports, and we have received, and replied to, several inquiries on the aubiect.

1st West India Reg .- Capt. Meelian has suggested Cant. Stewart, 12d, as Brigade-Major on the Staff at Bar-

badoes.

To the Matter of the Manual and Multary Gasette.

West India Regiments.—Six.—The late arrangements as to sending Officers of West India Regiments to Sierra Leone yearly, I suspect will be a losing game to Government. Bight Offices from each West India Regiment. regard. Light County-four, and to be sent every year to relieve a like number in Sierra Leone, who are to return to Florope, receiving top months' loave guid todging-money white at home. The passage money for jodging-money while at home. The passage money for twenty-four Officers to England will cost 35/cach—total 840/.; from England to Sierra Leone, 30/. each—total 7204; and the Officers who return from Sierra Leope to England, 720% quite in all, 2,280% yearly. Another e-gularion is, that the three West India Regispents are to be kept on the 'move herween the Windward Islands, Jamanca, Hundaras, and Nassay; so that at the end of the third year their change of quarters will be completed. This will also be a very expensive business, hesides the loss which may take place, one sayere loss having already occurred by the shipwirck of two companies 3d West India Rey, hat year. The moves are beginning to be made, as two companies of the 3d. West India go to Burbadone in January, from Hondures, and to be relieved by two companies of 2d West India, from Januaica; and this appears a strange arrangement, as it is not long since two companies of the 2d West India left Hondaria, jud more they are to return. I suspect all this manding and countermirching will not do, and that the old system will be taken up, which was to have one regiment espeenally for Africa; the expense will be so great of moving Officers and men, that the Authorities will find it a serious expense, and one which cannot be borne in these times of economy. The 3d West India Reg. are at present divided between Nassan and Honduras, and strange to soy, though a Major of the regiment is in the command. he is kept at Hondarns with two companies, while a Contain commands the regiment at Nassau. It may be considered necessary to have a Pield Officer in that begthy could not one be spared from the gulv place; if so, 2) West India? But no such thing could be wanted. as Colonel M Donald, the Superintendent, was on the sput, and in command of the troops; and this Field Officer was still kent at Hondinas, in place of taking the com-mand of his regiment. But where are the two Lieutenant. Colonels of the regiment? One is on lower, and the other Lieux, Governor of St. Vincent's. And it is a currons mediume, that the two Senior Lieutenant Colonels of the 2d and 3d West Judes Regs. have been Gavernors for years, researing their lull-pay; may, one, I think, has never done a day's duty with his regiment and has been made a Local Alajor-tiengral. my friend, Joe Musse, during this expenditure? he must be in a trance. It is reported that the two companies which were wrecked last year have not reenved their clothing; it is true it was sent out, but it tell into the hands of the Cautain Commanding offe realmout, who transferred is to the head quarter companies. notwilligranding the describte state the two composite were in for clothing. So much for the want of a Field Officer at the helm! The regiment has lately gut a new Colonel-and new brooms, it is said, sweep elem. But so it is; for the old pattern lattons, forage-raps, chara-shoulder-straps, shoulder-cords, and breast-plate, have all shoulder-straps, shoulder-cords, and breast-plate, have all indirigone a brishing up, and bluze with lingles (sixe) in front, rear, right, left, and contra-bocause, you must know, they are Light Intarrey; although the Commander-in-Chief and Colored Office do not acknowledge them as such, but a crely 3d West India Reg, and as the Army Bist will ahow. And why, then, try to dub them Light Infantry, and beloads them with lighter, wings, and a bost of tawdry bambles? Why, to take money on of the pockets of Officers who are little able to afford it. and transfer it in the purkets of a few very worth, tradesthen, who the Columb wishes to patroniae; and all this by a Columel, who, it is probable, will never see the regiment, cares less about them, and very likely in the next Gunette removed to a European regiment. see that the ciprising of his regiment was sent out repu-larly—that it will not one Lieutenant Colonel being on leave, and another source as a Lieutenant-Copyernor—one

panies at Honduras, receiving 7s. per dien command-money, allowance for two horses, 7s. 10s. per dien., total, 14s. 10d., busides pay, -no had thing in them times of othem, were looked after by those to nuthinity, than brushing up buttons, engs, and attaps, &c. In conclusion; there is no doubt the old system will again be taken up, and one regiment kept in Africa; or let each of the West India Regiments take it in turn, remaining there five years. This would not cost the beary ospunse that is now incurred by moving Officers and men continually.

ZARA. Rt. Canadian Ride Reg, ... Col. Ellist and the Officers gave a grand ball and supper on Wednesday evening, at Butler's Burraphe, to a large assemblage of the gentry resident in this town and its vicioity. Everything west off with the greatest feat, and the guests were highly delighted with the gentlementy department and profuse hospitality of their autorations, while the bosts derived no less pleasure from the fact that their nodeavour to make others happy had then evidently and enumently successful. The ball-room was gorganisty docurated, the dance was spiritedly begun and maintained, and the supper—the best thing we can say of it is to quoid the remark of a gootleman who is a veteran in latitudes where gratronomy ranks simong than office suiceces - 1 It was the most magnificent supper I over set down to." The pleasure of the evening received no little addition from the aplendid manner to which the band of the Refer per-formed appear beautiful pieces of music, — Nongara Carpniele, Hih Dec.

Hones Guards, 28th Duc., his -- Recaustive Dycastisky of the Charles Manual and -- The Recaustive for the infancy of the Line will, mild further orders, by a oldered according to the standard prescribed by the Charles Menthandian of the Lith February last, viz. :- 8 facts of the Non-the Careford 25 years of Arc, and 6 net 6 for growing last, under 13 years of arc, for all regiments, with the exception of those serves to Inche. Chion and Now South Wales, which will take Remarks at 6 for the inche, but my uniter 18 years of Arc. Jone Macdonalia, A. G.

The Provisional Military Staff in Con de has been dis-

ROYAR MILITARY COLLEGE .-- The following have entered as students in the source department this month .- Copt. Brummond, Granadjer Guards; Capt. 1). Botts, Glat; Lieut. Ewart, 35th; and Lieut. Rooke, 77th,

Alaine Medical Staff .- Ile. J. Hall has encoreded Dr. A. Shelan as Staff Surgami of the Craire Recuiting district; and Dr. C. Palmer ing succeeded Dr. A. Stewart

in the Northern district.

BARRACES.—R. A. Daniel is app sinted Barrack-master. at Present and Brockville, Canada, in roun of T. Johann. Capt. Chetwynd has succeeded Light. Child at Halifax, and Lieut Chaid is appointed to Leeds.

An address was lately presented to Dr. Sopwart, who has for several years officiated in Newcy as Staff-Burgein of the district. It was accompanied with a splendisk service of plate, the get of a few of the respectable inbelievets of the town and neighbourhood. the compliment was well deserved, would be but to express the opinion, deep and leastfelt, entertained by the community of all classes, as to the projessional worth and personnel analyday of Dr. Stewart. Generously, indied, has be descried hunself, without fee or reward, to the refuel not only of the poorer classes, but of all to whom he had necess, and sine we are that, to whatever quarter of the world his professional daties may call him, he will be tollowed by the feregit good wishes and blessings of thousands .- Newry Telepraph.

CHARMAN, Jun. 18. On Monday carring, about 7 o'clock, being the time of the keepers looking up the unfortunate imagine of the Military Lunatic Asylam, Fort Clarence, nonsidenship constrainting pressiled at the absence of Caprain Charles Strangs, Unattached, and formerly of the 13th Light Diagonia, from his room, who had been an impact of the asylam for the last 14 years as a complete lumite. Every search was immediately unde for him about the establishment without sunages. It is surprising how the undermone man could have escaped as the fort and gardens are under ground, and surrounded by a deep trench, with brick walls nearly 20 feet in height, and at every convenient cutrance a Military guard is stationed sfor the prevention of according. The suppostationed for the prevention of accutence. In our particular is, that the unfortunate gentiems must have been suffer the well. During the ation is, that the uninturate generalism inter bows present assisted by some person in scaling the well. During the afternoon Captern Strange had been out walking, wearing his Military cap, which artoles he must have had on whom be made his except, those articles being missing. Captain berange's name is written in full-heagth on all the gen-The event lies caused considerable quality in the Adjusant Knox; Quartermaster Naille?

South—Captain Rattray, whose lasts to Bageast was see that the clothing of his regiment was sent out regular to have been based in the best the clothing of his regiment was sent out regular to have been based in the best larger to the States and every season of the States and specific season before the last the following of the South as Lieutenant-Covernor—one bus reflect. On appoint at the Fact, this evening no two of the last lieutenant-Lovernor—one bus reflect. On appoint at the Fact, this evening no the last lieutenant-Lovernor—one bus reflect. On appoint at the Fact, this evening no this last lieutenant lieutenant for the last lieutenant begins at the fact, this evening no the Officer had been received up to b o'clock. establishment and moglidourleand for the Officer's safety.

### Nabal Antelligence.

Anamaraty, Jan. 8.

This day, in pursuance of Her Majesty's pleasure, Sir James
Hawkins Whitshed, Hart., G.f.SB., Admirál of the Red, has been
promoted to the rank of Admirál of the Fleet.

PROMOTIONS.

Commander—Prederick Wilmot Horton (for gallant conduct in the boats of the Undo against the pirates at Borneo).

Burgeon—Julia Bougles, M.D.

Burgeon - Join Douglas, M.D.

Captain - A. Ellice (1931), to be Second Captain to the Viviary, and Superingendent of the embarkation and departure of the foreign mails at houteampton.

Lieutennia- R. B. Æ. Macleod (1841), A. Anderson (1842), John Wilson (h), (1943), and John S. Ruberton (addit.), (1942), to Madia-mary Arthur B. Eingston (1840), to Vedge: W. H. Mawbiray (1843), to Milion (C. A. D. Pasco (1843), to Vedal: G. Giunn, to Hymelark, J. W. Oldmixon (1813), to Vedal: J. Compton (1834), to Frolin; C. E. Rowley (1843), to Gessen, Second Masters - W. H. Petch, to Penchys: W. Brodie, to Mt. Vincent; Wm. Balts, to Folgre; Charles Grigg, to Albion; G. H. Thain, to Sictoria and Albort, v. Fuz.

Mushipmen - J. F. Mantand, to St. Vincent; H. M. Elliot, from Salchitte, to Penchys.

Mushipmen.-J. F. Mattand, to St. Vincent; H. M. Emot, from Satelitts, to Panelope.
Assistant Surgeon.-Charles Coffey (1842), (addit.), to Albian.
Naval Cadeta-Hon..W. J. Ward, to St. Vincent; F. Stackhouse, to Sateliste; G. M. W. Castrugton, to St. Vincent.
COANT-GUARD.
Removals.-Lieut. John M.Nevin, from Dunbeg, to Cloggan; Mr. Goo. Ekina Spencer, from Bathim Island, to Cloghy; Mr. William Reffell, R.N., from Trebane, to Colarte.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, JANUARY 98.

OENERAI. PORT-OPFICE, JANUARY 28.

The mails for the West indies were made up on the 17th inst., to be forwarded by the Tweed steamer, via storthampton. For Oporto, Lishon, Cadiz, Oimaltar, Maita, and the Jonian Islands, on the 18th list.; and for Egypt and India will be made up on the morning of 1st February, via Southampton. By the overland closed mail, via Marseilles, on the evening of 1st Feb. Letters for Hong Kong wil, unless addressed "via Southampton," be forwarded in the closed mail, via Marseilles, and will be liable to the same rate of goatage as letters for India, viz., is \*ud., eent by the closed mail through France, which protage must be paid in advance. Those letters, however, which are addressed "via Nouthampton," will be transmitted by that route, with the mail for Hombay, at the rate of is, the half-nines, &c. may be prepaid, or the letters may be sent unpaid, at the option of the sender. British newspapers, duly stamped, addressed to Hong Kong, may be forwarded, via Southampton, free of possage. Those which are forwarded on Marseille will be liable to a postage of 3d. sech. by nearly, New South Wales.—The Mary Sharp, for the mails of the vening of Stat lust. The rate of postage to be charged on all letters for New South Wales, not marked by "Private Ship," will be 1s, per half-ounce, which must be paid in advance. Height in evening of stat lust, which must be paid in advance. Height in evening of stat wales, und marked by "Private Ship," will be 1s, per half-ounce, which must be paid in advance. Height in evening of stat wales, und marked by "Private Ship," will be 1s, per half-ounce, which must be paid in advance. Height in evening of stat paid.

PORTHMOUTH, Jan. 18. - &From our own Correspondent.)-Penulops went out of Harbour on Saturday, as praviously arranged, and was absent until Monday, to try if any benefit had arlaun from the alterations made in her coal-bunkers, &c. Capt. Austin, C.B., was on board She went light, both in coals and water, and without shot She is to complete such to contain that she is a failure. She is to complete such go to Spithead this day for further orders. Allian has rain here, and since gone to Plymouth with Mr. Macaoley and his luggage, to be put on board the Hyperinth, for a passage to the coast of Africa. Hecute and Dwarf are in the harbour, and are to be paid wages, and proceed to the Shannon, and be under the orders wages, and proceed to the Shannon, and be under the orders of Captain Sir H. Blackwood, of the Fox. Volcano has arrived from Cork, and waits orders. Satellite has been moved to moorings off Blockhouse, has bent sails, and will go to Spithsad to-morrow or Saturday. The trans-Pestonjee Bomunjee and Princess Royal are in the harbour; the first goes to Barbadous, the other to Sheernous. Naptune, Hodney, Magicienne, and Prince Regent, are in dock; Firegrand in the basin, fitting for commission. Ships in Port-St. Vincent, Victory, Excel-lent, Victoria and Albert yacht. Penelope, Satellite, Herate, Dwurf, Folomo, and two transports, in harbour.

Healt, Duurf, Volumo, and two transports, in harbour.
Physiogra, Jan. 18.—(Frots our own Correspondent.)
—12th—The Voluya, 26, Capt. Sir W. Dickson, Bart.,
was hauled out of dock, having had her defects made good,
and will move into the Sound in a day or two. 13th—
The Crane packet, 6, Lieut.-Com. Thos. A. Lowis (s),
was hauled into dock to have her defects made good.
Arrived the Resistance, 42, (troop-ship Com. G. C. E.
Pates from Cuk having harded mast of the Res. Patey, from Cork, having landed part of the 30th Reg. from North America, at that port ; she came into harbour I the 15th to rent. Sailed the Devon tender for Pembroke, with stores. 14th-Arrived Larne, 18, Com. J. W. D. Brisbane, from Sharmess; her crew were paid wages in advance the 18th. Arrived the Lansier, Dutch schooner, 6. Lieut. Bondyck Bustianes, Commander, from the Texal bound to the coast of Africa; when about mid-channel, she carried away her masts, and was drifting towards the rocks near Guernacy and Jersey, when she was discovered by Active, rev -cruizer, Lieut. Elvin, who boarded her, and brought her into the Sound. 15the-Albion, 90, Capt. N. shockver, was towed into the Sound by the Con-fidnes at., and proceeded for a few hours' cruise nutside the Breakwater: there being very little wind she returned and anthored in the Sound. She is a splendid ship, but carries her lawer deck-ports very low, and has not yet taken all her stores, water, and powder, og board, which will bring her still lower in the water. Satted the Helena, 16, Com. Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, for

Jamaica, where she will land Mr. Baukhead, the newlysamaica, where sais will land har. Balanca, the hewly-appointed Minister to Mexico; the Halena proceeds from thence to the Cape of Good Hope. The arew of the Vestal, 25, Capt. Chas. Talbot, were paid wages in advance this day, and she sailed for New York the following day, taking out the Hon. Mr. Pakenham, Ambassador to United States; from thence the Vestal proceeds to the Brazils. 16th-The Acorn and Parsian, 16 guns each, were hauled out of dock, having been new coppered, and are getting ready for commission. 17th—Avrived the Alban st. from Woolwich on her way to Cork. Actaon, 26, and Ranger packet, 6, were hauled into dock; the former to have her defects made good, and the latter to be converted to a 10-gun brig. The Hamears, a new lighter, was launched this day. 18th—Twenty-five boys lighter, was launched this day. 18th Twenty-five boys have been entered this week, in the dockyard, as shipwrights' apprentices. In Harbour-San Josef, Voluge, Hyucinth, Resistance, Swift, Crans, Confiance, and Alban steamers; Adventure, N.T. In the Sound - Al-bion, Larne.

SHEERNES, Jan. 98 .- (From our ann Correspondent.) There has been little doing here this week. The Shann frigute has been moved into the Basin, and will be moved into dock to have her bottom conted with Jeffery's patent. House is also in the Basin, having her sheet-anchors stowed, previous to being put into ordinary. Crocodile is ready for commission. The clarks of the Camperdown ready for commission. are busy night and day in getting her books ready for paying off; it is expected she will be paid off by the first work in February. She will be immediately re-commis-sioned by Capt. Fanshawe Martin, for the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir John Chambers White, who is hourly ex-pected here, the Hart tender having gone up to London for him yesterday. On Thursday last, the 11th inst., the African stemmer returned from having towed the Larne over "the Fists," and the same day the Diagence N.T., Martin, Master, came down from Chatham and sailed for Portsmouth with stores. On Sunday the Hands st. passed down the Thames for Portsmouth; it was the Alban that went down the week previous: yesterday the Hart tender, and the African steamer sailed for Woolwich. In harbour-Camperdown, Ocean ; Raven and Speedy cutters. At Chatham-Poictiers, with the broad pendant of Commodore Wm. II. Shirreff, Commander-in-Chief pro tem. Comus is fitting for commission slongside a hulk there; she has her muste in. Thomas, late convict-hulk, in alongside the shears, having masta put into her and fitting up for a convict ship. Tertoise, Funtome, and Rover, are in dock, preparing also for commission.

4 P.M.—The Harftender, with Vice-Adm. Sir J. White on

A P.M .board, has just arrived in tow of the African st. His flag was immediately hoisted on board the Camperdown, and suitted by the Orean. Sir John was waited on by Cap-tains Brace, Fisher, and Shirrett, who accompanied him to Admiralty House. Commodors Shirrell's flag, which had been flying on board his yacht, was immediately atruck on Sir John's acrival.

MILYORD HAVEN, Jan. 17 .- (From our own Corre apondent.) - There have been no arrivals or saltings during the week. The vacancy for a Master-Shipwright at Pembroke still remains open. Though rumour, with her thousand tongues, gives the situation, as well as that of Commander of the Royal Sovereign yacht, vice Com. Higgs, whose period of service appires shortly, to numerous individuals, still nothing cerban is known on either subject. Those beautiful models, the Firefly and King-Asker brigs-philding of Peinbruks, are repidly progress-ing; they will be both launched by the latter end of May. The Rebecca disturbances are gradually subsiding, con-sequently it is to be hoped the detached parties of Marities will shortly be recalled to Pembroke, where the duties are onerous in the extreme. With the slightest canalty, the men are obliged to be on guard every other night; the system, too, of distributing the men in two and threes throughout the country is ruinous of discipline, and must speedly be altered,
DEAL, Jan. 18,-(From our own Correspondent,)

Friday 12th-11. M.'s brig Nautitus anchored in the Downs. 14th-H.M.'s steamers, Hecate and Dwarf, went through the Downe to the westward. 13th-Eniled H.M.'s brig Nantilus from the Downs to the westward. 16th— H.M.'s brig Nantilus worked through the Downs to the enstward. 17th—H.M.'s revenue cruisers, Ranger, Lion, and Sealark cruising in the Doune.

Woolwich, Jan. 19.—The Heads st.-v., Capt. J. Lapidge, and the Ducarf iron st.-v., with acrew propeller, Lieut.-Com. Nicolla, left Grawalthe, after having their compasses adjusted, on 14th inst., for Portsmouth. Sir Francis A. Collier, C.B. and E.C.H., superintendens of ther Majosty's dockyard at Woolwich, heisted his broad pendant (blue) as Commodors of the second class on the maismest of the William and Mary yearst. The Black Eagle st.-v., Master-Cow. S. B. Cook, made three are interested trips research to ascertain her speed, and the following above the results:—On 12th inch having deep in the water 1977 knots, or 12.64 stands willis per hour, as assertained by the measured miles in Long Reach. On 13th inst., still deep in the water, 11.39 knots, or 12.77

statute miles per hour. "On 17th inst., when light in the water, 11.407 knots, or 13.14 statute miles per hour. The Prometheus stew, is ordered to be brought forward immediately for commission by Lieut. Pascoe, formerly of Kite The Styr st.-v. has been ordered to be refitted. st.-v. This is the vessel recently employed at the Azores in the surveying department, under the command of Capt. Vidal. The Drake arrived at Woolwich yesterday.

DEPTURD, Jan. 14 .- (Prom our own Correspondent.) - Sailed Equestinar male convict ship for Woolwich, to embark male convicts for New South Warblington freight ship for Gibraltar, with Naval stores. Remain-Jupiter freight ship has completed her cargo of Naval and victualing stores for Malta; Kingston is loading with stores for Bermuda; Prince George and Angelina transports have been paid off out of the The Lords of the Admiralty, consisting of Sir Service. E. Seymour, Hon. H. Corry, Hon. Sidney Herbert, with Capt. Brandith, visited this yard on the 10th, and inspected the ropery and other branches of the yard.

Gibraltar, Jan. 6.—At anchor—H.M.'s ship Belvi-

dere, and steamers Geyser and Locust. Gover arrived on 4th, with India mails from Malta. Lisbon, Jan. 9 .-H.M.S. Warapite, and the French brig-of-war Voluge. The Pusha spoke the Peninsular and Oziental Company's steamers-on 7th, the Oriental, 10 leagues S.E. of Cape St. Vincent; 9th, the Lady Mary Wood, off Oporto; and on 13th, the Liverprod, 2, off Ushant. No ship of war at Cadiz on 7th inst.; nor at Vigo, of any nation, on 10th.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT THE NORE .-Vice-Admiral Sir John Chambers White, K.C.S., entered the Service 7th June, 1781, was made Lieutenant 22nd Nov., 1790; Commander, 28th August, 1795; Captain, 2nd August, 1799; Resr-Admiral, 22nd July, 1839; and Vice-Adidiral, 10th Jan., 1837. He commanded the Sylph sloop, from 1795 to 1798, during which period he distinguished himself on various vocasions, and captured several of the enemy's vessels of war and convoys, and assisted at the destruction of the French frigate Andromache; was afterwards Captain of the Foudroyant at the capture of Linois' squadron in 1806; and, in the Centaur, co-operated in the defence of Tarragona in 1811.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR R. L. FITZGERALD. -Flag-Officer is removed from the Navy List, by the death of Vice-Admiral of the Red, Sir Robort Lewis Fitzgerald, Kat., K.C.H., which took place at Bath, on Wednesday last, in the 69th year of his age. Sir Robert antered the Royal Navy in March, 1786, was made a Licut. 21st Feb., 1794, and in that rank was on board the London, and took part in Lord Bridport's action off L'Orient in 1795. He was made a Commander on 13th Feb., 1797, and was promoted to his Post rank on the 24th Dec., 1798, for his gallantry, when in command of the Venuelus bomb, in which he assisted at the bombardment of Havre, and in the destruction of the French frigate Confiance, of 36 guns, in that year. He obtained his Fing promotion as Rear-Admiral on the 2d June, 1825, and as Vice-Admiral on 12th Nov., (840. He was nominated a K.C.H. on 18th January, 1835.

THE SURVEY OF TORRES STRAITS. - Intelligence has been received from the Torres Stratts Expedition, by which we earn that the greater part of the Burrier Reef had been surveyed, and preparations were being made for continuing the survey. The Officers and arew were in continuing the survey. The Officers and arew were in comparatively good health. One accident had occurred; a seaman, under a fit of delirium, had jumped overboard, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered.

PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF NAVAL OFFICERS.—

It will scarcely be denied, that at the commencement of the Prench revolutionary war, in 1793, our Naval Officers were greatly deficient in practical knowledge. The late Captain B. P. Brenton, in his valuable Naval History ob-

taptes E. P. Brenton, in the valuable Pavet First or our server, in reference to this subject.—

"The British facet was remarkably well manaed, but the Officera were generally deficient from want of practice—the natural consequence of a ten years' retirement. Some of them had little idea of account a ten years' retirement. Some of them had little or idea of account a ship in her station, either in line of battle or order of sailing during the night or in blowing weather; habit, however, soon conquered the difficulty," &c. &c.

owever, soon conquered the difficulty," ec. so.
Now, if our Naval Officers were so deficient after a ten years' retirement, how much more likely are they to be so after a 27-years' peace i That the theoretical part of the that they are generally, much beter educated in every respect than formerly is must true, and highly creditable to themselves and to the country; but theory and science alone will not render a Naval Officer efficient without practical knowledge and experience at secwar at sea, cruising for the greater part of the year. This may be objected to on the score of expense to the country, but surely neither ministers, whether Whit of Tory, nor the country, would gradge such addi-This object then, would be to a very considerable extent, if not cathroly effected by our having an efficient and well-appointed squadron of his or eight salinf-the-line, and some frigates, with a few smaller vessels, to cruise, say from April to Nov.; the range of the centring ground de, thus embracing the whole of the British Channel and the Bay of Biscay, and beyond it. Such a squadron would combine admirable practice for our Officers, seniors and juniors, and serve at the same time as an experimental one to test the qualities of our ships; the squadron to be commanded either by an active and efficient Fing Officer, or a Commodore of the first cless, having a Captain under him. We have many noble ships ready to be brought forward, and they would be speedily manned, as there are abundance of capital seamen on al ships. A squadron of this description might be got read for sea in a couple of worths, if at once commissioned could thue start early in the spring .- Correspondent of Standard.

THE FLUET AT TARBERT. - Never since the closing of the old Parliament House in College-green were the il so brisk as at present in that town. Numbers of the Marines and sailors daily move slong the streets in all the pomp and security of glorious peace. A few days since about one hundred of them—boaring a soverign, each to be deposited in the safe keeping of the spirited supporters Excise spent a day in the most jovial menner. The victuallers are so pressed with the continuous demand for supplies, that additional hands have been called in; all is life, and bustle, and harmony. There are three or four war-steamers stationed in the river at present, and the only thing to be apprehended is that untoward events

may cause their removal.—Kerry Examiner.

The China Fleet.—We have been favoured with
the sight of a letter from Hong-Kong, dated 30th Aug., at which date the Cornwallic was lying there with the flag of Vice-Adm. Sir W. Parker, having no less than 150 of her ship's company disabled from fever, cholera, and diseases of the bowels; which is not to be wondered at, considering she had not shifted her moorings for seven months, had not been out of sight of land and muddy water for 19 months, and only under sail during this latter period for three nights! On shore, matters were even worse, and the 55th Reg. was suffering very consi-The Admiral keeps his health by retiring early to bed and rising still earlier, taking a long ride before breakfast. The thormometer ranged at from 55 to 88 during the day, and 82 to 84 during the night, netwith-standing which, as far as Sir Thomas Coehranc, accord in command, was concerned, double-breasted buttoned-up coats, strapped-down cloth trowsers, and boots. are the order of the day. In fact, but for rapid promotion, Officers could not manage to stand it. In the Corn. wallis (flag ship) only five of the original ward-room mess remain in her; every Lieutenant having been made a Commander, and every Mate a Lieutenant. The first Lieutenant's vacancy is kept for Lieut. Codd. The Recond Lieutenent's is vacant, Carter fs third, Horlage fourth, Phelps fifth, and Webster sixth. Wilmot is Flag-Lieute nant. Marines-Captam Graham and Lieutenant Pennington. Lieutenant Milbanke, first of the Childers, being dead, the vacancy has devolved upon Mr. Forbes, Mate of the Cornwallie, formerly in the Vizzn. Lieut, Fitzroy has left for India to join the Clio. The Admiral has had two Commanders' vacancies since the extensive premotion, which have been filled up by Lieut. Vyner, promoted and appointed to the Driver, and S. Morris, late of the relequen, appointed Acting Commander of the Wol rerine. The Cornwallis was to sail for Singapore early in October, leaving in China the Agincourt, with the flag of Sir Thomas Cochrane, the second in command; the of Sir Indian Cochians, the second in communa; the Cambrion, Dido, Harlequin, Sorpent, Wolverins, Driver, Visen, Pelican, and Proscrpins and Medusa East India Company's steamers, and Plover, Starling, and Young Uniperly research. The Cornwallis expects to be homeward board in July, 1844, when Admiral Parker's time of fureign service will have been completed. Mr. Campbell, Midshipman of the Cambrian, has passed his examination for Lieutenant. A fleet of merchant vessels with valuable cargoes, had collected at Hong-Kong, but altogether trade was anything but brisk.

eltogether trade was anything but brisk.

Malta, Jan 6.—In Malta Rarpess—The Jurea, 13e, bearing the flag of Vice-Admessis R. Owen; Copho, receiving ship, bearing the flag of Six Lucius Cortis; Maladar, 72; Verson, 80; Vrago war-ah; Remon and Magpie, surv-venecia, and Alcelo at-quelet. At Gibraltar—Revolders, 28, and Louas taltender; on her way thence to Malta Gener war-st. At Barcolona—Scout, 18, and Sarage, 10. Marsellien—Acheron nt-pariest. At Cortis—L'Aigle, 74; and on her way thither from Malia Greates, 12. On her way to Malta from the Jordan Islands and Patrus, Pulphener way to Malta from the Jordan Sanke, 16; and on her way thither from Malia Greates, 12. On the way to Athens from Malta, the Farma—Malad, 72; Vessales, war-stauner, and Sanke, 16; and on her way to Athens from Malta, the Farch, wife, t.

- The Overland Indea Shalls despetched from Rombey on 1st Dec., by the Violende, which reached huzz on 1gth, and Malha, by the Alcelo, on 37th, were sent on by the Alceronate Marselline early on the suctains of the Sith. Her endeavours to get out an the night of the Syth having bean manutousles, qualitative and eastward; and, indeed, the Franchisanment lumbiersellien was an east ward; and, indeed, the Franchisanment lumbiersellien was an east ward; and, indeed, the Franchisanment lumbiersellien was an east and then from the like sense. The heavy part of the India bean time from the like sense. The heavy part of the India bean time from the like sense. The heavy part of the India

on by the Gegrer, which left on the 19th, as at the moment of departure on the day preceding, the Aleele was found to have a defect in her boiler. The Vieuge having delivered the Hisdaelen's Calcutta mail at Mutuellius, reterried on the 19th, having inoked in at Barreloha and Tonle, but bringing mothing of material importance from either place. The Polyphannes arrived from Gibraltar one day holore her time, on Tith, bringing the Lindon intersectiate mail of 16th December. The Polyphannes arrived from Gibraltar one day holore her time, on Tith, bringing the Lindon intersectiate mail of 16th December. The Polyphannes arrived from Gibraltar one day holore her time, on Tith, bringing the Lindon place, notwithstanding the riddinalnus alsom spreads a regarder peope, notwithstanding the riddinalnus alsom spreads a regarder her seaworttimesst gwing to her having only one singine is work, reached Alexandria on 22d, in 12t hours from Malta, thus averaging apwards of six miles per hoay, the distance being 238 miles. So indebted do the peacengers cansider themselves to the skill and determination of the chind engineer, Mr. Wright, that on their safe arrival at Alexandria they grownested him with a handawne testimonial. The Great Liverpool left Alexandria again with passengers of the Hindeelan, from Calcutta, and of the Victoria, From Bombay, altogether about eighty; and untwithstanding very hoisterous weating, the reached Malta again with passengers of the Hindeelan, from Calcutta, and conversable will meet the new intermediate Shaft from England. Her generaline will not expire muit the gli, but in the meanwhile the agent of the company to which she beings, has very considerately permitted the passengine to like on board free of cost, and has, we understand, infimated to them that such as may be unfwilling to await the Company's neglatemer for England will have their passengers on the Reck left on New Year's Day, (or Constantinopie, with privisions, and stores for England until railwed by Pigue or Sparten, both on their wa

### Luerarn Notices.

The Unloved One. A Novel, By Mrs. Hofland. 3 Voles.
H. Colburn.
This is one of those strictly and thoroughly domestic

novels which, if we do not greatly mistake, will stand their ground when the flashy "fashionable" sctions of the day are forgotten or disregarded. And the reason is, that the one class of works is founded in the real and permaneut principles of human nature, while the other owes its temporary attraction—nay, its very existence—to the conventional forms, and the passing fancies and vagaries, of artificial society. The flies that are preserved in the amber of a "fashionable" novel are for the most part nothing out flies; and though they are curious and pretty to look at in their spackling manuleum, we feel very little interest as to "how they got there," or what becomes of them or their gay recoptacle. But it is not so with the real men and women of such true fictions as "The Unloved One,"
They are the ordinary beings of ordinary life, and we feel towards them as we do towards the sound denizens of the actual world about us. The Mr. and Mrs. Frencheville; the Uncle Powis; the Aunts Marcy and Penelope; the "Madam" Hammond, and the two "Girls" of forty, her protegies; the Fieldfares; and above all, Walter Freacheville, "The Unloved One," whose career forms the main thread of the story; all these, and fifty more that we meet with in this povel, are real people of flesh and blood, about whom we are enabled, and indeed impelled to feel a sympathy which never once comes near us in connection with the glittering but cold creations of the "fashionable" novelist.

It is true this human interest is not obtained without paying a price for it; and the price is the sacrifice of that brilliancy of colouring, that ideal beauty of form, and that perfection of design, of grouping, &c., which are at the cheap disposal of those artists who make nature their lay-figure rather than their model. But what are these in comparison with the truth as it is in name, and in those types of nature which we meet with in the works of the Burneys, the Austens, and the class of writers to which Mrs. Hoffend belongs?

This new production of hef practiced and careful pen pleases us much more than the one which we had con-sion to notice some months ago...... The Czarina "—but timply because its scenes, being laid in the ordinary life about which we all-the writer included - have daily and bourly experience, they come nearer "home, to our busi-sess and bosoms," and we can better judge of their truth, than we can of those which busy themselves with the movements and interests of courts, courtiers, and the great ones of the earth. For this reason we doubt "The Unioved One" will greatly exceed will greatly exceed in popu-

larity its more ambitious producessor.

The plot, as we have hinted, turns chiefly on the career of "The Unioved One" himself, and on the modifications and movements of the human character under circum-stances peculiar to the individual upon whom it is desired to concentrate the main interest of the reader. And the way in which this design is carried out by Mrs. Hufland in the present instance, while it shows a wide and various

We must not neglect to mention that, in the course of the hero's wanderings, an overland trip to India, when such an undertaking was anything but the easy and ordinary one it now is, affords a very agreeable and interesting vasiety, which greatly reliaves the "domestic's character of the work is a whole,

Memoirs of Robert William Elliston, Committan, 1774 to 1810. By George Raymond, Esq. With Illustra-tions by George Crutishank. Mottuner. We should be disposed to enter somewhat largely into

the contents of this exceedingly amusing volume, were it not that, previously to their publication in a separate form, they had been retailed, by monthly portions, in Ainsworth's Magazine, and are, in consequence, already extensively known. The pledge that we have for their authenticity is, that the writer of the Memoirs, Mrs liny. mond, "received the greater part of the documents, let-ters, itc., appartaining to the life of Elliston, and since much theatrical matter incidental to the actor's time," from Mr. Winston, formerly one of the proprietors of the Haymarket sheatre, and who died in July lest. The prosent volume comes down only to the year 1810; at which time Elliston was moving between and earth, in the hope of obtaining a great for the erection of a third winter theatre. A second volume is to be published; but it will first appear, we understand, like the present, in the pages of Mr. Ainsworth's Magazine.

Mr. Raymond possesses considerable vivacity and spirit of style; and making due allowance for his outrageous love of superfine writing, and the frequent bewildermant. of his ideas amongst clouds of " dictionary words," wall and pleasantly qualined for his tash. Occasionally, however, he seems to be but imperfectly informed as to

Not long after his auccessful professional establishment in London, he applied to M?. Murray (the father of Mrs. Henry Siddons, an admirable scholar, a man of fine taste, and one of the most accomplished actors of his time) to read the part of Othello with him: Murray did so; and, afterwards, he strongly dissuaded Billston from attempting For a time, Elliston had the good the performance. sense to act upon his advice; and it was not for years afterwards, that he accusily adventured on the part.

Arnold's very discreditable arrest of Colman might have Arnous a very unposented and with a host of additional and most amusing particulars.

The drilling that Elliston was subjected to by Colman, previously to his performance of Sir Edward Martimer, Octavien, &c., at the Haymarket Massive, whould have been recorded.

been recorded.

"It is curious to remark," observes Mr. Haymand, 'that on the opening of the late theater, which cost 129,000L, an occasional epilogue, spoken by Miss Farren, meured the public that a conflagration could never take pines in that theatre, as they had water enough to drown authors, accors, anditory, and all their applicates, to bone is the conclusion M which, a shower of real water was produced, and an iron custom set down to algebr of the assured spectators."

The conflagram area marken of was mistaken and the conflagram and another of was mistaken and the conflagram and another of was mistaken and the conflagram and another of the market of the conflagram and another of the conflagram and conflagram a

The epilogue was spoken, if we mistake put, for the first three nights; but on the first night assuredly the from curtain was gut let down. A pause of some length occurred in Miss Parren's delivery of the ephlogue, in expectation of the descent of the curtain; but from some defect in the machinery at the time, it did not full as intended, and the epitogue was concluded without in aid.

The last time that we now poor Elliston -- once the gayest, of the gay, the most ardent and the most presentible of atege lavers— was at his house, in threatford-place, probably about the year 1829. He was then greatly debiliated, apparently from the freedom of his mode of living.

Mrs. Frederick Lover Inves of Emment Part L. Lover.
EMEMENT females! Why not eminent women. However, we are not disposed to quarrel with ladies for tiffer odd fancies. Alts. Lover as we inter from the prospectus odd fancies. Alsa Loves as we taler from the prospectus of her work, is exceedingly tensoious of the rights of her ear. We have always found the eleverest witners to be perfectly satisfied with the position which God and nature have assigned them is society. When they aim at suything beyond that, they idestably lose ground. Our fair satisfier is affirent in pronject it has performance prove faithful, the public will have abundant cause to be pleased. In her commencing memoir, that of Lady Rachel Rusgil, whose virtues are above all praise, she has given goods carnest of her stillty. So for as it has yet proceeded, for it is not finished in the trat number, the article is well and candidly written; but let the griter heware of politics! A portrait of Lady Rachel is prefixed.

in the present instance, while it shows a wide and various knowledge of human life and of society, never loses sight to Mirair Français; out Repertoire de la Littleuture of Just, sim at improving and informing, by means of the Research Contemporaine. Sherwood and Contemporaine, which is not ought to be—the principle of this is the first number of a very neatly-produced which all works of this nature are constructed.

student in modern French literature. As we learn from the "annexissamont" prefixed, contributions are to be levied on all the oblief writers of the day, in history, poetry, and rowance; and, historylingly, in the number before us, we find an able paper on the Life and Writings of Vanint, by Al. Victor Consin-Miteen chapters of a romance, by G. de Molènes—an interesting fragment from Paul de Musset's La Siacle en 1813—poetry, by Arcane Houseays—the first part of a tab, by Alexandro Dumas—mélanges, from versous sources—criticlims on the drama—reviews of books, &c. We shall be glad to see this work flourish. work flourish.

The Rubber's Cave; or, Four-horned Monn. A Drams, In Indiction and after the Munner of Shakspeare. In Five Acts. Nickisson.

HAS not the author of this play oblighnly informed us that he had written it "in thiration and ofter the man-ner of Shakapeare," we should have remained for over in ner of Shanspeare, we amount new remaines for ever in blissful ignorances of the fact. No penestation that we can boast would ever have achieved the injection dis-cavery. The place, though extractingly facilie is to combo sends and characters, and far from strong in those of a mole serious inture, is not attagether without morit; and if the writer be a youthful aspirant for fame, he may pur-nevers, with the hips of ultimate success. But—let tilin eachew all attempts at imitation.

Roberts's Viocos in the Holy Ended. Parts 11 and 12.

True new taken of the most attractive work of its kind that ever taked from the English press, comprises two entire parts Instead of one—in other words, two better, which, taken as d whole, may be described as at the very least eighal to any twelfth consecutive plates of the berren; neart equal so any swelve consecutive fittees of the briefs; and there are two or three kidding the number which strike us as being more carrially and expulsively claboureted, both in their details and their general effect, then any of their predecessors. The view of St. Jean d'Acre, from the Plain, the general view of Jaffa, and the graph view of Pyre, possess a sharpness and shrillances of effect that we have near between their such that we have a second and a brilliance of effect that we have nave before a graphical and armitarities of circles of production. The historical and cligious the creat of production. production. The historical and religious interest of spend of these plates is also unsurpassed by any that have going before them—those of Jells, for instance, around which tevery species of association is clustered — teaditional, edictions, and historical—uncient and registro. Here North is said to have built the ark; here Andromeda is gaid to have been chained to the rock; here Napalson is known to have ecomplitted a dead which half his historians had to the skies as his greatest act of hereform, and the other half denounce as the despect of his crimes!

This cloude part of Mr. Moon's great undertaking with give, if possible, an added inights to the leading which pronounced it the most be untiful as well as the most interesting protocul

interesting protorial publication of its day.

### Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

THE HAVINGVICK.

If the Editor of the Nigel and Military Mixette.

Sin,—It is hoped that you will, through your valuable antining, advocate the restoration of the giprious name of the " Bridsnick" to the list of the Royal Navy. It is not only the name of the Enling-House of these resime, but uf a afth swhich highly distributed herself in the last Prentile war. Incidently on the gloribus let of Tand. 1794, when commanded in Lord Halve's settle in the they by the late lamented and gallant Chipain Albertary. Surely, we should have a Flestrate, or at this a Second-rate, called the Briliswick."

[115 quite agree with our correspondent that the name and, perhaps, a more appropriate subject for a figure-lived in the boat of the gallant Harvey—whose fast words take, "the colours of the Bryassick shall here be struck " could not be found. ED.]

The CHN MBDAI.

To the Etter of the Number and Military Guestie.

Sin, in coulding over once of the late Numbers of your Curette, I hered vide an article (signed Saturether) about the China distole.

Maying just returned from China, where it was obvious that might addict prevailed monget a just of the squadron respecting the promises badge, I gain assert without fair of contradiction, that the pirit of your correspondents in the figure is quite in accordance with the southments generally expressed by all clauses in that quarter.

It is to be holed—in common fairness to militarious

never-enting subject). I do not intend now to renew it, but therely to make some remarks upon the subject of the latter part of his letter in allesson to assumers. Certainly, the defence of the machinary is a very great object, and one of most difficult application; but quiess a steamer gets pader share batteries, she has not much to fear-or mosts one of her own species, then, like Greek meeting Greek, the tug of war would be great. Otherwise, I conceive the book of a steamer in an engagement would be to sindly sulling-vessels, by getting in such a position under their quarter or stern so as to take them, and having so much greater power of locomotion, she could, with one of the heavy howitzers which they now earry, soon cripple the heavy howitzers which they now earry, soon cripple the largest ship of the line. I think they generally carry a ten-inch gun on l'Atthan's or General Miller's construction, which cut throw a first of 92ths, weight with hugh grenter encuracy, said from a greater distance, than the other with country guns, and be quite out of danger of being exposed or injured literacly, and no ship could stand the weight of one of these shot fulling into her.

I was in Multa when the Rivell was browner in prince to

I was in Malia when the Bineli was brought in price to I was in Multa when the Miself was brought is, prize to the Victorious; they was enemy equal, and hey bicalized philic to eight other log mode hours, and it was surprising how little injury was done to elther; one would have surposed that, like the Kitkenny cits, they would have lightfroyed each other; but the French Commodore, who came bong in the same also with me, often hald that he find how strike to the French commodore, who brig, who, by means of empeque, placed bernett across her have and sated the part that a steamer would now. Hid the Weaste had one of these give instead of 18-pounder carrounder, the description on board the Rivali must have been tenfuld.

I have long thought that the best defence for the engines would be to have the outside covered with cork, is the shit would be likely to hound off, as from its clarificity it would not peristrate unless very user, as was the take the third in the cork-covered floating bitteries till General Effect ordered them to be heated. This a steinler would not have to fear much unless under a battery, and then him him the in a very buil predicastient if she could not soon but herself out of its range. The only other danger I consider the would be much exposed to would be from one of ber own species, or the large shells which I believe flight of our line-of-buttle ships how rairy, and which the desticity of the cork could not stand against. If round the part lifeer the chiral rooms a covering of a feet hind, as the part lifeer the chiral rooms a covering of a feet line, as a partition vision. I have long thought that the best defence for the

RAILWAY TRAVELLING FOR BOLDIERS WIVES AND TAKE RESTOR OF THE PROBLEM DITTORY CONTROL PUBLIC P belong.
Our regiment was ordered from Portsmouth to Mun-

the regiment was ordered from Portumuta to Maler there, and some time after our serious at the latter place there came a charge, through the layers and a charge, through the layers and children of the regiment for our very ning, for the former 11. So, and used, of the latter was the layer of the latter of the layer of the latter of the very sign, for the former 11.5s, and wal, of the latter 12s Be, but in the course of a few days the charge was relimined to high the true course of a few days the charge was relimined to high the state of the beat as grant includen, although they in the lives charge, and beat omitted; likewise 7s, 2d, include the financial publish for converge of bright which him being the winds, a very the whole, would not exclude the weight likewell such that whole, would not exclude the weight likewell such the senser free of exclude. The cause of my altuilling principally in the charge for lithrits and largests is, that, attached the rentract was be half wide, this allesses the charge for lithrits and largests is, that, attached what is fully as minds as if they are offer half wide.

It really change condition that such it forms is made

The Elicon like Number of your Courtes, the highest and Alligary Quarte.

Sin, the working over one of the late Number's of your Courtes, I heriver and article (algred Subscriber) about the China dielol.

It wist high alighet prevaled morget a part of the siquation that which the promises badge. I aim assert without fair of the highesting the promises badge. I aim assert without fair to the highesting the promises badge. I aim assert without fair to the highesting the promises badge. I aim assert without fair to the highest a time, there extends the wife in a coordance with the weathermant generally expensed by all chases in the quarter.

It is to be holled—in common fairness to militarious fair to be placed didor the aloness of the fine probable, with the scaling of exclusion—is some fairness to militarious for all the present time to be placed didor the aloness of the fine with the scaling and the Martine fines while in the possession of it their hadry are approached by an an allowed to suppose the possession of the high probable of the finite of the probable of the suppose of the finite fairness of the fin

travellies is as yet in its infinoy, I trust it will not be much longer worldtill to exist. Such in expense brings misery on that useful class of women in their place, Such an expense brings "Roldiers' wives," and prevents them from bestowing those comforts which are requisite upon their children, and renders themselves and their families a diagrace where they otherwise would be a credit to the regiment to which they belong.

I, however, ought to have before mentioned that the there i have alluded to is only at far as firmingham; the other, from Birmingham to Manchester, not having yet arrived, but is expected daily.—I am, &c.

A MANUTUS PRIVATE SOLDIER.

THE "SEALARK," 12 GUNS, AND THE NEW 10-GUN BRIGS, &c.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Queette.

Sin,—In your last Gasatte there is a letter from "C." on the Sealark. Much of that letter contains very good sense; but it may be doubted whether he is right is supposing that France big no small ships of war, with which such 10-gan brigs as Pantation Evild contend.

But it is quite certain that in case of a war with whatever marking power, there would be ample employment for 100 or more such anally seasels, for which they would be amply sufficient, and to which services to employ ressels of double their cost in building and expense in

be simply sufficient, and to which services to employ bessels of double their cost in building and expense in managing, would be the most idle waste of public money. He pronounces the Warrington a most noble vessel as compared with what she was whon overloaded with an apper deck and guns which she was unable to carry. She certainly may be called nable, but abstractedly she no side deserves that title than the Builam, which is much the same sort of thing, and is noble only in the

sums way.

I dividel saw a trial between Barkam, Curacoa, Stag,
Panteloon, and Charybets, an old 10-gun beig, when it
was blowing hard. At the end of the trial the Charybets
was again solles to leeward of the frigates, which were as
much to be ward of the Pataloon, which also outcarried them all. She carried both top-gallant sails, when the Burham only carried one, and the other frigates uone. But so far was the Barham from shewing great superiority, that she was beatch by the Curucua, and was not much

Probably the Ray.

Probably the Rayles is as good as the Warspite, though it is possible that the latter, being a little more powerful vaisel, being a little longer, and rather broader in proposition, may be rather more equal to carry 50 sums. But the lifterence can be but small.

COMMANDERS BOYAL NAMY.

To the Main's of the Nicoli and Million's Gasette.

Six.—Observing in your last Number some just remarks upon the disparity of good things enjoyed by Commendate when such estable with other classes," may 1 be permitted for a moment to call the renewed attention of yourself and readers to some of the proulter disadvantages under

which subto dies of Officers are more especially placed.

The spirits stirring times of Britain's Naval glory in its spiritiant spiritially during the eventual war-struggle of flurupe, have long since pasted away, and by the rising generation is only ramembered in a tale that is told.
It ill the fact survives, that Orbat Inthin has obtained, and
can only retain her high bearing and pre-commence among
the nations by a due and whichful conservation of fact
maritims supersority. This once departed, she sinks again into insular insignificance, and adds another to the many soleton instances which history affords of national selfdasti vetiču.

If a glunce is taken at the Army (not to mention the Rojal Marines or Bast India Complety's Services &c. Sec.)

If a glance is taken at the Army (not to mention the Royal Marines or Bast India Complete Service, &c. &c. ) it will be seen that when once in Officer has standard to the rank of Idajer of Field Officer—equivalent to that of Commander—his progressive advancement, without aby releasing his his Navy affine that we discover a corresponding pints by the Officer's professional entert, which, without summinding listerest, fixes him at onne in a see pine sifera conditions never more to rise, regardless of all services, we matter how building to be relied to his a mainty that had him across of all services, we matter how building to be relied to his a minity that had his another of a services, we matter how building to be relied to his a minity that had he had a high hopes was not sufficiently that had his had only by regulations which have a profession man, she he first pleatenants of our line of battly show that have a profession on the List; the man she he first pleatenants of our line of battly show and fragetic disting his war, bore the best wish had no been that the war, bore the best wish had no been that the breeze, when that to the curies when the light had been and lower. These men now, also the first law wind the breeze, when that to the curies which himselves had been touched disposite by hour halfs, then become that the law of the himself is mentally and for provider to promotion.

These many who were considered with head or provider to promotion.

promotion to Post rank. for years after they had attained, the rank of Commander, are, without any fault of their own, irredoverably prejudiced for the remainder of their days through this inconsiderate, this palpably unjust

regulation.

True it is, that the late order in Council has place fifty of the oldest Commanders on the Retired List of Post Captains, at an entire cost to the country of 450t.
per sanum, and thus removed them from that accoming position, which still leaves it a question in society what is to be considered the Commander's proper designation.

But would it not have been an act more worthy of the authorities, and better adapted to the merits and oircumauthorities, and octor asspired to the meries and oricumstances of the case, if they had extended the boots to the 150 veterans on the Helf-psy List of ten shillings per diem?—thus performing as act of common justice at the least possible cost to the country.

By such an act—stapence per diem to 150 Commanders—the sum of 13500, per annum would have been the testal

amount of increased expenditure; but the sesount of good to the Service by the encouragement thus afforded to all is incalculable.

Already we find that in the minds of Naval men (wh are the best judges in such matters; there is a decided re-luctance to place their sons in the Navy, while in the Army the very reverse of this is observable; and the question why? becomes a matter of national importance.

Happily there never was a time when the entire affair of the Naval department were more efficiently managed than at present, or when there was a more evident they sition to do justice to all than by the present Naval administration. Long may they remain in affec! The svili-thus heatily glunced at are of long diffation, yet this williout the possibility of remedy.

Should you, Sir, degree these few remarks worthy a place

in your columns, you will probably soon hear again from An Old "Ne stoa Ultra," R.N.

London, Jan. 17.

THE VETERAN LIBUTENANTE OF THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Navni and Military Quegte.

Str.,—As an old War Officer 1 thank you, in compact with many of my brethren, for your constant returned case to our neglected case, and yet I must in common justice couless that more has been done during the pregent Admiralty administration to remove abuses, reward mark, and relieve the sting of neglect, that under any other ministry in the same time, and it omnot be expected that the Augean stable can be cleaned at once. Much has been done, and I have no doubt much more will be done when a favourable opportunity offers; but, Sir, we are the only class who have derived no benefit from the various salutary measures adopted by the present Admiralty; the only bright spot in our prospect is the hope of obtaining the additional shilling a day, no great boon after forty years' servitude in Her Majesty's Navy, and this when the sand of hie is almost spent, when the health has been watermined by land service, and when the accumulating anxieties and expenses of a large family make even the faitry extra shilling a sum engerly and ardently prayed for.

I ame aware that the question has often been asked,

extra shilling a sum engerly and ardently prayed for.

I am, aware that the question has often been asked, What can be done? how is the axil to be remedied? The cannot appoint them to ship, because, generally specifing, their standing would the them First Liventegant's and Captains choose their R abea, we give their Admandores, Ordinares, Grainstin am Burgrant Agencies, Dockyarda, and Hospitals. These and other situations amount to about fifty. And that is to become of all the rest? Might I suggest a pile which would astisfy their wants, remove a load from the Active List; said (as in all human probability they will be long semana, burden to the State) not materially distress every long Hump?—allow every year a certain member of Licuterants, of 30 years attaining, to relier on the rank and half-pay of Commanders; or do away who the six and seven shilling of list altogether, and give every Lieutenant, of 30 years standing, an additional shilling a day, increasing a shilling every tim years. Burely his would be no very great boon for long vervitude, and how would live bird to offor it. I am not a distantified mea; but when I see easily other class receiving some milities to their gar, or some recompense for servingle, I said that there is the Canters who bled when Nelson fall, and still remain Lielerinants, destrict something softing in a still remain Lielerinants, destrict something some milities to their gar, or some recompense for servingle, I said that their which riches in anger, nor experienced the bitter pages of namerical and side the whole still a sign of the side who have never had the good for some lives and a ship fired in anger, nor experienced the bitter pages of namerical has been a thought years "draw in a side that the beauty for a manufacture," draw it is ship which always the width ring and is the beauty ship when the beauty for a ship which a row is made the weath for a side of the side

I don't like to see an abuse in anything, Sugand the Mar. Office would do well to require a return to be made of the times when the Milith Adjutaits, as well as the Serjeants, appeared in their proper places, he I know several head-quarters where not only the Adjutants have also and the transfer of the serjeants and the serjeants of the serjeants. spenning themselves from their Sunday auty for years (beaving it to their Serjeant-Majors), but that Serjeants have been, and are now, permitted to act in other capacifies fully incompletent with their duty as middle's.

A return, nucle on I apeak of, would show how the day of the Militia-Staff is carried on, and for his pro-

manent pay it surely cannot be too much trouble for the Adjurant to appear as he ought on Sundays.

London, Jan. 17. A DRAGOON ADJUTANT.

RELITIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE ARMY. To the Feller of the Norm and Milliary Genelle.

Sin,—I trust you will allow me space in your valued columns for a few remarks upon the subject of a letter addressed by X., Commercial Traveller, to the Eillior of the Bun, stated Closmal, Des. 27th, 1848, wherein he points out the demoralizing inflicting of our Army, wherever, in these triping times of peace, they may be quartered; and although fully apprachating the generous sympathies and humano feelings which more generally pervade the breasts of British soldiers, I cannot but exisparvace the creats of British soldiers, I cannot but earlieful to the special to the special to the special to the necessity that the cell which calls for them should be removed from among us. In these enlightened times, when, in most of the paths of life, people are participating in the instruming advantages of general Education, but when religious departments are widdle. when religious adwestion, more especially, is so widtly disagninated. I do not consider that the British soldier has the like advantages held out to him with his cotum-poraries in other grades of life. He is (at the most exitted period of his existence) taken from his home and his kindred, and through entirely on his own resources, as far as the direction of his moral conduct is concerned and, at a time when the generous and floxible mind of youth tould be trained to all that is good, in how many date the gentler feelings smathered I even the first admonitions and primary dictates of religion forgotten and neglectell. and the victim falls a pray to the vice which is so abundantly pravailing around him. It is, at this time peculiarly, that the want of religious instruction is felt by our British ranks, though the deficiency is at all times manifest, and how easily night it be obvicted by the employ: ment of a few more Chaplains throughout the Army, and ment of a new more Chaptains throughout the Army, uncon-whose guidance and care, the troops of the several districts snight be placed. To dits one instance of neglect on this point: in a large gerrison in the south of England, there have been during the past year 400 or 500 Presbytschin soldiers, who for mouths lave not attended any public worship or joined in any private devotion. This has been enged by the absence of a minister of the church of Scot-bild, of which they are members, and would not, there-fore, attend any other form of worklip.

Prom this, I would not imply the possibility of neors-sity of providing ministers of all different erects, but with the exception of the Roman Catholic, other creeds which British troops profess do not so widely differ but that a inister of our Established Church would at least afford the means to the men of having those sound truths which the word of God can unfold proched to them, and which otherwise they may, as in the instance cited, be so long

without hearing or profitting by.

A few additional possids in the Army Estimates of surely bear no comparison with the good that may arise from the me in it least being provided of promoting reli-

gious culture in the Army.

As in all other grades of society, the standard of me railty is progressing, do, pray, let not our brave coun-trymen, whose paths light the tumulty of War, by debarred from the participation of those privileges which their fellow-men enjoy; for, to one who has served in the British rapies, it is impossible to delude himself with the Blea that immorality does not these prevail to a great ex-tent if it is as clear as the moon-day and, and while I cannot but deplore it in the lower ranks, I only sincerely wigh that vitiating examples were less frequent in the upper.

THE COMMISSARIAT.
To the Rillor of the Mubit and Billiary Caselle.
Stu.—Amids! the supplies and protection you afford to
every present of the United Service, and I may say every Conserving, Jon. 15.

This hilleria stare.

To the Moore feels substant angles to some the second of the Moore feels substant and the Militia Staff under the Moore feels substant angles to some the second of the Moore feels substant angles to some the more interested to substant angles to some the Militia Staff under the fact of the Moore feels substant angles to some the more interested to substant angles the fact of the Moore feels substant angles to some the more interested to substant angles the fact of the moore into the moore of the substant of pay substant angles the fact of the moore of the substant of pay substant angles the fact of the moore of the substant of pay sub

the organisation and duties of the Department, which are very well defined in Harl's Army List; and by way of some home employment I would here suggest that Compileration home employment a would need suggest that Commissurious he oligible for and appointed to the Staff Paymastetships of Choises Pensioners, as a class of Officers well fitted for much duties, from the simple fact of the thousands of pensioners located in the different Colonius who receive their petitions from the Commissional Libers. But we are under a different Buard From whereas these appointments emanate-the Treasury, from which we receive but little ancouragement for a more scalous and active discharge of our duties. Merit, we are told, in the order of promotion out auties. Nivers, we are soles at any orner or promotion in positions to prove their merit? The Senior gets all the credit of his charge, his account passed at a smooth of his charge, his account passed at a time is promoted a he has probably obtained all he can get a his inflations causes with his promotion, er, if not it is exerted in a disease for the Demandment a and nutil we have a head ne more for the Department , and quitl we have a head of our own at the Treasury in London, as is the case with every other branch of the Bervines, the working Commisthey can expect little patronage from the Right Lioneur-able the Lords Chamiltoniers. What do their Lordships know about the Commissioners. Nothing, shadutaly puthing; the whole detail of the service being carried on by what is termed "the Germmissariat Branch of the Trensury "-the Assistant-Secretary to the Board being the organ whose various duties samuet afford him much lime to devote to the resential and extensive service of the Commissariet. Yat, Sir, he it is who directs the energies of so important a branch of the Service - accord to none for its stillty, men of intelligence and education: wheness she acreice of its Officers during the late troubles in Caunda. I mention thin as it happens to have been the last where opportunity offered for their services to-be ered on the Executives, 4 in, the Military Londers, Ace, pur excellence. What did the Commissions gain?—a patry Knighthood for its Chief?

By the way, we here of a large setablishment havings gone to Chius; this looks, will, and I hope one long we shall have a dominimary-in. Chief at the Transury, or also one in India. "What!" excludes the Chil-hile, "a Advance Commissariat in India?" Aye, and probably the discuss at Cabul Might have work a different unpest had there been Quoen's Commissuries with the Army!— However, let this pass. Who is Mr. Travelyan, the Assistant Secretary to the Bound of Frommy? (his predicts for was a Commissional Pilicer,) and what any he, or any other gentleman brought in to fill such an automatous position, trious about the Commissional?—anomalous from the variety of his duties and establish correspondence. He variety of his distinct and estunctes correspondence. He may be a very estimable and a good man of business, and be ably supported by the other gentlemen of "the brimph," but, even as a Civilian, can potasts liftle knowledge of the Officer of the Commidge of the Officer of the Commidge ist or their duties. We ought to have one of our own sentents to direct the detail—of course, without intelligation with the other duties of the Board of Treasury. Pray exert your influence to have not privation long titles curtailed. As we have fank with the Officers of the Lines-mover mind for what purthe Officers of the Line-mover usual for what pur-posses why not style us Lieutenant, Captain, Jand Mojor, ico, or Commissaries?—the latter aggnomen will never desert us; the odiers, from their uncleas length, are often confounded. Why not abolish the word Clerk, and style them Sub-Lieutenant Commissaries, or Gadets? Death vacanties are given in the West Indies : liberal provision! Why are not Treasusy Clerks serving there eligible to fill Why are not Treasusy Clerks serving there eligible to fill these?—for lifetands, when an Assistant dies as Deputy-Assistant is promoted "why not a Clerk to fill the pisse of the latter? Why have we not a Retired Liet? There are many old Officers, particularly smong the Assistantes who are quite until for active service, some of thom not having ground a horse these twenty years, who number more than 30 years' sethal service, who would willingly socept and on years acted service, who wages withingly accept a readonable addition to helf-per. And why have we not additional pay for length of aervice? The man who is promoted to-day receives the same pay as he who has been twenty or thirty years in the rank:—this is not so in any other branch of the Service! Look at the dates in our List 1821 and 1820, dates long since absorbed in every other branch of the Service. Verity, well might in our 4. lat 1821 and 1820, union very other brench of the Service. Verity, well might every other brench of the Service. Verity, well might still it is the Commissaries. You will oblige me with the couragement to the Commissation. You will oblige me by publishing these incubrations, and should you wish to the proposing these accorations, and anomo you wan to be sery improve to indigate you. My only object in referring to places or parties is with a view to produce fair play, as I know in the off either Mr. Trevelyus or Somerset, House — indulging only the desire to see the Department placed in a much better facting in every respect. It appears to me that the Medical Officers have had good cause to rejoice at bring

### To Readers and Correspondents.

" Selrac" calle our attention to the many errors in th last Navy Liet, among which are the names of F. S. Hamilton, Major, Supernumerary Capt., Rl. Merines. F. J. White, Supernumerary Lieutenant, Royal Marines-as Ofwars of the Carnwallis; although the were dispharged from that ship in December, 1842, and

have been nearly fine months in England.

Naval Architecture .- Our columns are open, withou fuvour, to Mesers. Edye, Chatfield, and Co., for their opinions upon the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the science of Naval Architecture; and thence establishing principles of construction and form which are deemed unerring. To Great Britain, more espeare deemed unerring. To Great Britain, more cop cially, the subject lif shipbuilding is of too great impo-to allow of any axioms taking root without most make consideration. It is true the Committee have dedicated five yeurs to their investigation and practical experiment. It is true the Committee have dedicat and they are, moreover, philosophers, and, as such, no likely to suffer themselves to be lightly led away by fa ciful theories; yet, itill, suitors require to be conv that a departure from long-existing systems is founded upon undeviating principles of improvement.

"K. [1." inquires—" What age must a person be before he sells out of the Army; that is to say, can an Officer retire from the Service ofter he has arrived at his The Regulation is, that Officers shall unt 60th wear 9 be permitted to sell out after they have passed the age of Go years: but this, as well as every other rule, is as

sionally denurted from.

To "A Coustant Reader."—We have not heard of change "reported" in the dress of the Infantry of the !! ine.

To " A Subscriber;" Commissions in the Army ere ary celdom granted to candidutes who have passed the

e of 20 years. The Coloneloies.—The Gazette of last evening confirm: der exclusive announcement a month since, vin., in our Paper of the 23d Dec., p. 803, of the appointment of the Adjulant-General, Lieut.-General Sir John Masse to the Coloneloy of the 424 Ml. Highlanders. Is will be eeen that the Colonelvice of the 67th and 80th Regiments have also been filled up; but the 80th has not yet been

disposed of.

To "T."—The panket was desputched this day. The Buck Numbers and Volumes of the N. and M. Gazette can be had only at the Office in Catherine-street Strand. The volumes for the years 1837, 1888, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, 1t. 17c. 6t. such, half-bound land may obtain this Paper from Mr. Yates, Library, Grafton-street, Dublin.

### Nabal & Affilitary Gazette.

SATURDAY, MANUARY, 20, 1844.

WE are not of those who think that the dangerous crisis in the agitation-fever of Ireland has passed away. The late notice issued for a return of all who attended the great monater-meetings, and who reside near Dublin, appears to us a fresh scheme for curolling Repeal forces and, under the name of witnesses, to muster an Army, and intimidate the Judges and Jury as well as the Government. We have still fears that nothing short of the "ultime ratio" can put down this frentic demand for the separation of Ireland from England. If the Repeal of the Union were granted, separation must be the cousequence; and therefore, the real sud and aim of the Repeal agitation is clouked under the domand for a Repeal of the Union; but separation is the cause in which the Celts are yelling to fight the Sazons, and scarcely restrained from Rebellion by the adjurations of O'Connell, who too well knows that now is not the time. He, right craftily, only exhorts peace in Irrland till England be at warthen, then, he tells his admiring Columnian is the time to smite the Saxons.

We feel fully convinced that nothing but a strong and skilful occupation of Ireland by a large and well-organised Army can secure the Union of the countries, till a wise and beneficent Government our remedy the real evils and grievenous of Ireland-till, with the remedy of grievances, comes a little common sense, instead of a mad enthusiasm, among the people-and till they can see (for now they are blind to the fact) that the proportion of hidge is the greater, nationally, to Ireland than to England from the Union. It is the union of extreme

wealth she new possesses-ruin her rishng tradeleave her a prey to internal feuds, Irish jobbing, a corrapt Perliament, and foreign intrigue.

How, then, can Ireland be occupied by a sufficient force, when, before this fresh demand, the British Army was found quite inadequate to provide even for the small number of men in the United Kingdom and the relief of corps in India and the Colonies? We must either have a large increase of the rank and file in every regiment, or we must suspend the sellefs of regiments in India and elsewhere. This is a hard alternative; for it ought not to be forgotten that there is the 55th in China, which left England in 1821, and there are the 3d, 13th, and 40th in India, which have been abtual more than twenty years, We, therefore, hope that in the present state of the country the estimates may include a very considerable increase of force. The Army is on a miserably low establishment of rank and file-used we have on more than one occasion invited attention to the fact, that the Infantry corps, on an establishment of 800 men, do not turn out in line on att average more than 600 strong. We hope to see every Infantry Regiment augmented to an establishment of 1000 men. The companies ought to be 100 men each, whereas now they can seldom parade sixty men fit for duty. The bands, &cc., &cc., &cc. of a regiment ought not to be included in the 800 rank and file. These men should be accounted for as the Drummers are, separately, for they are recognized as distinct, and the Government stops the Officers' pay for their support. If we are to have the regiments 800 rank and file on parade, the esta-Mishment must be anymented in every corps to 1000 men.

Preparations are made in Dublin for the reception of a considerable force, should it be requisite to strengthen the garchon at any time during the state trials.

By an unaccountable oversight we announced the issue of the New Naval Regulations as "Naval Instructions." The Instructions, however, are not yet issued, and it is to these we must look for the removal or annulling of certain objectionable clauses, which we have since discovered in the Regulations. The sing her errived for a more en-lightened order of things. Wavy has long ground under the weight of old one time and prejudious, many of which are happily destroyed by the new mode of classification. By the Old Regulations the rank of Parsers, Surgeons, Chapitins, &c., wavnot defined. The introduction of Civil rank, however, settler this point settlefactorily

RELATIVE RANG OF UPFIGHTS SPOTES HAVE AND ARMY. Admirals of the fleet—with Field Marabals.

Admirals of the Steet—with Field Marshale, Admirals—with Generals.
Vice Admirals—with Lioutengot-Generals.
Ress-Admirals—with Major-Generals.
Commodores of the Virst class, Commodores of the Sectod
lass, and Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy-with Brigadier Generals.

Navy-with Brigadier Generals.
Captains after three years from the dates of their first commissions as Captains—with Colonels.
All other Captains, Medical Inspectors of Homelak and Fleets—with Lieutenant-Colonels.
Commanders, Scoretaries to Fing Officers Commanding in Chief, and Deputy Medical inspectors of Homelast and Fleets—with Majors.

with Majors.
Lieutenants, Masters of Fiest, Masters, Chaptens, Secretables to Junior Fiest Officers and Commodures of First dates, Secretables to Junior Fiest Officers and Paresrs—with Capteins.

Mates and Assettant Surgeous—with Electronic Master and Mashiphan—with Electronic Master and acerus from their store allowance mornly parties sion now is, that the "Instructions" to be forthwith issued will confirm this allowance to these is all cases where there is a bend side charge. The New "Begulations," however, distinctly negative our dress management of for at Chap, x., Art. 12, we find the following:—
"Masters who may have thurge of Basicwalus" and Carpenters' stores in the absence of the Officers, or in this in which no such Officers are alterned to be borne, thall, in consideration of the increased charge and ditty given to them, receive, in addition to their full pay, the allowance mentioned in the Table of Pag. Co. de. Nothing can be more uncatificatory than this clause as Nothing can pe more sussessment of the forthposing the patient it stands. Manters in the forthposing the patient Celtie poverty with vist Saxon wealth; and the Republic should either be released entirely from the respecting stores when the Warraht Official are on

board, or they should have the same charge as they formerly had, and the amount of remuneration granted by the Order in Coupell of 1826. We have no doubt that many Musters would prefer the former alternative. But to make a formal notation in reference to a Master's emoluments in the Table of Sea-pay, and fritter away the substance of it by the Article shove queted, is a singular way of attending to the claims of these important Officers.

We mentioned the New Regulations in our last as an "important adjustment of Naval claims." A more minute inspection of them, however, compais the statement that the adjustment is anything but equitable, especially as regards Masters. The only real advantages to them are the increase to their widows' pensions, and equal pay to the Lieutenante in sloops, &c.

By the New Regulations, the Master of the Fleet during the time of holding such appointment, is to rank with instead of after Linutenants; so he is still liable to receive the orders of a beardless Lieutement (unless he is allowed to take rank according to his seniority as a Master, which is not distinctly stated but rather denied) and the Master, though a Commissioned and Military Officer, will have to undergo, as before, the same mortifications as heretofore. Justice and common sense forbid this cruel and unwise restriction in the Navy of England. Contentment cannot be looked for while it is retained in the Naval code, or will be looked for in vain. Masters will, without doubt, be found, for Her Majesty's ships, and in abundance too; but they will want bearts to proceed, and many of those who possess talents well fitted for the discharge of the important duties of their situation, will avail themselves of the sarliest possible opportunity of retiring to obscurity, and it may be comparative penury, rather than submit to the parelysing effects of this regulation.

The Master of the Fleet should be second only to the Commander. The Master should, according to the date of his Commission, rank as a Lieutenant-be eligible to promotion the same as a Lieutenant-have charge of stores or not as may be decided upon-but to have the allowance (stipulated for in a contingency that does not occur for six months to a Master in a large ship during a lifetime), if he has, and no charge without it.

These points we have long contended for, and shall continue to contend for, simply because we hold their concession to be essential to the well-being of the British

We have been, though his erro almost silent, not inattentive to the poculiar case of disutement Munro. The Civil power having falled in bringing this gentleman to trial, it is very unfairly urged against the Military Authorities that they should by pains aid penalties cause him to deliver himself up to be tried. Now, the Military leave granted to Mr. Munro was what has been usually granted to Officers who have been in a miliar difficulties. There is no wish to acreen from justice but there is also no wish to ruin the Officer who has been unfortunate. In the case, no wish to acreen from justice but there is also no wish to ruin the Officer who has been unfortunate. In the case, also, of Officers who have been arrested for debt, it has been customary to grant them save—thus letting the Civil power take its course, but no adding a Military penalty. During the leave granted to Mr. Munro, the Civil power and full opportunity to set a point him, as against any other individual. That it did not do not be not the fault of those at Horse, Guards. Recity, the key that is raised about the non-interference of the Military Authorities is absurd; and yet, how much he let had been the cay, if, by any chance, the Military power had in this case interfered with the Civil. We may the Civil, not the Military power was bound to catch and try Mr. Munro.

Tax promotion in the 17th Regiment in succession the Captala appointed Paymaster, to which we recently adverted, has led to a more general consideration of the principle ment which prombtion without purchase has been regional to late. The effect of the application of this principal to hear to refrequency greatetion without purchase almost to nothing.

There appears to agist a desire to discourage the admission of non-purebasing Officers in favour of wealthier men-to Officer the Army, in fact, entirely from the monied classes. Probably the view is thereby to make it the more certain instrument of Covernment for the preservation of good order, and the maintenance of the legal course of things and the stability of the Constitution. It is desicable that the Army should be such an obedient instrument; this every loyal subject will admit. The question is, whether the agutem of Officer ing the Army entirely from the monied clauses is the most likely means of attaining that end? It is argued that an Army Officered by nien who have comething to lose—who have what is called a "stake in the tountry?"—will be more obedient to the lightimate Government than one principally Officered by oldiers of forume, or men who have nothing but their avords. This is a point to decide which we must refer to what has already happened. in the world-we must go badd to history.

In France, under the ancies regime, none but Nobles were intrusted with commissions in the Army. By the regulations of 1781, one hundred years of nobility was made the essential qualification. How did the troops so Officered behave when the existence of the Government and even of their Sovereign depended upon their fidelity? In what degree did this restriction necure in the day of need the fuithful services of the troops, even those of the Royal Household? In the very earliest movements of the Revolution, the French Guards went over to the rebels, the soldiers traternised with the mob; and in the attack upon the Bastile, the assault was led by suldiers of the French Guards, and the cannon used by the insurgents on that occasion were pointed by these trattorous deserters. Compare the conduct of these men with that of the French Guard in 1830, which was formed from the old Imperial Guard, and the Officers of which were mixed, some of whom had earned their rank under the Empire, and when the former qualification of the hundred years of nobility had been forgotten. Without doubt, among the Officers of the French Guard in 1830, were many of the members of the noblest families in France, but they were mixed with many men who had served with distinction in the war, and who owed their rank to their services in the field, instead of mere family influence.

It may well be a question whether Differs who expect from interest or money to pass rapidly to high rankwho deem it a condescension to perform subaltern duties,—are ever likely to have that influence among their men, to possess that degree of estpem which is essential to giving a control upon the mind and action of the inferior soldier, which it is so desirable the Officer should possess, and without which be in useless tas a leader when the day of need arrives. By making money the sole qualification for promotion in the Army, matters are not put on a better-nay, perhaps not so said footing, as by the old French regulation of requiring the hundred years of nobility. The money qualification drives from the Army into other professions hundards of gentlemen of as good blood, of perhaps better education, of as loyal disposition, and of as much talent and seal as those preferred solely for their wealth. It dues be evident to every old Officer in the Army fow much liberalism has increased since purchase by been made the almost exclusive means of promotios. Nothing can almost exclusive means of promotion. Nothing can be more apparent than the increased freedom of expression in reference to the Institutions of the country, from the Sovereign inclusive, compared with what would have been tolerated by the Officers themselves at the close of the war, The conservative tone of the Army has been very considerably abated since the great increase of purchase promotions; and the soldier gervante attending at the meso-tables hear and carry to unanterest of their comrades, senti-the edification and amusement of their comrades, senti-ments and conseents upon political to less such as they mess-tables hear and sarry to their barrack-rooms, for omtades, sentiby others in the presence of Officer wone five-and-tweety Larie stor

Formerly, an Officer had, of course, his liking and dirliking for particular stations, as at present; but soldiers were not accustomed to hear their Officers say, if it were rumoured that the regiment was destined for Jamaian, or Barbadoes, or the East Indies, "Oh, I wen't go; I'll be d-d if I wouldn't well first. I didn't give £3000 for my company to be gaten by land-crabs or reasted in India." Most probably the gentleman has no more serious intention of selling or of refusing to embark then be has of the other alternative he has left himself, viz., being d-d; the whole may be but a flourish to simulate an independence of action which he never intended to practice; but the effect of such spirited shullitions, taisunderstood by those under them in being taken literally, must be precisely contrary to that which the authorities contemplated when it was determined to replace the nonpurchasing Officers by purchasels. Many an old war Officer has been worried and disgusted into premature retirement by constant supercession and hopolesaness of promotion, who in fitness for command, in talent, educa tion, and in loyalty to his Sovereign, has felt himself at least fully the equal, if in every point not infinitely superior, to the Officer of yesterday, for whose advances be bas been pushed saids.

There is no doubt of the fact that the general leaning of the Officers of the Army is Conservative: but if a classification were made, it would be found that the nonpurchasers are almost exclusively so, while the Liberals, though few, are increasing, and are almost as exclusively of the now favoured purchasers. English gentlement whatever their political leaning, are not slaven; nor is the most staunch Conservative, or Tory, less independent in mind than the more noisy and freely-spoken Liberal; but gentiemen who feel themselves attached permanently to the Military profession, will from conviction and the necessary order of things, possess that sense of what is due from the leader of soldiers in the way of example to those he has to lead, which, whatever the doctrines he had been reared in, will give him a Conservative tendency which the more wealthy and temporary Officer cares not

Another Another than a substantial than the photosing sys-tem not very consistent with what we see every day, nor very complimentary to the gentry and young nobility of England, namely, that by this means a higher class of society furnishes the Officers of the Army than would be the case if purchase were not allowed. Thus, they say, the gentlementy tone of the society of the mess-table is maintained. We may take are the gentry of England not as warlike us the same classes of Russia, of Prussia, of Austria, where no purchase exists t are they not as ready to adopt the profession of arms? We daily see the best, because practical, answer to this so-claimed merit in the Officers of the Artillery, Engineers, the Royal Navy, the Marines, the Service of the East India Company, labouring even as it does under the dissulvantage of not being in the immediate compley of the Crown. Are the gentlemen serving in these corps of less honourable conduct, of inferior birth, less educated, less loyal, less talented? On the contrary, do we notice among the purchasing Officers of the Line, men whose education hardly amounts to perfect reading and writing, and whose slender capacity is hardly equal to the dominand of a company in the drill of the battalion? Nayare there not blockheeds unable to pess the examination requisits on entering any of these corps, deemed fully mainted for the Line on paying 4501., the purchase-money of an Ensigney? Are there not gentlemen by handreds antique to put their sons into these corps ? Persaps the least desirable of these sergioes may be the Boyal Marines, on account of the re-curring ship, service in the irksome position of a soldier at sea; but inspect the list of candidates for that corps, ire there not son of gentlemen to be found there? It is a libel on the founger sobility and gentry of England to say that they would not enter the Military Sorvice of leant against promotion without purchase.

this country, unfeed british by, an unfair and partial syntain promotion. Many, doubties, who now would draw more Conservative, and to seems it through the life large, these temporary Officers, who merely lifesence of its Officers, it is not likely to be attained.

adopt the profession to find occupation for the years between leaving school and matrimony, might not choose to give their valuable services; but none who felt a desire for a soldier's life would be deterred because meris rather than money had become the qualification. And is it likely that the inferior spidier should feel any attachment for, or be influenced by, Officers who openly declare their intention—as the temporary Officers do Int. quently-of leaving him on the first intimation that the Service is likely to be attended with danger or risk?

The late Military Commission would not listen to the

cialms of the non-purchasing Officels. The object of the Commission seemed to be to make purchase the sole means of promotion in the Army. The retirement of Field Officers upon full-pay in the Ordinace Corps and in the Merines was not to interfere with their advancement by the general Brevets; but in the Line, for fear of too many being induced to accept of the full-pay retirement, and so making promotion without purchase, this privilege of further promotion was denied. Again, Lieutenant-Colonels of long standing were induced to go out upon half-pay by an allowance of 100% per annum, the vacancy being generally filled by a Lieutenant-Colonel from half-pay who would sell; so probably advancing one of the favoured class, but never in any instance is such removal to give promotion without parchase, . It was proposed by some of the few who stirred in the matter when the Commission was sitting, that for every three general Officers who died, there should be one Colonel, the senior serving either regimentally or on the Stuff, promoted to the mank of Major-General, and that the vacancy so made should be filled without purchase. This would have been a small boon to have granted, but it was refused. It would, with the present unattached promotion, have afforded some chance to Officers to advance in the Service, without the necessity of purchasing every step ; but, lest it, should injure the monied classes in their exclusive possession of the senior grades of the Army, it was refused.

By the present system, Colonels are tempted to go upon half-pay, and to gemain there until they become Seneral Officers. Are these men more fit, then, for dentoyment then they would have been bud they been encouraged to remain in the active performance of the duties of their profession, in the actual command and management of Officers and soldiers? But the advantage of the monied class rather than the mere advantage of the Service was considered. It is perfectly about to say that professional merit, or ability, or assidulty in the acquirement of Military information can benefit an Officer in the British Service; the sole consideration is-har he the money ? Inowever great a dunce, the senior for purchase is sure of promotion, and however his grant of supacity bars his acquirement of professional information, it binders not his promotion while he can pay the price of his commissions. A great many of the wealthy Offcers of the Service are forced into the Army by their friends; they only-look forward to the moment when they may emancipate themselves from a life of restraint which they dislike. This class it cannot be expected can ever become good Officers. The Commissioners seem to have fancied that good and loyal Officers, gentlemen by birth and education, zealous honourable men, and fit to be entrusted with the command of her Majesty's soldiers. were not to be found except among the wealthy. The Commissioners were all of that class themselves were all purchasers, and they sertainly took good care of their own order; they not only neglected, but showed by their expressed contempt for the sentiments of the beautiful letter of Lord Barrington which they incerted for their Blue-book, an active hostility to the Officers of the " con-purchasing class.

In the foregoing remarks we have endeavoured to show, Int. That the policy of the Authorities for some time has

for, taken exclusively from the wealthy, they would not be of a class to become attached to their men, which is an essential preliminary to the men becoming attached to their Officers;—auch Officers do ret submit to the annoyances and inconveniences incident to Military life with the same readiness and submission as may be expected from the gentleman of less independent property, who is bound to his profession; and impatience on the part of the Officer is certain of producing injurious effects upon his subordinates.

3dly. That it is desirable to encourage the less wealthy gentry to contiflue to put their sons into the Army, which can only be done by permitting these young men to have some chance of reaching the higher grades,—the present tendency of the policy of the Authorities being to make it improbable that all Officer, except by purchase, shall pass the rank of Captain.

So far apon public grounds. To descend to private interests :-- It is a manifest injustice to a large portion of the non-purchasing Officers of the Army, who are the sons and grandsons of old Officers, that they should be debarred from all promotion. The Army is a mongespending rather than a money-making profession. Any sufall younger non's portion which an Officer may bring with him into the Army, is pratty well expended before his grandson comes to bear the Quean's commission most probably it is all expended in preventing his own supercrusion by juniors, in the purchase of his commissious before it comes to his son's fine to serve. Had this old Officer entered any other profession but the Army, his son might look for a computency to start him in the world; but having been a soldier spending instead of making money, the old gentleman has nothing to give or to leave lilm. Is the youth been in the Service reared, it may be said, among soldiers, with the sound o the fleun constantly in his ear—whose fleet winds are Military terms—is such a man not likely to make a good Officer, a valueble soldier—loyal to the Sovereign, the atmay supporter of good order man his law of the land? The tensure of the present system from aloss against him tray change of that promotion which he has been taught to desire from the surface infancy, the sale object of his aret hopes; in face to drive him from the Service.

But the interest of such man giver entered into the consideration of the Military Commission; they could not like Lord flarrington in the letter already siluded to, consider the case of those " men who come into the Army with the warmest disposition to the Service, whose business becomes their pleasure—who distinguish themselves on every occasion that offers (" but who " are kept all their lives in the lowest ranks, because they are poor."

If the promotion to the rank of Major-General, as above suggested, were permitted—if forty Lieutenant-Colonels were allowed retired full-pay instead of twenty, and ex the footing of those of the Ordnance Corps and the Marina—these modifications, with the present Unattached promotion for every three deaths on the half-pay list, would give to the non-pussioning Officer some chance of ultimate advancement, and without much intrenchment on the monagoly of the wealthy.

A propos des battes. There is an Improvement in the Cours to be issued to the Army this year, which merita some notice from us. This consists in doing away with the long cross being up in front. The boots now are pulled on-being Blucher boots, and only laced in two or three holes to close the flips. The other improvement is in the heef, which is now hooped with fron instead of being short, and in the general shorts of the boots, which cannot fall to be much approved of by the soldiers generally. These may be trifles apparently, but of real importance. Old Marshal Saxe says, " the art of war lies in a soldier's legs; 's and if so, it is of no small importance to have the feet well fittid with an easy and diffable pair of boots. Victories derind on marches at mich as on fighting, and wherefore, then, should we only, land our change from flintlocks the fletonators, and not command an improdement in boots

We have seen a letter from a gentleman at Macao, deted in October lest, which states that Sir Henry Pottinger expected to leave China in March, and to reach England in May or the beginning of June next. Lord Aberdeen will find it ho saxy matter to fill Sir Henry's place, though he can readily appoint to it. A Governor of Hong Kong can be had, we doubt not p but the able Diplomatist and uncompromising Plenipotentiary cannot, it would seem, he discovered among the red-tape-folk of the Foreign Office.

We have seen letters from Aden, S. Arabia, which came by the last Mail. They give a cheering account of the general salubrity of the place, of our increased interdourse with the Arab Shiels, of their willingness to trade with us, and of a graving conviction that we only needed good-falth on their post to remain at peace with them.

Ir is said that the secreting in Ireland has fallen off of late, but our inquiries do not bear out the assertion. We have observed that the most successful parties in Ireland are those from regiment serving in India, and the large aumber of Irish recruits that embarked last year for India; and those now at Chatham, condras the remark. This may arise from two causes—a possible dislike at this jupoture in Commanding Officers of regiments at home to enlist men who must have had constant intercourse of late with the Repealers—and, possibly, a desire on the part of the recruits to enter regiments where they are not appeared liable to appear their countrymen and relations. We think no wiser measure could be adopted at present than to limit recruiting it freland—except in the north of Ireland—to those committee are serving in India and Australia. This may appear an illiberal estimate of the loyalty of the requirit jut, it is not so. In the present orisis we would profer much to enlist in England to the fullest extent. We have paying confidence in the disciplined Irish soldiers, but my sening expect that the recruits oun in a day forget what they have been hearing for the last page. We sterefue say, Enlist, but enlist fields.

for the last page. We meretone say, manus, our enterjudiciously, and with a wise to Frome and Rogago offidiagor.

We have been incrementally dispension not subjected
covaintly—for we have long a need to explict good to
onemate from such a source—but dispension expectively
with an atticle in the "Edinburch Review" (No. 159),
the writer of which endeavours with such ingenuity as
he can muster, backed by a far deater share of assumance
and disregard for truth, to project the attituous factory
system a thing highly to be prized and encouraged
muster, manuscrepurers the must beneated of beings—
thus werespecial the happinest of the lipsethus werespecial to happinest the lipboneing class;
and the like.

Incorporates of this object be reveale, first, with analysing effective; the day the cile stated to exist in the cutton factories; and, in the fact place, to set forth and subject enternity) to represent as till greater than those and subject enternity) to represent as till greater than those and subject enternity, the miseries of other classes of the abbourging pupulation; endeavouringly the abifining the greater load of objects; to screen his position favouries—the to those obothers, to screen his position favouries—the mushroom princes of Manchenter; is if the horrors and more mushroom princes of Manchenter; is if the horrors and more entry excass to considere for a horrors and snow were any excass to considere for a horrors and snow mities of cotton-mills—but they more to horrors and snow mittee of cotton-mills—but they more to horrors and snow religion, or even morality, is somether to military kind of religion, or even morality, is somether as military were solved in the behind the factories and reason while the military of the limitation auditors are regarded by the military of the limitation confidence nearesty to be problem to confidence nearesty to be problem to be considered in factories were after more falled in a section played in factories were after more falled by a reason that there was no reason to believe that there was no reason to believe the these three interests the report (new lowers of the same classific.)

Attitude the support of the same classific.

garded by those three persons, we have the testimony of simost all the medical men examined—most of them of the highest character—as well as that of several Military men employed on the recruiting service, to the fact of the lamentable physical degeneracy of this nuhappy class of persons—a degeneracy, moreover, which no person of common series could doubt must prevail; whilst nearly all the witnesses not interested in the perpetuity of the system depose to the still more spreitle degeneracy of morals, and this too exclusive of a fermer inquity some twenty years previously!

twenty years previously?

As a further specific instance of the resolute contempt for candour artificed by the Edinburgh Basiswar, he exhitingly contrasts with a comparative meditarement of the height of children employed in farming and colliery work (highly favourable to the stature of the foreier), a similar comparison between factory and non-factory diffidien, between whom but a slight difference in this respect was discoverable—diantity suppressing the fact that, in the latter case, the comparison was only between children alike the inflabitant of the same great towns and slike employed in the comparison work, in modes differing but little in their unfavourable effect upon the growth? Such measurements would have been much more to the purpose in every way if made between grown persons to the distribution of the weavers would have been far more apparent.

But the remedies—the remedies. Here, indeed, we have "a Daniel come to judgment!" Here, indeed, we have "a Daniel come to judgment!" Here, indeed, we have "to Daniel come to judgment!" The remedies for evile, directly and indirectly or sing from unbridled luxury and a stavish worshipping of commerce, are to be free trads—a still lower bowing of the knee to Mammon, and extended advention to the working people "—an education which—although the Reviewer tomics " that the unitivation of religious feelings, the applicant of religious truth, and the inculation of moral and social duties, must form a large, perhaps the largest (!) portion of its objects "—is mainly to consist in political economy! Yes, Resser, if you donot his, tain a page 155 of the Review,—political enoughth exiles the political enoughth exiles the political individual and the industrious, and retains and multiplies the pupy, the cowardly, the vicious, and the slothful—is not loss sight of.

Truly, the national happiness, the national vigeur (individually considered), and the national morals, are in an awfal state of description. The days of the Thirty Tyrants—or, parhaps, some Three Hundred—appear revived in the observance and bloated capitalists; and chief of these the Millioerats—more opposedive, though less daring two, then the most arbitrary flavious of the days of the Plantagenets; of whom, latered, the open of the Thirty Talks seem but to have been the types I For although the Colliberes—afthough the Millioners shops—afthough the Colliberes—afthough the Millioners shops—afthough the Solven-factories produce the greatest variety of will, and evil too that is inevitable as long as the system axists. For the labour in Colliberes, for instance though wholly unfit for women and shildren, might had a variety and under the most unfavourable circumstances, the sweets of brutality, pertainly. With respect to the Millioners girls, they are employed in a manifest suitable in chair say; the excess of the labour regional, and their say; the excess of the labour regional, and had a say artificial set, with as little of a state of the factor points are an artificial set, with as little of a state of the factor points, and their habits correspond. The labour, the many laters are an artificial set, with as little of a state of age, render it almost equally implement to the factor and age, render it almost equally implements.

The state of the s

much were then unless distinguishes nearly all of this class who have rectified instruction; feebleness of body, e, distinguishes nearly all of this restlessness of mind discontent, sit disaffection, will be inevitably entailed upon the whole body of them from generation to generation. A race they are, in a work, wretched and dispersus in prace, and fan a had been determined and dispersus in prace, and fan a had been determined.

generation to generation. A race they are, in a work, wretched and desperous in prace, and translationally uncerticeable in large and translationally uncerticeable in large and translationally.

The Court.—Her Mejerty reterned to Windsor Castle from Chromost on Teenday. According to present arthrogoments, filer Mejerty (who will open the charting setting of Parliament in person on the first proximo) will take her departure from Windsor Castle, for Bucking ham Paiace, on Turnday or Wednesday, the 30th or 31st irst. It is fully expected that the stay of the Sovereign in town will not extend beyond a week or test days, when the Court will return to Windsor, and remain at the Castle till a somewhat advanced period of the spring, most probably quali the middle of April. the spring, most probably quil the middle of April.

The Duchess of Combridge, accompanied by the Prin

cess Mary, left Plankfolt on the 11th Inst.; crebarfed at Calais for Pover on Tuesday the 18th, and actived at

Kew the mine evening.

We understand that in the House of Common Viscount Clive, the Member for North Shropshire, will more the address in situaer to Fier Majorty's speech and Mr. Cardwell, Member for Civiliroe; will be the

Sir Augustus D'Este.-We have secertained from the very best authority, and we are extremely hispiry to hear, that no opposition will be offered to his application for being allowed to take the title of his late father, 11/18 Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and that Her Mejenty expressed a desire that the question should be settled as speedily as possible.—Age and Argus.

Departure of the Duo de Bordeaux.—After the visit of his Royal Highness to Woodwich on the 17th, he was about to continue his tour, when lefters stached him from Germany, announcing the severe indisposition of the Duc d'Augenteme, whom the Prince has always looked upon as a father. His Royal Highness immediately desirable than the standard the second of the second devided upon abandobling his four itt England, afict ein emborfeling for Untend, on his way to Gories, which lie

hopes to reach in a few days.

Sir Menry Pollinger.—Mr. Plavis, who formerly acted for a whole time as allicerain to the late Lord Nopies, or China, has been pricited by the Covernment to relieve Sir Henry Pottinger as the Quach's Representative and Governor of the new Artisticularly, Many Kong. Mr. Davis will Separt very shiraly on his lighly important mestion by the overland rains.—Eng. Paper.

important manifold by the overland rainte.—Eng. Paper.
Dard Lymphol.—The Historica Stablemen was more cofebrated for the doings than his mixings. Of the latter, however, one uttered in the battle field will long live in Military history... Spare your powder, my lads, but give them plenty of steel." Another at the festive board, although will known to most of our local readers, we believe him not yet appeared in print. It was on the occasion of the sistertainment given here, on his raterial from the Penturula, by the trailes of Porth; and, in the course of the evening, when the good cheer had begun to remove the restraint which the ratik and laune of the distingfished guest had at first imposed on his enterteiners—the tieseon of the Fleshers, getting familiar with the gallant Lord, ventured to sak in his most boasing manner. "Come; tibe, General, hoo many most may to has kill wi your sid hand?" "Ah, Dekkon," was the teld reply, "I have never shed so much blood to my life you! ""Pith Courier.

The Micquest of Hastings, one of those Martigus Nobles whose virtues contribute so turnelly to the splied does of their ligh escate, expited in Skrurdny eventure last, at Sighthachiron, diver an illness of three works' duration. It's landship's wisledy was irregular foul, accompanied by steak production of drength; but the immediate cause of death was a spassopide affection of the heart. The Marquess was the representative and lines descendant of a long life of nobles, that y of shoon have played a couplershous pier in the linity of this country. Notification of the Landship's varied siquirements, coupled with abilities of the highest defer, he refrained from taking any leading part, in politics, The Musquest of Hastings, one of those Huntri quirements, coupled with abilities of the lightest owner, he refrained from taking any leading part, is politics, but resided principally in famili princer grandest on his domains, dispensing the appendix dispirations to a "light circle of friends mid relativite, by allows he was beloved, addired, and chappendid. Bound few years plac, however, his landship was grapped fries his successful halls, and was competed to abstract his indicated to abstract the his public is staffance of his district has a date forme had been blighted. was compelled to shiftste himself before the public la defence of his states; whose fair fame had been blighted by the feat breath of slander. We have no define to the up the "tavelled aloose if one," or to before to the up the "tavelled aloose if one," or to before the other ments of the tomb which his blood file was a walled not been another and unfortunate lady Plain Haid and haid we distort her make hand with the public for their movements for their mercey while "they could be the make haid they will have a public they will done it distort by files and alabeled the states and the conduct of the Marques of

Manuage on this fencial consists was such the made the world regret that his country was deprived of his services. The dignity and attalghtforward maniferent cited by his Lardship throughout the whole of these shoulding his Lardship throughout the whole of these sheeting proceedings were well worthy of his high lineage and success despend to deplote the exert which dragged fairly the mobie qualities displayed by the adule trother of the intermeterments Lady Kiora Hawings.

Captain Newson, R.N., of Lockington-house, whilst riding between Dorlock and Minchesed, was thrown from his horse on Saturday evening, and was saveigly out and braised. Captain Newton was carried to the Pasthers hotel, at Minchesed, and we are happy to find that he is non-pronounced to be out of danger.

The Military Rulphia of Window.—Windsor, Monday.—The funeral of the late Capt. Perceptionsh sook

day.—The funeral of the late Capt. Ferrificusts took place this day at the new extraorder, at 2t. George's Chapel, with Military housers. The procession left the Governor's Tower between 12 and 1 s'clock; in the followtioversur's lower between 12 and 1 s close; in use concur-ing order :—The firing party, consisting of 3D privates and four Serjeants of the Grandler Courds, in garriets at Windsor, commanded by Capt. Lamberty spe band of the Grenadier Guards performing the Load March in Sour; the collin, upon which were planed the believe, exceed, are of the deceased Knight, the pull being borne by the Mili-tary Knights; the relative and medical attendants of the deceased Knight followed as enourners. His forces Eigunete Prince Edward of Sane Weimer, Lieut. Brucet, Lieut Lascellen, and Col. Stathope, Grounder Guards and the Naval and Military Knights in residence at Windsor, also followed the corpse to the grave. Tulety privates of the Granadise Querils and three Serjounts brought up the rose. The funeral procession satered St. George's Chapel by the western door, proposiding up the nave to the choir, where the first purion of the burish service was performed by the Rev. Lord W. Russell, the canon in residence. At its conclusion the coffin was taken to the vault through the northern entrande to the chapel and deposited in the newly-gonstructed catacologs at the north-east end of the sapral edifice. Three voltics were then descharged by the firing party over the remains of the deceased, and the fehreal worldge left the ground.

Captain Moore, lase of the 67th Poot, who received the appointment of a Military Enight of Winker, upon the death of Capt. J. J. Quinning, in June 1866, but been appointed to the Cuvernovally, in the room of the late Capt. Fernyhough. The new Hoverner being the Junior Knight, this appointment has been the cause of

surprise.

Royal Negal Menevalue Scapey.—On Minday the quarterly general courts of the government of the charity, cambined in 1791, and other personner of Lord Nelson, for the refer of the widows and families of Officers of the Royal Navy, was held at the Thatched House Tuvern, in St. Jumen's attent, Capt. Feads, R.N., in the chair, supported by Community Houghton, Marshall and Bugue; Lieuts. Caser; Bedford, and Knevett; Dr. Rowlands, Impresse of Specia and hospitals, and other Officers of Her Majoniy's Bray. Commander Dickson, the secretary, reported that the ford number of Officers who had joined the society during the past year had been 90, while those who had sither died or citizerawn had 90, while those who had sithly died by eith rawn had appointed to 60. The total bilance in the light of the ociety, after the management of the which 300t, would be discussed in granutics if the amounted to 60. The total bilance in the total of the society, after the modified anterman with Table 10 using 300%, who the modified anterman in grantice is, the present meeting. The could be present meeting. The could be seen the light to import the decease of their distinguished Vice-President, Admiral Sir Graham Moore, G.C. M. and to simbones the cleation of the daughter of Capt. Nat., R.N., on to she funds of the adult original institution. The report juming been received and active in the wall in reviving the revenue of the charmy, and allow the outpout secuntaries. Thanks were likewise vident to Earl Manvers, for his liberal lanelactions to the darity. A resolution was then passed to the effect that Admiral Sir Willoughby Lake be requested to specify he offlow of Vice-President then passed to the effect that Admiral for Willoughby Lake be requested to accept the office of Vice-President of the society. The court elen proceeded to consider the claims of 80 applicants, and to apportion amongst them the 500L at their disposal. Upon the list of new cases brought before their motion, was the case of the orphan family of Capt. Tuelder, who perished in the ship Relieuse, on her young from the coast of Africa, and wifflet endemousings at the risk of the some life, to save that of a merchant Midstepann. The court then adjourned, after a vote of the hat to the gallant chairman. The Relieus Statue.—The Lords of the Admirally have purchased the "working midfel" from which the statum parchased the "working midfel" from which the statum motion for leet ten inches type, and is to be placed in a micha, it the vestibule of the Admiralty, simmediately facing so very much such asked and that building. The figure being so very much analog than the one wedged from it.

being so very much amalier than the one worked from it, ability that the one worked from it, ability that the mish and delitivitied being pitched on a lovel with the wise, shows maken group him departy in Desting. Not is that what of this continue, the in the winest of this continue, and it is the winest of this continue, with this take it the obloand

work of art, here observable. It is, however, the wish of Lords of the Admiralty, and the intention of Mr. the Lorse or wie manurary, and the manufacture of the will any one who possesses the curtosity be enabled to compare, as is who possesses the curtosity be enabled to compare, as is were, the same senter understoo distinct circumstances of position. The original offer of Mr. Italy to complete the larger statue was D. 100ft., or guiness; but that artist connected to take the chance of the subscriptions arriving at that sum. This has not been the case, the aub.cription. not having risen higher than 1,180%

Income Tax.—Persons clausing allowance for empty-property, for the year ending the bth of April last, are required to make their clause on or believe the 1st of required

Rebeated next, or they will not be allowed.
The last Dr. Magina.—The last number of the DukAn Inversity Magnains contains a very Al-written memoir of the above unhappy and abla man, on whom we (Chirph and State Charte) would fain my a few words, Church and Sine Courte) would fain may a few words, recome his career and his late bear a more which is likely to interest all man, concorned in the wolfare and luppove-ment of their fellow-creatures. Dr. Magins was a showy more or cour renow-creatures. 2.17. Maging was a showy
we believe we may rather say, he was an illustribusscholar. History, position, literature, slegging trifling, he
illustrated them stil 1 they were as his familiar friends, and
his intimacy was unfounted with each. He aprobably his intimacy was undoubted with each. He eprobably wrote as much as for more than any man of his day, and during the linus perthid; shope wrote with more sances; and one win more papeller; and yet the influence of Dr. Maginn on Recreature in general is exactly shickings he wrote for all parties, and we are afraid that his, takents were greater than his principles; perhaps we neight to sky, that his macrathics were greater than bits. The Illustrius, for wealth or takent, welcomed him to their homes and factive monthings; here he was the old. secred of all observers, his huguage was listened to with delight, his opinions were reversions, and the man was loved; and yet Dr. Maghin died dustitute and described, for we recken as nothing the tardy sciencus of friends that initis in to hay a shround, when it has neglocted the opportunity in give bread; Hr Itsheet Fred sent him manifement and whom his manifement and we know more than one friend of Maginu's who claims the subhorship of the letter which produced who carms an authorship of the latter when produced this noble, his manualling absintance. As we have mid, it came which even lious had turned side at the angest of certainty gathed in the driving by occasion and he whome presence had green been skipply contribed for by those whose anciety churching all who are perinted to origing if—he, again, whose bugst was over intellected to analysis. lower portion of nesisty, where he was not less maken'y sought after, and where he was not less frequently foliaid; he, the witty, kind-hearted, generouse good follow? In the shund acceptation of that term, drew his the breath, unhersted by the vast multivide of men by whim he laid once been idolised. Why was this?—the rich had long cessed to court him; not that he had served their pur-puse, and being no inager novel, was no longer describe; but that this unfortunate man had fallen into habits, to which we will not further allude than by saying ther, in our ophion, gonius is no excuse for any species of sin, as . aome men appear to think it is. The greater tig mind the less should be the inclination to vice ( way, even for the gentleman-like vices, as bord Chesterfield would have cuiled them, of the militonairs, we have as liftle respect, for the dirt and drunkenness of the districted liferateur.

Alleged Declaration of War against the Antis Corn-Law League .- A most extraordinary ramour & oulated in town last night, to the cilest that a government order had arrived, and had been read to the officerapor cintoms and excise, to the effect that all who were membeen of or had subscribed to the Auti Corn-law Leaven. were immediately to withdraw, on pain of instant disminant, and that a cimilar order had hern read to the 

The State Trials .- At length Mr. Daniel O'Connell is, and he and the other traversors are, in a position to have their guilt or innucence established by the verdict of a jury. The Dublin Evening Mail of Wednesday states—
"It may be gratifying to our distant friends to learn that
the city is perfectly tranquil. There is no excitement whatever in the attrets-no mobs, no processions, no riots. Excepting in the Court of Quent's Bench likel'. there is no appearance even of a growd; and the hall with all its puritous and approaches, both loside and out; pre-sents the ordinary appearance of our greey-day life. The sents the ordinary appearance of our grary-flag life. The traversers come to court and return from its without the

aliastest copular attention."
Whether it be that nothing now has been brought forward, or that the previous emittement of the literal agitation had raised too much expectation respecting these trials—the fact seems to be, they their chief texture, or a mbuspaper who of them, is their dufficess. Nothing has occarried as yet to rucke any acrony feeling of surprise or dufficient on "" wonder, terror, or delight." The 14, of course, no fault in the judicist investigation, where the

object is not to satertain the public, but formally to ascertain the truth; yet it is of importance, so far as regards the engagement and excitement of the public mind. It certainly was anticipated that even the meeting of Parif would no more then divide the public attenliament its tion with the Irish State Trials; but if the affair goes on as it has gone on hitherto, the public here may possibly cesse to remember that anything more than ordinary i occupying the time of her Majesty's Court of the Bench in that very curious part of the United Kingdom, called Ireland.

The Four Irish Buttles .- The Irish Attorney-General in his opening statement describes the " Repeal ourd" acribed with the names and dates o four battles being inscribed with the names and dates of four battles in which the Irish had been successful, and the remem brance of which was, of course, intended to stir up the Irish of the present day to similar exploits. Commemorating these events is another specimen of the ridiculous pretence with which everything attached to the Repeal agitation has been surrounded. The first—that of "Clontarf"—supposed to have been fought in the northern suburbs of Dublin early in the 11th century, was not at all a patriotic rising to expel the Danes, as it is pompously pretended by the poetical patriots across the channel. (It was an engagement between two parties of Irish, one of whom was assisted by the Danes o Dublin, as was at that time frequently the case, which latter party was overcome; and the gathering of Danes from Scotland and the Isles, of which Mr. Moore has made so magnificent an account, was simply a descent of wandering Danes under Brusdir, a sea-king, such as was frequently made upon the northern coast of England. was frequently made upon the northern coast of Eng. The "battle," isseribed, "Benburb, June 16, 1645," an affair which no English historian would waste his time in chronicling, and which, by a less magniloquent people than the Repealers, would be termed a skirmish. It was a partial success of Owen Ros O'Ninle, in command of the missreants who had engaged in the massacre of the English in 1641, and who fought as men usually do "with a rope about their necks." It had not, however, any effect upon the state of parties, and O'Niale, who it seems is, for the purposes of the present spitation, erected into a hero, but who had made repeated treaties with and as repeatedly betrayed, Ormonde for the interests of the Pope, died, it is said, from the effects of poison administered by some of his followers. The third "bastle" in the order of the speech is inscribed Beel-un-alha-Buidh, or "The Mouth of the Yellow-ford," and refers to the success of an ambuscade of Hugh O'Niale, the recreant English Officer who took upon himself the chieftainship of Ulater in the reign of Queen Elyabeth. O'Nisle having chads numberless submissions to the Queen, and been received each time juto the Royal (avour, at length been received each time into the Royal lavour, at length plotted an insurrection of some magnitude, and having fought a few unimportant dirmishes with the garrisons of Moneghan and other pades, at length was met at the Yellow-tord by Murshal Sir Henry Bagnat, whom he overcame, from the nature of the ground being such as to prevent the possibility of Cavalry acting. O'Niste upon this declared himself to be "in arms for liberty pad the Carbola culture it and so great an applicant had upon this declared numbers to be and the Catholic religion; it and so great an opinion had and the Catholic religion; the Pope of the guilibility of the savage, that he sent him a holy plume for his belinet, the feethers of which he alleged were "plucked from the tail of a phomiz!" Most of the informations of Mr. Bond Hughes against Father Tierney are taken up with the reverend gentle man's account of Hugh O'Niale. The fourth "battle" is inscribed "Limerick," and means, most probably, the defence of that place by the Army of James II., the facts of which are familiar to all readers of English, and the exaggerations on the subject to all readers of Irish

A steam-carriago-has at last been invented. Adapted in every respect for locamotion on common autopike-roads. The carriage for passengers is something like an ordinary is propelled by an engine on two stage-coach, and wheels, fitted closely to the rear of the carriage, but which can be disconnected at pleasure. The machinery is much simplified, and is rendered so compact that it can be placed upon patent springs of such a construction, that its liability to derangement from the unevenness of surface on common roads is entirely avoided. This appears to be a most important improvement, as it gets rid of the only obstacle hitherto found insurmountable in the way of succossful locomotion on common roads. It has already been run several thousand miles, over some of the worst roads in England, ascending and descending the steepest hills with facility and safety, and maintaining an average speed of fifteen miles an hour. A company has been formed to being it into use,

Destruction by Fire of King William's Collegs, Isig

of Man. This largentable occurrence took place on Sunday morning, between two and three o'clock. The whole day morning, between two and three e'clock. The whole of the splendid and extensive building has been totally destroyed with the exception of the Vice. Principal's house. There were about staty boys sleeping within the College at the time, who were obliged to escape in their night on this Royal Military Asylum, including all the amount of the war between England and China grant semination of the war between the control o

occurred. The cause of the fire is attributed to accident. as far as at present known.

Court of Common Pleas, Wednesday, Jan. 17.—Wotts

v. Luone.-This was an action by Mr. Alaric Watte, to recover the sum of 521. 10s., being the value of certain weekly contributions to a journal known as the Conservative Journal, under the following circumstances: It appeared that about the year 1838, the defendant and Mr. Spottiswoode became proprietors of a journal known as the Conservating Jours al, the defendant being the registered proprietor. Mr. Spottiswoode, having a due estimate of the talents of the plaintiff, entered into an agreement with him to supply a certain article for the journal in question weakly, at a selery of two guiness per week. The negotiation was carried on through Mr. Lyons. The invest beauty of the control of the c plaintiff, therefore, brought the present action against the defendant, the registered proprietor of the paper, for his remuneration as per agreement. For the plaintiff, Mr. O'Brien, the editor, was examined, who proved receiving and inserting several of the plaintiff's original articles is For the defendant, Mr. the Conservative Inurnal. Hyde, Mr. Spottiswoode's solicitor, stated, that it was perfeatly understood and agreed, that if the plaintiff was to be paid anything, he was to have been paid by Mr. Spot tiswoode, and not by the defendant; and that he originally consented to allow his salary as a set-off to a pecuniary claim of Mr. Spottiswoode; and further, that he have furnished the articles regularly. The printer stated, that the plaintiff never furnished the articles for more than five weeks altogether. The Jury having speut some time in deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff.— Damages, 10 guiness.—[Mr. Watts, in a letter to the Times, correcting some errors in the Report of this trial, observes, Mr. O'Brian has just recovered 1921, with heavy costs, from Messrs. Lyons and Spottiswoods for arrears of fulary as editor of their journals, 18% being the amount they paid into court.]
Two convicts lately made their escape from the Marine

Heapital at Breat in which they were employed, by put-ting on the uniforms of two Naval Officers who were patients, and thus walking through the gate unmolested. Their evesion was probably suggested to them, and certainly rendered more easy by the recent death of the old porter, the new one not having yet, from habit, acquired the same vigilance. One of the fugitives, named Maurice, had gained the favour of the superiors of the bospital by his good conduct and information, so that they appointed

him librariau.

Caoutchous -- On the 22d Dec. last, Lieut, George Walter, half-pay, Royal Marines, had the honour to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, specimens of his manufacture of planks (being a tochanical combination of caoutchese and corle is a try state) for the upper works of steam-boats and men of war, which from its lightness will give much buoyancy, increase the room for stowage of coals, and prevent animted from cannon shot. For paddle-box boats it is particularly decirable, as preventing them from being bilged or sunk under any circumstances. Mr. Walter is now laying down a considerable somes with his stable pavement in

down a chasiderable senses with his stable passement in H.M.'s Dockyard at Woolwich, prior to the Admiralty Court-yard. Whitehall, being passed with the same material.

Anothra.—Names Destructs—A paper of passers—A paper of this distressing affection. The leaturer observed that deafness was more prevalent than was generally imagined—that there was a marked liference between parvous derangement and structural of anges, and that he believed the frequent failure of aurists in the cure of deafness arose from a total inattention to the difference between disorders arising from either mere torper or inaressed instability, and those to which were apperadded as well alterations. He called attention to the natural history, the—ations. bility, and hose to which were appreciated attentions. He called attention to the nighted history, chemical constitution, and medical properties of the artice, observing that having found is highly breakfaint in several distressing nervous affections, he tried it is nervous deafness, and had much pleasure in alleding to the cases of several highly respectable persons completely reheved by its use. Dr. C. then commended on the singulation practical terms of the reads. its use. Dr. C. then commended on the metiletien practised by some surists of remaining the night and glands of the throat, and remarked that operations of this kind tended, from the shock produced on the prevens system, to increase rather than diminish him disease, and concluded some highly interesting observations by stating that the College of Physicians omitted in their hand. "Pharmacoptes" this valuable resteins but hoped it would be restared in their next. Morning Post:

budget is 2,720,619 france, but from this sum must be deducted the expenses of the branch system of Avignon, which receives 595 invalides. The implements of the personnel of the establishment of the Hotel Royal des Invalides, amount to 162,000 francs. This personnel is composed thus:—The Marshal of Pance Governor, the Lieutenant-General-Commandant, the Lieutenant-General-Commandant, the Lieutenant-General-Commandant, the Lieutenant-General-Commandant, the Lieutenant-General-Commandant, the Lieutenant-General of the Administration consists of a Military Sub-Intendent, a Burvelliance-Agent, a Secretary of the Intendent, a Surveillance-Agent, a Secretary of the Archives, a Treasurer and Librarian (the library contains above 20,000 volumes, and more are added every year), and three Secondary Agents attached to the library. For religious worship there are a Rector and two Chaplains, an Organist, sixteen Chanters, and Choristers. In the Medical Department, there are a Physician, a Surgeon, and a principal Pharmacian; an Ordinary Physician and a Surgeon-Major, a Surgeon and a Pharmacian Aide-Major, aix Surgeons, under Aides, two Adjutants, twenty-six Sisters of Charity, eleven Barbers, who also superintend burials, and a number of garcons de sulle; there are also an architect, an inspector, a superintendent of works, a warehouse-keeper, twenty-three workmen, doorkeepers, or porters. Altogether two hundred and two persons. The food of the persons in this great esta-blishment is regulated with the utmost care. On the table of the superior Officers, and on that of the Officers, meat is served up twice a day, with various vegetables, and desserts composed of the fruits in season. The sub-Officers, Corporals, soldiers, and sieve drummers have, every week, five dishes of meat, seven times fresh and ave times dried vegetables, salads, or vegetables with oil, twice, eggs once, and cheese once. They are allowed thirteen centilitres of wine a day; the eléve drammers have but half that ration. But one quality of bread is used, and it is made within the establishment. There is also but one quality of wine admitted, and it is taken from the wines of Orleans, Banpol, and Narbonne. The brandy must mark forty-seven degrees at the alcometre, at the temperature of fifteen degrees of the centrigrade thermometer. There are four feasts a-year, namely, on the King's fête,, the third day of the anniversary of the Revolution of July. and Twelfth-day; to these have been added, Assumption-day, the fête of Napoleon, and we believe also the fêtes-kept by the Concordat. On those days, Bordeaux wine and poultry for the Officers, and ham and brandy for the soldiers, with twelfth-cake for all, are added to the ordinary fare. On those occasions also the plate is used which Napoleon gave to the Officers of the Hotel des Invalides. The firese conhists of a coat, great-coat, a veste à des and sleeves, trousers, a police cap, long cotton drawers, and a hat, and a casquette for the young drummers. The trousers and drawers must last a year, and all the other articles three years; new cookades are allowed every year. As for the objects destined for the alleviation of infirmities, they are distinguished for variety and ingenuity; the blind have sticks of all sorts, cers, rolling chairs, and prope to conduct or direct them ; there are wigs and toupets of all descriptions; mechanical legs and limbs, and artificial ones too. Let us not forget silver paletes, to which all are entitled who have lost those given them by nature. The infirmaries have their peculiar service. Poultay, and The infirmaries have their peculiar service. Poultsy, and in the best Burgindy, and Bordeaux vineyards, are dility consumed. The churity eleters have their tafe au land in the morning; meat soup, bouild, an entries, and desert at dinner p a regont and salad at supper. There is along particular marmine for the men, whose jaws are broken. The building is heated from the lat of October to the 15th of April, and, according to the temperature, this may be extended to the lat of May. Many of the Officera rooms are tastefully and elegantly ornamented; there are casemity rooms: in short, every thing has been May. Many of the there are assembly rooms; in short, every thing has been done a solace the defenders of the country in their old age and infirmities.

Major-General Wautier died at Clermonton and inst., if his eighty-seventh year. He served in all the campaigns of the Revolution and Empire, and was r-General Wautier died at Clermonton the 14th ms of the Revolution and Empire, and was of the 64th Regiment of the Line, which had don its colours this glorious device—"Ten inecrib Main.

Rossa, - Estters from Odessa describe the new tariff and hast year between Russia and the Porte as very cable to Russian trade. For some years past Russia legisoited no mouns of increasing her trade with atta gn comperies, especially with the East, and the numof Rousen merchants who settle in Turkey and Persia necessing. The Government favours this emigration for political is well as mercantile reasons. The powerful protection which Regala extends to her subjects in that

cotton goods have been exported from Resola to China. Their manufacture has therefore greatly increased, and eggensive spinneries are about to be established, so as to obviate in future the accessity of procuring the yers from England. In spite of the unfavourable weather, great activity prevails in the herbour of Odesse. The corntrade, in particular, is very busy. The principal specula tions are for the English market in the ensuing spring.

may be placed, that there was not the slightest foundation for a statement originating in one of the Garman journals, asserting that the King of Hanever had specially invited the Duke of Bordeaux to the Court of Hanever. Had not the severe and slarming iliness of the Duke d'Angon leme called the Duke of Bordesax suddenly to Goritz, it was certainly his Royal Highness's intention to have visited Hanover, Brunswick, and Dresden in succe but with regard to the illustrious Prince's visit to the former capital, the King of Hanover, with every po respect to, and sympathy for, his Royal Highmoss of the exiled elder branch of the Bourbons, the Duke was informed, through Count Kielmanenges, the Hanovarian minister at this court, that his Majesty had thought proper to intimate to his Roya! Highness that having enproper to intimate to his Royal Higaness sunt maving sugged to visit the King of Prussia at Berlin, he could not be at Hanover to receive his Royal Highness, should it has his intention to come to Hanover. We are also inbe his intention to come to Hausver. We are also in-formed that the King of Hansver positively comes to England at the close of March, and it is supposed will ong his sojourn here till August.

NAPLES.—According to last services from Palermo, the explosion of the Etua has caused great estemities. Pourteen persons have lost their lives by it, including actor foreigners who had been attracted by so grand a sight.

UNITED STATES.—The following is the strength of the Army:—The regular Army consists of 716 Commissioned Officers, 12 Military Storeksepers, and 7,596 enlisted men (Non-commissioned Officers, artificers, assaiclate, and puvetes of Dragoons, Artificery, Infantry, and Riffemen), 40 Serjeants, and 250 enlisted men, of Ordnance, making an aggregate of 8,613.

Surveying Expedition.—The Phanix American eloop of war, Lieutenent Sinclair, is ordered by the American Government to proceed to Cubs, for the purpose of sacer taining and laying down the accurate position of an island called Bax-del-Combo, said to be situated in a chausel through which all the American West India vessels cruise, on the south side of Cubs, and near the notorious Isle of Pines. This island of Combo was thrown up a few years since many feet shove the level of the sea by one of those mighty and violent convelsions of mature which so often

agitate and disrupt that delightful portion of the globe.

CANADA—Toronto—Nov. 31, 1843.—(From our our Correspondent) — The polity pursued in and towards this Colony is incomprehensible to mere lookers-on. The French party are dominant, and appear to be riding roughshod over the Upper Province, which has no Prough Canadians. Our Governor, Sir Charles Metcalfe, suddenly finds himself ill, and it is said "retirns;" if so, he does not approve of the measures which (we suppose) he is directed to carry out. The sentiment in Canada West, deep not loud, is, that rather than submit to French domination the Province should form a union with the state of New York; even the thought of such dismemberment, though it come to nothing, is portenteur. The Provinces, Upper and Lower, are united by act of Parliament alone; --difand Lower, are united by act of Parlianent alone; —dif-ferent laws, different exactions of tasation, difference in sentiment, religion, &c., eriet in cach; —two languages are spoken in the Legislative-bouss, many members of which know but one, either French or Edglish. A new bill for taxing Upper Caniffa is now in progress, the ostensible metive being the remumeration of loyal subjects who suffered in the late rebellion,—yet the French, who originated that outbreak, are not included in the tax, and they it is who have justifuted it and are noting man it. they it is who have instituted it and are soling upon it. Efficien members, a few weeks back, abruptly fasigned and returned to their western house comprising our and returned to their western stooms—comprising out-first men. There is also a musicipal-bill forall proper Canada only—a school-bill for Upper Canada only—the bill to tax income and property for Upper Canada only, &c., which saddle the inhabitants—the Loydints—with expenses from which the French Canadians are greener.

been passed in accordance with effetr petition, for sex weeks, terminating to January, 1864. The Governor is weeks, terminating in January, 1864. The Governor is a most able politician, and of the mandest principles of henour and integrity—a high-minded gentlemen who henour and integrity — a high-minded gentleman who much not issued himself a party to injustion or the deregation of his country. A little man-of-war discipline, after the qualting of the turbulent, might have been beneficial, and the English language made the only one for Parlia mentary departs. French laws should also be superseded by British-let is now too late. The strength of a nation is in the loyalty of its subjects, and not in their numerical strength; we have long shown this, in Iraland, where we Orangemen—in principle, though not at all belonging to Orange-clubs—few in numbers, have haver quaited to the physical force of Ribbonnen,—matther white-feet, black-less, peop-e-day boys, or Vinegar-hill invincibles.

Want chiefe the rogice? What dooks the fall ! In the land of the briggie? What takes no ball ! The rope: What stops the tongue Of old had young, What makin the here! Though Same on North Of old had young, Born to be bung? ling to Keto ! Then, hang grow, and hemp twist, date The rope Chorus.
Then, homp grow, and hemp twist, Is moraling son and midnight mist. What spoils revolt? Makes pairiots holt? Old Ireland's hops, Worth Price and Pape, For miliers of Corn Exchange Like dung from fork, Flings to Hew York The man from Oork? Then, hamp grow, and domp What sools Repeal ? Quicker than stool ? The tope What strips diaguise? What maker Pat wee. Whop he septes? Throws light on lies? The tope. Then, hemp grow, and hemp twist, for. The rope. Cools glowing trapes Of Roma's bign hopes From universe in copes What calme the land?
The rope Cherus.
Then, hemp grow, and hemp twist.
For raffien throat, and garry list.
For raffien throat, and garry list.
Traire to Dungangou,
Rebellion will vanish fike Midaustron, mest. What thins the band ? The rope. Of frol and koare. No inuger braze; Begger and slave ? The rope. Then, hemp grow, and hamp twist, &c.

### East Andia Intelligence.

Colmal Stoddart and Captain Coffolly. The last areaunts received from Dr. Wolff are to the 28th of Nov., on which day he less Trebisond for Erezuum. He arrived at Trebizond on the previous day, accom-panied by the Shelk of Bokhara, Hoje Mohammed Shereef, to whom he was introduced by the Reis Effendi, at Constantinople, and by whom he was immediately recog nived as an old arqueintenes, the Sheik had promined to use all his hithuence in obtaining the release of Stoddart and Conolly. On going on board the ateam-boat the Doctor found that Sir Stratford Canning had even paid his passage. One page of the Doctor's journal is taken up with an equincration of acts of kindness of Sir Strattord and Lady Causing, and thingentlemen at sched to Her Majorty's Embany. On hooking about pas-sengars' book for fifth with the they were wanted of his friend Arthur Conolly, written with his own hand in the year 1839. At Trobizond the English Count opened a sub-cription, and 49400 plastres were immediately raised. of which the Russian Consul contributed 1,000, and the French Consul 400 plastres.—A letter has been received from Liout. Vineput Eyre, Bengul Artillery, duted Camp, Kernoul, Nov. 16, which states that the man Barenstein, who said that he had witnessed the execution of Stoddart and Convily, had been proved an impostor. Lieut. Egre further arates that an Afighau had arrived at Hyderabid from Bokhara, who left Stoddart alive and at liberty, he could easily sacupe if he had but the will. The Afginan says, that "Stoddart has accupies shout estuping without an order from the English Covernment, being a man of exceedingly strict motions of duty." Libert, Eyra raises upon this sutaligence, having soon authoritic documents. At Kar-unti 1,200 rapes (120L) were immediately raised for Dr. Wolf's mission.

Secunderabeth Father Mathew's Society. -Tuesday, Sist Office the Sheinty held in second teaperty in their news Temperance field, which was trate-fully fitted up for the occasion by the Teerstallers of the King's Own Regiment, with evergreeus, pointings, motions, &c., and at 7 v.M. ten, coffer, &c. was surved fly on a magnificent scale to appearate of 130 tentotaliers; an other Seignours of Canada East, contributed with Saidwill, mottoes, &c., and at 7 v.M. tea, coffer, &c. was saved up on a magnificent scale to apvared of 150 tectotaliers; an Hincks, and others, somewhat more than the province of the transcattle times. The Latter province applied by the Rev. D. Murphy, and on his left at the for protective interesting in the case was a strong disconnected that the latter into their intrinsic, and, as the case was a strong disconnected of the case o

The Queen, Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal family; air—God save the Queen. 2d. Father Mathew, the great founder of our society; air—Patrick's Day, 3d. The testotallers at Secundersbad; air—British Granadiers. At intervals the health of the president and vice-president was given, which was received with three cheers, the band playing the Spring of Shiller. The mark treat that came from the other series. Isle. The next toast that came from the chair was the health of Lieut, Golonele Beston and Band, the former of the King's Own Regiment and the latter of the Artillery, two excellent supporters of the Society; sir.—Dake of York's March. The health of the Rev. P. Doyle, Roman Catholic Chaplain, Bellary, was given by one of the members, and received with a mound of applause from avery and of the room; the band playing Garry Owen. avary and of the room; the band playing Garry Owen. Several nonge, gives, due, were away in the course of the evening, and at 11 o'clock the party retired to their barracks and homes highly delighted with the prochedings of the evening. Nearly all the Catholica and a great number of the Protestants of the King's Own Regiment are now under Father Mathew's panner.

by a managene, and certainly, most betiliest Staff, rode to the general, and the regiment presented arms. After suadcy mangeners, the regiment was formed into a three-sided agence, and the Officers advanced regiment, in a line to the fourth side. His Excellency, then addressed them in a loud, soldier-like, and manly tone. He alluded to the former services of the regiment, when they saved flavelity, attacked by thousands, for which services they regimed the through of flavernment, and then make a marking and the marking and the staff agents. egived the thanks of Government, and then said semething regerding their services in the Burmese war, touched with regarding their services in the Burmese war, touched with feeling on their, disastrons campaign in Afgianistan, during which, he said, they had much distinguished themselves, and paid a high compliment to Capt. Meiville, the sale survivor of these war. Then tarning the subject from this, over which, he added, he would girdly draw a veil, he alluded to himself, said he always had taken argrest pride and interest in the Bengal Army, and only hoped he one gay would have the honour of leading them against the enemy, edding both to their learnes and his own; he doubted not that these colours he now presented to the leth Rher, would be foremost on the field of slore. to the 54th Reg. would be foremore on the field of glory. I can't remember all his speech, it was very long. A fter he had finished, he dismounted, and presented the colours. with a short speech, to the two Senior Native Officers, which an Officer present (I believe Col. Havelock) translated to them. Mel. Osborn then advanced and delivered his thanks cuem. mrg. croors there advantage and delivered his thanks in a most menty and elequent manner; a short, pithy speach, much to the point, and expressing the joy he and the other Officers of his regiment felt; in having their colours presented to them by so distinguished an Officer as His Excellency, hoped that he would kindly lead them where, mades his second of the second of t under his command, they might fread the paths of glory. The fine old warrior looked much pleased. There was then comb more manusuring, which will exceeded in a most splendid manner, doing more than credit to Major Osbora and his Officers. The Commander-in-Chief ex-presend whoh gratification at the fine Military bearing of

presend man graincason at the una mittary bearing of the regiment.—Madrus Examiner, Nov. 20. The Shekawates Brigade,—It has refly fallen to our lot to record a more gallant and accessful action than that by which Mej. Forster, Commandant of the Shekathat by which Maj. Forster, Commandant of the Sheka-wates Brigade, made himself master, at the thad of three companies and ninety Suware, with four guns of his bri-gade, assisted by six hundred Naghas and two battalions of deppore troops, on the Otheinet, of the strong fort of Khetree, situated on a considerable and steep eminence, theire hundred feet high, occupied by an enemy full three thousand in number. The approach to the fort was by a pass of some difficulty extending to the very consi-derable length of five miles; this pass was strongly occu-pied by the insurgents, who, on the approach of the force, advanced to course them with a hold front. They were advanced to oppose them with a bold front. They were, however, soon driven from the heights which formed the pass, and from every other position they occupied, and forced to take refuge in the town and fort; the former was invested with as little delay as possible. The gons of the fort were immediately opened, and Maj. Forster lost no time in leading his party to a closer attack, which was made with such right good, will, ably supported by the gans of the brigade wherever they goods be brought to hear, that the insurgents very soon begged a trues, and profused to evacuate the fort within six house. This was granted, and during the night most of them dispersed, fearing to and corring the night most of them dispersed, fearing to can the risk of an attack. On the evening of the 7th, Maj. Forster marched into the fort, which was found even of more formidable strength than had at first been supposed. Indeed it once, reseated the langua Ameer Khan at the head of eighty thousand men, and since then all the attempts of the depose Overnment. The loss of

the enemy in the short but decisive action that took amounted to about sixty killed and one hundred and fifty wounded; that of the British detachment to thirty-five men wounded, a few somewhat badly, and likely to die of their wounds. Amongst the slain on the side of the enemy were several Chiefs; and we have great pleasure in recording the individual gallentry of Capt. Forster, who boldly led a party in the last storning of a err ng hill position when seven of the chief leaders were cut down. Maj. Forster must have every reason to be proud of the achiev ment of his men, and speaks well, we hear, of the conduct of the detachment of Joypore troops which had been sent to his assistance. We sincerely con gratulate the gallant Major on the manner in which he has conducted and concluded the whole of these operations with his very small, we might almost say inadequate force, had it not shown itself fully up to its work, and are sure the Government will duly appreciate and reward his services. The rapid manner in which two forts of consequence, and some strong positions have been carried, all defended by hodies of memfar superior in number to those mendling them, and supported by guns, will doubtless have as good effect amongst the turbulent Chiefs of Shekawatee and we trust the brigade which has done such good zervice, will now be enabled to repose on its well-carned

The "Memoria"—A private letter from Bonday, dated Nov. 29, has the following passage in reference to the loss of this vossel:—"The general belief is, that most of the letters might have been preserved, as it is well known that the famil was strewn with torn letters and papers. Now as these letters were secured in fron boxes it is more than probable they were uninjured by salt water, and had any of the seamen or Officers of the vessel been present when they were renovered by the Arabs, many of our epistles might have reached their destination. Fifteen hundred letters have been picked up near the wreck of the Memnon, heades bills of exchange amounting to about 40,000L; these were conveyed by the sloop Ches to Capt. Haines, who no doubt will, if he has not already done so, forward them to their destination. The number of the letters taken from this by the Memnon exceeded 30,000.

Sir II. Pollinger and the America of Science.—From the following letter, addressed to the Educr of the Sun, it will be seen that General Napier's opinion colonides with ones, that the letter published by the Marning Chronicle,

fulschood.
"Guernsey, Jan. 12, 1944."

### HIDDEN THINGS.

Bigund gome are in the sea, And hidden masse in the sire Beauty which we mortule see not, Thrith around as everywhere. inden thoughts, how bright, how many! Break like bubligs in the sun,

Where the stream, unseen of any tinderscath wild flowers doth

lugs, Tron-nics never brought to

Presences never brought to light.
Live and vanish like the gleamings
Of bright metaors in the night.

ship,
Oh, how strong, how pure, how deep! Swell and flow like secret fututator. 6
Where the Wild hirds dream
and sleep. Why are those, if pot to tell us That these proken links and In a chain for ever sparking In eteraty's deep light? Hidden loves and hidden dream Dis, how describes and droary tugs,

Hidden hith and hidden wor

God' if thou hadst never whis-Principle of the leads to Trace i

DAVIS'E IMPRIVED PLEXIBLE CONCAVE HORES BRUSIL.—An Improved New Investigns.—A. Davis, Spenge Merchant and Russ Manufacturer to Hes Minjesty, Prince Albert, and near Politics (A. Family, e., Stand, and as 20, Regent st., Water, from J., 2 though the Richard mentified the Richard mynost, begre acquisited the Nobility and Gentry he has succeeded in making great suprovements in Horse Brusiles. The specialism ments of Davis's improved Horses' Brusiles. The prediction ments of Davis's improved Horses' Brusiles are combined by its fixing itself to every extremo part of the horse throughly searching into all the oscilles, being constructed on scientific principles, quite imported and interdirections, in assumed as the action is temperad by its nown leastfurly, not requiring any pressure, as common brusiles all projects in on the surface of the coat are equally closured, it having been tried on koises of all descriptions, with the minst Hawing been tried on koises of all descriptions, with the minst Horse least of coating properties of this estebrated Horse Least 10 apriled hyspitics, and cargor, grouped in between the upper and lower parts, being equally divined, foreas an observe concavity, so much ficalized, and intherto inchown has observed inventions. Arbiteness and principles in the minst incompact, at a saving of ar least in percent analog in the first parties, the administration of the heat quality, at half the angillors' places; chample horse-clothing of every justices, and every kinds, another horse-clothing of every justices, and every house, then spills, and felius, aftern leathers, and depriva-

regulates for the use of the stables, at wholesale prious. All kinds of brushes, brooms, turnery, coogerage, rope and wood decrmats, usus, black had, acousing paper, and deggs for house-hald use, at Wholesale Prices. Days's a celebrated Tooth-brushes.—A. D. begs to acquaint the Foblity and Gentry, that he has succeeded in discovering a fastering for Treats-hundes, commeted of garden site, and Inda-rubber, by which it is impossible for the hairs ever to come loose in the mouth. For dirability, they will be found to excel any yet offered, and the only kind that can be wafranted from correcting. Persons frequently get had teath and gums from tiese causes, the corresion holes golden to the breath, and cancer to the gums. Also lavested of a new and improved Nail-break, made of unblenched Russia bristies, which do not soften by constant use. Improved Velvet clothes and this-breakes, in grout versety of paterose, at the Wibolesale Prices. The finest I diet and Russery Sponges, at half the Perfumers' prices. A. D. being an extensive importer of fiscoper and Bristler, enables him to offer the above articles at 40 percent, under any House in England. Families in town and country can have a list of his prices by a post-naid application—21, Strand, Observe, no consection with any House putting over their duor, "from 38." Mr. A. Devin's House has two windows at Strand. Observe, no consection with any House putting over their duor, "from 38." Mr. A. Devin's House has two windows at Strand. Observe, no consection with any House has two windows at Strand. Observe, no consection with any House has two windows at Strand. Observe, no consection with any House has two windows at Strands. Observe, no consection with any House has two windows at Strands. Observe, no consection with any House has two windows at Strands. Observe the No. 22, Strand; and at 29, Regent at. requisite for the use of the stables, at wholesale priors. All kinds

Bolian Sea Signale. - Swother method of applying the waves of the sea has been secretly contrived which promises more practical results than the propelling scheme. The object is to make the breakers on a dangerous coast serve as their own warning signals to sailors. The inven-tor proposes to have hollow buoys moored near the dangerous coast or sand-bank, to which buoys-pipes some-what like organ pipes, are to be affixed. Metal-tongues, on the principle of accordings, are to be fitted to the pipes so that where the buoys are toward up and down by the breakers the air may be forced through, and cause them to atter warning sounds, which would become louder and londer as son raged more fercely, and the dauger in-creased. This invention seems capable of many improve-ments and adaptations to varying circumstances. It re-quires no great stretch of facey to conceive that as lighthofises have their distinctive lights, so these tongued-signale-may be made to give forth distinctive sounds, and eguarance or made to give torth naturalive seems, and call aloud, actually in the voice of the storm, the name of the coast or rock to which they are bound. Through darkness, and fog their warning cries would penetrate, guiding the bewildered martiner in his course when beaconlights and land-marks are nariess.

Waves of the Seu applied to Propel Ships.—Numerous

have been the attempts to render the waves of the sea available for propelling machinery. Among other plans, an empty cask, of a raft of timber, floating on the sea has been attached to a long shaft on the shore, and the motion communicated to the shaft has been applied to turn a wheel, in the same manner as the beam of a steam-engine, Little use, however, has hitherto been made of the oscillations of the waves, but there is now a project on the tapis for bringing the nursely waters into subjection, and for making them propel ships instead of tossing them about. It is well known that the motion of the wayer is limited to the surface, and that the water below is trunquil even in the strongest gales. It is proposed, therefore, to have a large hospontal plans suspended from the bostom of the ship, by rods in the centre, to serve as a point d'oppui in the tranquil water. Other rods, fixed at each ends of the plane, are to rise perpendi-cularly on to the deck, and to these rods are to be fixed retchet-arms acting on toothed wheels, so that when the ruds are pulled down the wheels are turned raund. When the head of the ship is lifted by a wave, the ratchet-arm of the rod in the fore part gives the toothed wheel a turn and then the head pitches down and the steam is lifted, the wheel on the after part is turned; thus the ship mov-ing up and down, whilst the plane beneath is atassay, re-sembles the immense bosts of a steem-engine in alternating notion. The motions communicated to the toothed wheels are françaited to puddles or to an Archimedian acrew, and applied to propel the ship. It is grident that in deep water only sould such a plan be practicable; and, though feasible enough theoretically, it is very quantitionable whether the resistance of the submerged plans to the motion of the ship through the water would not equal any propelling power to be gained by its operation.

Fishing for Gold.—A Lieutenant Rammlett, of the Russian Navy, has adopted a plan of fighing for the precious metals at the bottom of the sea, or in may waters where metallic golden fishes ore to be caught. This tackle is where metallic golden fishes are to be caught. This tack is not of a kind recognised by ordinary puscifies, not does the nature of the game render it necessary to penceed no cantiously and cunningly as a deciple of lands Welton would deem essential to success. The rod of the gold-fisher consists of zinc and copper, in the form of a notation bestery: his lines are copper wires covered with silk and varnish; his indicating float is a magnetic needle, and his balts are knobs of metal. Thus equipped, he launches his best are discovered in these facts from the metallicities the metal. boat and throws his lines into the water, permitting the metal knots to drag at the bottom, but taking especial nero that know to area at the soltom, but taking especial core that they are hopt a shortedistance apart by some substance that will not conduct electricity. Thus he is guitance down the attent, wetching attentively his guitance which is to tell when there is a bits; or, in other water when the metal knows come in contact with a next through attence, which completes the circuit of the volume attery

and deflects the magnetic needle. Having found his some he can accertain its size by dragging his lines backwards and forwards, and noticing when the voltage circuit is completed by the contact of the metal, and when it is broken. If the stroum be known to commin gold he may have some confidence that when the diver descends to secure the game, it will prove to be worth the trauble

"Justice to Ireland?" bold Wellington cries.
"You shall have it impaired and tree."
If Give justice to Ireland?" O'Connell replica;
"Arrah! then I'll be benggd if you do."

The death of the Downger Lady Clare, in Belgravesquara, took place under the most awful and distressing circumstances. On Tuesday afternoon, her Ladyship and circumstances. On Tuesday afternoon, her Ladyship and her slaughter, Lady scaled Fitzgibbon, were sitting by five-light, when the latter retired to draw for denier, and was absent about half an hour. Our sturning to the drawing-room her Ladyship found that lights had not been brought: as she sutured, she observed, "Mamma, I have put on your favourite gown," and receiving no answer me?" repeated it, adding, "Mamma, why don't you answer me?" Ales I on approaching the fire-place the aphytony daughter. Alas I on approaching the fire-place the unhappy daughter found her mother extended on the hearth-rug, perfectly lifeless. Mor Ludyship's grist and amazement are inde-scribable,—indeed, the whole family are weighed down by this sad event.—Court Journal.

MORE "NATIONAL" LYRICS. The Frequent gives the subjoined lyric under the head of "Lessons for Repeal Children, No. 2." The Evening Mail more correctly styles these loyal effusious as "The Child's Guide to the Callows:"-

"' Pana, who is the links of Wallington?"

"Ah! well may the blushes of shame, my child, O'ersproad thy young check at his mame, my child, The feliest of all the false tyrants on earth, and foresat in but to the land of his birth, The country that craftled his fame, my child.

The country that crafted his fame, my child.

When hight shome his destiny a star, my child.

And he tode upon Victory's car, my child!

The 'frish,' whose fury fisshed derrest in fight,
Dashod fotward to seatter the foe in their might,
And they hied for his trophies of war, my child.

He indight be the boost of the ago, my child,
list might be the boost of the ago, my child,
but dalkest of all the dark bloss in his shield,

A talkes or dat whe blesse to the he dalkest.

A traiter in detuge, he limps to the field, Foul war with his country to wage, my child.

When fortune deserted the brave, my child, And true greatness should true to have, my entite, And true greatness should true to have, my cidid, One moment of mercy ne'er softened his hate, And the 'bravest'?, 'owar dounted to the felon's vito fate, Whilst the murderer smilett a'er his grave, my child.

But vengennes will yet have its day, my child, and vengennes will yet nets its say, my chin. Fawn flattery now as it may, my chid. His southine of glory shall turn to gloom, And posterity's vote shall dishonour life tomb, When the recreate passes away, my child."

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Jan. 13, at 11, Upper Belgiuse &., the wife of W. Malle, Esq., R.N., of a hangular.—Ma., 13, at Bevorport, the indy of Capt. R. C. Limbs, 75th Rogs., of a seq.,—Jan. 13, at Cardiff, the hely of Capt. Pausingson, 73d Rogs., of a son.—Jap? 17, at hath, the lady of W. Hormen, Esq., R.N., of a son.

HARRIAGES.

Jan 18, at Trinity Church, Mayletone, Richard, cidest don of Richard Janpings, Edg., of Printand-piace, to Advas C. A., inty daughter of Flowers in Insulton, Bast, K.C. Jan 16, at Chessile, Englishment, E. Harnes, Seq., of Traity Cullege, to Casuling, daughter of Cast, Shark, S.C. BEATHS.

BEATHS.

College, to Causaine, dispablies of Cast. Shord, H.N.

BRATHS.

Jan. 13, at Loke, in the spir of White, after a long and palaful illuets, Lieut. J. VI. Phili, R.N., aged 4; ...Jan. 14, at Kongdand, after a few holder diseas. Domainment transact transfer, H.N., in the 7th year of the age...Jun. 15, at Waggerschill, Herks, Lieut. Colonel Bayrong Watte, late of the lopishiting Bragmons.—Rec. 27, at Reston House, Maj. Gen. John Cwallinger, Bragmons.—Rec. 27, at Reston House, Maj. Gen. John Cwalling Bragmons.—Bec. 25, at Reston at Arnus Replanation, Lag., and deligates of the 12 few cuts of Arnus Replanation, Lag., and deligates of the 12 few cuts of Arnus Replanation, Lag., and deligates of the 12 few cuts of Arnus Replanation, Lag., and Geodes, R.R. Shadan, R. & Thomason, Lag., China, W. H. Warding, of H.M.S. Sepsen.

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Bast India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 578.

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MENT in CHEORYMETERS and Wartonen. C. DERN, es. Strand, who substitute the high distinction of receiving the commons reward for the imparticular performance of the inest Chronometer ever enterprises to be injusted by reformance of the free Chronometer ever enterprises to be injusted for injusting public first, begins a respectively granted in 1955, 1969, shall 1942. Silver enterprises are presented in 1955, 1969, shall 1942. Silver the the public first bloom the common the properties in four fishes a first shall be the common that is the sentence of the common the common that is the sentence of the common that is the common that i

### Military Intelligence.

### FROM TUESDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

Ordnance Modical Department—Surgeon Thomas Haswell Quigley, to be Senior Surgeon, v. Simpson, veired; Assist.-Surgeon John Atkins Davis, to be Sårgson, v. Qalgley.

PROM PRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFIGE, Feb. 2.

RI. Reg. of Horse Caratis—Lieut. T. Brunt to be Adjt., v.

Munro, superacied, Cornet J. Brunt, from 3d Light Dragoons
(Riding Master), to be Cornet, without p.

9th Lt. Dragoons—Cornet P. Actachus to be Lieut., by p.,
v. Dixon, who retires; C. E. Law, Gent., to be Cornet, by p., v.

Antrobus.

13th 1+ Presented.

v. Dixon, who retires; C. F. Law, Gent., to be Cornet, by P., v. Antrobus.

13th Lt. Dragoons—Lieut. R. J. Elrington, from 47th Hog., to be Paym., v. Leechtapp. to 9th Lt. Dragoons.
1st or Grengdier Reg. of Poot Guard—J. G. C. Disbrowe, Enq., Page of Honour to Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, to be Ers. and Lieut. without p.
4th Foot.—Lieut. J. Cumming, from 26th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Campbell, who exchanges.
7th—Ens. J. H. F. Stewari, from 24th Foot, to be Lieut./ W. Pakenham. promoted.

dit Font - Licut. J. Cumming, from 26th Foot, to be Licut., v. Campbell, who exchanges.
7th - Ens. J. 11. F. Stewart, from 24th Foot, to be Licut./ \$\footnote{\text{Pip} \text{Pip} \text{Pip} \text{Parentains.} \text{promotest.} \text{listh-Ring. W. H. (if leves to be Licut., without p., v. Simmons. dec.; T. Mostyn, Gent., to her Sins., v. Graves; Assist-Surg. B. Stewart, M.D., from 26 Foot, to be Burg., v. M. Kinlay, dec. 24th-Kins. W. Hartshorn, from Cape Mounted Riffemen, to be Ensign v. Stewart, promoted in 7th Foot.
26th-Licut. W. M. Campbell, from 4th Foot, to be Licut. v. Cumming, who exch.; T. W. Andrews, Gent., to be Ens. v. De Montmurency, promoted in 7th Foot.
36th-Ens. J. T. Bettesworth, to be Licut. by p. v. Higrica, who ret.; W. H. Fortuscun, Gent., to be Ens. by p. v. Bettesworth. 59th-Br.. Licut. Cel. A. H. Trover, from 9th Foot, to be Eilet.. Col. by p. v. Fuller, who retires.
67th-L. Newman, Gent., to be Ens. by p. v. Orlebar, whose Sppointment has been cancelled.
98th-Cupt. T. St. Leger Alcook, to he Maj, by p. v. Trever, premoted in 59th Foot. Licut. H. O. C. Master, in be Capt. by p. v. Alcock; Ens. T. Davis, to be Licut. by p. v. Master; F. T. Patterson, tient., to be Ensign by purchase v. Davis.
1st West India Reg.—To be Licut. by p. v. Master; F. T. Patterson, v. Grant, promoted, Jan. 30; Ens. G. H. Robe, 2001. St. Licut. Col. A. H. Robe, 2001. St. H. Ro

promotent Affred Crocker, Gent., to be Assis. Surg. to the Forces, v. Young, dec.
Royal Change an Lt. Intentry Baffallon of Militia.—Thomas builty Eaq., to be Lieut. Col., v. Morgan, dec., Jan. 27.

OA vis ty.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Col. Hay, we are happy to atate, is recovering from the effects of the unlooky accident, reported in our last.

7th Hussers -- Much excitement has pravailed at Brighton. in consequence of the examination at the Police Court (cargied on with closed doors) of a man named Lynch, a private in the 7th Hussans, charged with being accessary to the murder of Edward limitey, a gamekeeper in the service of Mr. Allcock, of Wilton, Westord, in March, 1839. This proceeding was occasioned by the receipt of a letter from the Hon. Captum Hay, a Wexford magistrate, to the Commanding Officer of the 7th, apprising him that some party who was in custody at Wexford on a charge of being concerned in this murder, had made some statements forplicating Lynch, who, it was understood, had subsequently enlisted into the 7th, in the oring. It was aspertuned at the termination of the investigation that the prisoner admitted he had lived in the meighbourhood at the time of the murder, and that he was present at Hanley's funeral; but he strongly denied any knowledge of the murder. The prisoner will be immediately sent to Ireland for examination.

9th Lancers - Cornet Lord James De Burgh Browns, son of the Marquis of Sligo, has embarked for the East

### ORDNANCE CORPS.

Rl. Artillery-The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Lieut. G. D. Warburton, R.H.A., to be an Aide-do-Camp on his Excellency's Staff.
Rl. Engineers—Four Royal Engineer Officers are at

Cologna attached to the Prussian Engineer department; their names are Capt. Williams, Lioutenants Symonds, Robertson, and fanshawe. They have been very landly treated by the Prussian Engineer and other Military Authorities, and have succeeded in making thouselves universally established and respected.

### INFANTRY.

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Bth-On Monday last, in consequence of a threat from the colliers in the heighbourhood to force those at Hawarden to trike for an advance of wages, Lieut.-Col. Michael and the effective men of this reg. at Chester, marched in support of the civil power, but returned on

the night of the 30th, having prevented the intended breach of the peace. Likett, Crowder and a small detachment has proceeded to Mold, at the solicitation of the thingistrates, and Likett, Unichester to side of the smaller villages in its vicinity. Captain Reed's co., from Stockport, arrived in Chester on the morning of the Blat uit., to supply the place of the men detached into Flintshife.

20th Depot — Lieut. Garstin, Euss, Beere, Anstey, Beatty, and Dowling, and 135 r. and f., from the Isle of Wight, are under orders to join the service companies.

27th Depot—Lieut, Johnstone has resigned the recruit-

ing service, at Omegh.

30th-The following Address was presented to this

30th—The following Address was presented to this gallant vorps, previous to its leaving New Brunswick:

"To Lieut.-Col. Orthond, Qummanding H.M." 30th Foot.

"Sin.—We, the Sinyer, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in Consinen Council convened, have learned with regret that the gallant reg. under your command is about to embagk for Great Bridgin. Frompt as every Officer, Non-sequential lead of the South has been to render institution of the disease on all occasions or first, attacty as has been the character of the South has been to render institution of the Great South of the South has been to depart without tendering for such but linear uniform a his beek, the urbanity of its Officers, We Simnot allow the regiment to depart without tendering for such but linear thanks, and expressing hopes that their passage stay be appearly and pleasant. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonality, pray you, Sir, to convey to Lieux.-Col. Stade also their thanks for his services while here stationed with the regiment. "It. Donalpoon, Mayor."

31st—We have great pleasure in contradicting the report of the death of Colonel Churchill, C.B., Maj.-General in India. A Figle-Officer informs us, that he has received a letter from the Colonel, dated Nov. 19, the

General in India. A Fight-Officer informs us, that he has received a letter from the Colonel, dated Nov. 19, the last day for the dispatch of litters from the part of India in which he was stationed. The report originated with a contemporary, but we did not give it insertion intil we had met with it in several papers, and, therefrom, supposed it was entitled to credit.

38th—Lieut.-Col. Mr John Campbell, and Capt. Woodshouse, are reported at about to retire. The latter is an old Peninsular Officer, and has been 35 years in the Service.—The 38th expans to move from Gibraltar to Canada.

44th,—Third letter

44th,-Third letter

To the Editor of the Navel and Military Gazette.

Sir From the tenor of the letters which appeared in your Gascie of the 13th instant, and of the authorities they quote, it appears that, in the opinion of the authors of those letters, it is the duty of Col. Shelton to permit of those letters, it is the duty of Col. Shelton to permit himself and H. M.'s 44th regiment to be scandalleed and calumniated, and on no account to question the truth of the statements, or to express his opinion either of the conduct of his own regiment, or of the troops to which the calumniators belonged. Not a word must be said censuring the Sepoy troops by any one; this is so delicate and dangerous a sabject to handle, or even to hint at sthat any Queen's Officer, however much he may have been written down in the must unquelified and area differential language, is forecoth to be tried by a Could Martial, if he ever dures, upon a very proper occasion, and in a pertinent manner, to vindicate his own corps, or state one single fact, out of a hundred which might have been given, tending greatly to the immortal honour of his own well-abused regiment, but certainly not to the honour of those who have pretended to give a faithful, impartial account of the

campaign.
Whether Col. Shelton's silence has been influenced by any attent feeling, or any other of probably a more delicate and rational nature, it is not in my power to state; but if the assailants against his rogument and himself desired his silence, they have assuredly had it to their heart's con-tent; for, until the late occasion, he appears to have held s contemptuous silence, and neither abusive letters, with which a portion of the press of India amound their readers, northe books miblished in England, have ever drawn from northe books published in Engiand, have over drawn from him one word of public notice that I have over highest of. As an individual, I beg to assure you that I have ever highest of dearly connected with the Company's as well as the duern's Service, and hold the one is at high extination as the ether; but I cannot, as an important idealcon, avoid feeling that no sooner is a Queen's regiment called into active service, in the field in India, but it becomes the subject of attack in the Indian press, appropriately under the influence of, and deriving its inhomation from the Company's Officers. This should not be said no man who loves his country will recovered it.

who loves his country will encourage it.

Your convergement "A," as well in """ "seeing,"
makes use of most threatening and substituting languinge
foughts purposes of fair discussion; and it has seemed
to teach the links of Wellington wher he country such to depresent to the sentiments he has expressed at the presentation of the colors, and to couradiet Col. Sherton in his tion of the colors, and to contradict Col. Shelten in his assertions regarding the conduct of the regimble. I conclude both your correspondents must be knowned corporate who, in disguise, accompanied the troops in the Affghan temperature, and know all injusted in the Affghan temperature, and know all injusted it makes better than Col. Shelton dows, or the two great Military authorities I have referred to, who have probably mathematical into the truth, and will not be led away by probably into the truth, and will not be led away by probably into

First, we have " General, A.," who writes some non First, we have "General A.," who writes some noncense about Col. Shelton making an apology for the foul appersion he has dared to cast upon the Sepoys. The words dibibilit having reference to an individual are somewhat personal. If they are foul aspersions, they are, I conclude, false statements, and have been very properly described; but this no one can for a moment believe; and if they are true, pray what is the position of "A.," who ventures to call them foul aspersions? or what confidence is to be placed in any of his dominuminations? In effect, "A." does, in a subsequent part of his letter, admit the truth of what be has, in the commencement of it, called a feel aspection; for he writes regarding the expression what the Senova for he writes regarding the expression when the Sepoys deserted us, "This alledes to the retreat after all the mischief had been done, and when the gillant Colonel, and he a party to the objection, had deserted Shah Soc-jah." The fact of the tention is here udmitted ; and I jah." The fact of the mention is now wanted fact he sak then, how can the mention of an admitted fact he camplained of as a foul aspersion? But says #A." "It was after all the mischief had been done." This isidness too to think "A." could not have been there, or he must have been one of the early hostages, or he would have known that a great deal of missiled was done after the period alluded to, for many a galitist fellow of H.M.'s 44th Regiment after this fell in delibbe of their colours. He might, with greater propriety, have said that all the mischief had been done before Col. Shelton joined the force in Cantonments, as shown by my second letter in your Gazette. But "A.," like all Col. Shelton's assailants who have yet appeared in print, practice in the safe and cautious school general assertion, and falls to fix the period at which all the mischief was dotte. As to the describe of Shah Scolub, and such a charge being made as a prominent feature against Col. Shelton, it is so absurd as to be scarcely worthy a denial.

The desertion of Shah Soojah, and the desertion from the colours, are two very different matters; but I deny that he, or any of the force, did desert Shah Soojah. Shah Soojah might have accompanied the force in the ratrest; and if he did not choose to do so, be deserted the retreat; and it he did not encose to do so, he deserted the force, and not the force him. Had the poor man accompanied the force on the retreat, he would have found himself indeed deserted by all but II.M.'s 44th Reg., the gallant 5th Cavalry, the Artillery-men, and a few Officers of conspicuous bravery. If "A." will take the trouble to quote the date of the Naval and Military Gazztie he refers to, as containing the Memorandum in General Bi-phinstone's hand-writing, I will refer to it, if Colonel Shelton does not comply with his request, which, judging from the past, is not very likely. I maintain that Colonel Shelton is quite right; neither himself, nor the 44th, nor any Officer, nor soldier belonging to it, over surrendered to the enemy, or ever for a moment thought of doing so, atther as prisoners or hostages. The Rag. to a wan died with arms in their hands, and undauntedly disputed every inch of ground with the enemy. This does not look like surrender to Akbar Khan. It is asked by "A." why did he (Colonel Shelton) not second General Eiphinetone in times of difficulty and danger? to which I answere that Colonel Shelton did all that any man could have done inder the same circumstances, and to use, therefore, " A.'s" own words, it is a foul expersion on Colonel Shatton to apply any such a gharge sgainst him. The highly com-plimentary remarks anuexed to the sentence in his; Court plimentary remarks asserted to the sentence in his court Martial, and his present position as Culonel of his Reg. is a sufficient session. And is General Elphinstone's order books found at Landid, he, under date of 24th Nov., 1841, status, 4 The Maj. General begs Brigadier Shelton will accept his most cordislathanks for his able conduct and exercions perfectory, as well as upon former occasions, and day the seasonstition assistance he has invertibly reand for the unresulting agistance he has invertably re-ceived from blin during the inte trying circumstances. It is plaused a loss of time thus to snawer in detail is string of such unfair disingentums questions, tending to make a faire trapression on the mind tif any casual reader. You will not fail as both intuition by a clique of the Company's Offi-cers. He said act estimates it. The provention is all cers. He shid not constitue it. The prevention is all on their part, and the retreat heiring both referred to both by Sir Herotiles and Lady Peksaham at the ceremony to which "A." alludes, Colonel Shelton merely stated a simple fact to show how little the 44th Reg. deserved consure from any Officer who was in that retreat; and that any such Officer, with the least pretensions in graticule, while feature. served consure from any Officer who was in that retreat; and that any such Officer, with the least protections to graticule, uranly feeling, or illiparticity, should have passed ove he had principled to the appetites of a hungity public, by discensing, with so much enginees and meartlessness, the groundless attacks tipon the muserty of as brave a act of man as ever full in defence of H.M.'s colours, under objectablesses of difficulty, horror, and privation, which are unprecedented in the armsite of Web. I have the bosour to the Sir, your very homale intrinst. Maintenant files. The Armys. Affecting the second of the letter of "Justices" and the letter of "Justices" arrived at the letter of "Justices".

Officiar 19th Jan., after the extraordinary pilled panears d de days from Cork.

46th Depot companies umbarked at Cork on board the teather Alban on Stat January for Portamouth. 46th Depot...Br. Edg. Martin, Lieut. Young, and Ens.

Lyons, with 60 r. and f., have marched from Boyle to Stigo. Br. Marin has been 40 years in the Service, and we indiron "Hart's Army List" their prior to entering the regular Army, he served nearly two years in the Northighton Resident. requiar Army, as served nearly two years in the Notthightan Penjibles; subsequently, he served sight judgs in the felj in Saily; the campaign of 1807 in Egypt; taking of Genomic 1814; two campaigns in the United States of North America, including the triving of Castine and its dependencies on the river Posisioner.

To embark at Gibralter ou 24th Jan., on bodes

the Apollo, for North America.

Rl. Marines—Soc. Lieut. Usher has six weeks leave RI. Marines—see. Laux. Usuar nus aix. week? lave, after which he joins thin Comperdison, 104.—Liout. Cdl. Swale has been sent to Plymouth Division, to assist in the Field-Officer's duty. The detachments at Haver-fordwest, Fishguard, and Narbeth have not yet been balled; but as Rebecca and her children have beome more peaceable, it is expected their services will tome more peaceable, it is expected their services will be shortly dispensed with. Major Whytoch's party will probably go to Ireland; Captain Dawse's will certainly return to Pembroke, where their services are greatly wanted. The Victoria Barracks will be ready for occupation early in the ensuing autumn. We with pleasure publish the following address and

reply I-

"To Captain Buchanan, the Offiner in Command of the Detuch-ment of Her Majory's Royal Marines on duty at Deptord, on Thursday, the 11th of January, 1814. Sit, "We, the indering and View, Rector, Churchwardens, and inhabituals of the particles of R. Nicholas and Rt. Paul, Deptord, Rent, desire to express our smeere thanks for the prompt and effective endertance rep-

of St. Nicholas and St. Paul, Depitord, Rent, desiré te expressour sincere thanks for the prompt and effective assistance reserves assistance reserves an experience of the fire prompt and effective assistance reserves and men under your command, at the signal and the officers and men under your command, at the signal and the fire which occurred in High-arrest, Depiters, on the 11th mat, and our admiration of the fifteepidity and nederly and additivition confusion was arrested, and the two indictions were convinced a very great loss of praperty, if more disfinition was a contracted and the words of your communicate to those of your will acquee for yournels, but however a comment of communicate to those of your corps to much meeting, this varies of our feelings of gratitude towards you and them. We remain, &c."

"Royal Marine Barracke, Depitord. Gentlemen, —I have the honour to arknowledge the receipt of a document bearing your signalures, together with many others of the respectable inhabitants of Deptord, expressing their gratitude to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and privates, under my orders, in remember and any opping the fire which broke out on the storage of the 1th inst., in High-arract, Depitors." I have to request you will be pleased to convey to them the high gratification I fiel that the detection of convey to them the high gratification I fool that the detection of the property was threatened with destruction, "Trans' flags with aways meet their approbation under samplar and any other circumstances. I have, etc.

"To the Vicar, Rector, and Churchwardene of st. Fault's and St. Nicholas."

53d-fld.-qrs. are expected to move to Dublin in the

59th See With Depote

Glat-The Grenadies company under Capt, Campbell, marched from Limerick on Monday for Klilaloe, to be here stationed. Lieut. Brickdale and Ens. Wickham recompanied the detachment. Private M'Kensie who lost two fingers of his left hand at Newcastie, whilst angaged with his comrades at ball practice firing, by a shot

March 31.

82d Depot-Capt. Talian's co., from Clare Carlle, has replaced Capt. Eccles' co. in Engis, which latter has joined hd-qrs.

95th Depot-This crack depot loses the services of its much-estremed Major, Bt. Lieut. Col. Trevor, who has we are happy to find, been specially selected for the point mand of the 59th, in succession to Lieut. Col. Fuller.

Lieut. Col. Trever served in Germany and Holland in 1913 and 14, including both situets on Manness, speculous in front of Astwerp, and the starming of Bergan, ap-Room. Served and the companys of 1848, including the action at Guara Bress, retreat of the 17th June, battle of Waterion, udvance to and capture of Paris.—Harf's Army List.

opture of rara.—Herr's Army List.

199th.—The Gilmore trensport from Bagland had
rived at Van Diemen's Land in September just, with
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Desperd and Haughters, Ens.
Wright, and 50 r. and do, in charge of 250 convicts.
Licat. and Adj. Desting, Quester-Master Macdonald, and
family, with 50 r. and do, had arrived out in the Creeny,
with the new Gevernor, Bir E. Wilson.

To the Editor of the Navat and Military Canadia. at India Regiments.—Bir.—Tour porture To the Editor of the Navat and Miditary Canadia.

West India Regiments.—Reg. Kour correspondent "Zara," whose letter appeared in your less week's Gassets, I pleasure has never had the planejers of herving on the West Coast of Africa, otherwise he would not, I think, be so loud in his outary about the intransiti schoolitare arising from the late rotation system considered for the Tribing from the late rotation system considered for the West India Regiments, or he may possible the important plane, of some such structure, quantum and the constant plane.

and would, therefore, prefer adding the recessibility and of an Affidia Colonial Corps. I should be born to think this bay our who him made himself sequenced with this that any our who has made himself expected with this new arrangement, has willingly last eight of the main principle upon which it was head, "estimous humanity." The plan was, I believe, auggested by the present Secretary of lithite for the Colonies, and I would venture to affirm that his name will not readily be forgotten by those having relativity or friends, who, from want of a little interest, were doesned, but for this giow system, to unlimited Service on the West Coast of Africa. I say, on the saver of common buttenity, was their to other readily. the score of common humanity, was there no other rea-son, some such plan has been long called for. Refer to the martiality in the Colony of Sierra Leono alone, for the last ten or fifthen years, and let me selt, was it reasonable to expect Officers willingly to attach the haddown to a regi-theme persentently stationed at such a place, or to be deduced, as your orizonpundent suggests, to a Service of even five years? I know your opinion, fir, full wall, from the many feeling remarks upon the subject which have appeared in your valuable Gassette, and I will give you the opinion of one of the most intelligent Medical Officer in the British Army, who as Principal Redical Officer in the West Gasset of Africe, with an unequalied African Service, but more experience of the effect that the score of common humanity, was there no other rea-African Service, but more experience of the effect that court has upon the European constitution than any other mun living;—it was with reference to a War Office Circular man living,—it was with reference to a War Office Circular which appeared some years leaft, granting leave of absence for Officer to return to Europe, tree of expense to them selvist, after having completed fire years' epishmulve forvied in Africa, and to the effect, that this same act of liberality might as well have been infe slowe, as there was no chance of any one ever availing himself of it,—that there have been Officers who with the most scrupulous care of, and estention to, their lieskib, able to weather they years' survice I will not dony; but such instances are few and far between, and when sempared to the numbers ave years saysice I will not dony; but such instances are few and far between, and when sempared to the numbers that have fallen victims to that pestilential coast, with others whose constitutions have been ruined by African Service, they are as about one to a hindired. The grave-yards on the Coast of Africa coutain the remains of many a gailant fallow, who, unable to make set an existance on histograph, has been demand ables to make set an existance on helf-pay, has been forced elither to assept the full-pay of the African Corps or a commuted allowance for his commission; and this plan was notually necessary in order to get Officers to serve in Africa. Many are the tours of the widow and fatheriess children that would have been spared, if an arrangement such as we have been referring to had been framed a few years back; and, instead of the Army generally turning up their some at the African Corps, and looking at the Officers on uponing it as some-Corps, Corps, and looking at the Officers osupposing it as some-what beneath them, there would have been that feeling of equality exicting, so desirable usings all branches of the Service, and which the recent retailor system has leaded so much to establish. Something remains yet to be said in reply to other purts of the letter referred to, more par-ticularly as regards the improvement in the silicitons of the force in Africa from the new plant and I sain historm your correspondent "Zara," who thinks it inexpedient that a detachment which he has, referred to, in the West Indian, should be under the command of a Captain, inalises equalled, if not exceeded, in numbers in Africa, and under the command of a Subaltern of not three years standing. the command of a Subsitern of not three years' standing, with an Busing just appointed, to carry on the duties; and it has frequently occurredictat the hand-quarters of the African Corps has been under the command, of a bubsitern, with two of three Officers effective for duty. The redution system, from requiring Officers to remain only twelve mentiles, will insure a proper number for each company being present.

Assistantus.

Jumpary 25.

The Army in Ireland consists of 7 regs. of Cavalry, 17

The Army in Ireland consists of 7 regs. of Cavalry, 17 regs. of Infantry, 15 Infantry dupots, 9 complinies of Ed. Marines, 1 troop of Ed. Horse Artillery, and détachments of El. Artil., forwing my effective strength of 25,000 men. Fromertion yank the Ranks.—Sixtees Non-commissioned Officers were presented to commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry last year.

Major Hatherford empired the Army in 1868, and was placed an hiddening in 1868. He served in the Peninsula, and was present at the despice of Cadis in the series of Salvagal; the build of Function D'Onor; first diags of Salvagal; the build of Function D'Onor; first diags of Salvagal, and halden of Nivelle, Orthes, and Taulouse. He subsequently served in the war in America.

He subsequently served in the war in America, his person with Chine, he's had not be supplied to the war in America. Whi Chine, he's lead that, he is had not be supplied in the supplied of t

periods they may have been accesses to the cases to which the list is days.

"Longitudinative with his beauth for any such cases to which the Cellabor high substitute to be dispersed beyond the period specified to the contract of the period operated to, on the supress condition that the contract that the contract that he will chance when two companion of more they be the contract that the heavy to the contract the periods of the periods of the contract that the heavy have the contract the periods of the periods of the contract the periods of the peri

Y. New

PROPERTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c., DURING JANUARY.

Army—Chyb. T. Hamilton, dat Foat, Major, July 22, 1680; Cage. Ambin, 1st F., Maj., Jen. 16, 2607; Cage. Radi, May 28, 1641; E. Maj., Jen. 16, 2607; Cage. R. Williams, 1842; E. Maj., Maj. 1943; E. Maj., Maj. 1944; E. Maj. Maj. 1944; Cage. Colonel, Moy. 29, 1943; Cage. V. Colonel, Moy. 29, 1943; Cage. V. P. Miping So., 1844; Cage. Maj. Maj. Jen. 20, 1846.

188 Maj. Gala.—Hugh Williams Manalgement, 2047; and Muh. Lient: Sy B. V. Vice, Draming. Tolkend, 19th do. 188 Mr. Gala.—L. Col. Standard, 19th do.

Cloud by S. v. Vien. Dramina.
Ref. restred, 19th do.
18t Sr. Gyle.—Lt., Col. Stanley Gyle.—Lt., Col. Stanley Gyle.—Lt., Col. Stanley Gyle.—Lt., Col. Stanley Gyle.—Visit. Livet.—Vol. v.
Bis.Col. Stanley C. Gyle.—Lt., do.; Win.
Ref. Stan. Gyle. Cor., do.; Win.
Ref. Syle. Cor., do.; Livet.
Ref. Syle. Stan. St. Licket.
Richert. Bon. 34th do.
6th. Dr. Get. —Lt., Licket.
Ref. by s. v. South ser., Bon.
Ref. by s. v. South ser., licket.
Ref. Syle. Ed. Weller, Licet.
Ref. Syle. St. Ref. Licket.
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v. Lord Eiphinstone, rat., ito. 8th — Assist. Surg. Flames!, from Staff, Assist., warg. v. Tice, Staff, Dec. 29, 1223.

a t. Lord Elphinstone, ser., sp.

6th - Assist. Surg. Flamed!

from Staff, Assist. Nurg. v. Tice.

8thiff, Dec. 19, 1843.

10h - Major v. Wetenhait,

#Ran. do.; Cipt. Frames, Major by p. v. Wingfields, 1ct., do.;

#Ridger v. Wetenhait,

#Ran. do.; Cipt. Frames, Major by p. v. Wingfields, 1ct., do.;

#Ridger v. Wetenhait,

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#Ridger v. Wetenhait, M.D.,

#Ran. do.; Liebt., do.; Edwin p.

#Ran. v. Portal, canc., hit do.;

#Ridger v. Mercon, prom., 19th do.;

#Ridger v. Mercon, prom., 19th do.;

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Ems. Telbot, Liont., do., Wil-liam Warry, Emr., do. dath—Charles Ruberts, Enc. V. Woodward, doed, do. 4,190—Enc. Rawlins, Liont. by p. o. Madden, get., Dec. 19, 1513 Jaties Edmilla Goodwyn,

1843 Julius Edmill's Goodwyn, Ens. Jan. 5, 1846, 424 - Lieut. Com. Hir John Mandonald, E.O.S., from Syth F., Col. V. Con. Sir Gan, Marr-rny, (I-C.H., appointed this let F., Lith do. 4th.—Cart. Paleston, from 75th F., Capt. v. Molian, aguin, 19th do.

7stb R.; Capt. v. Molion, sgun., 19th do. 4stb.-Capt. Munitrie, from 7stb P.; Capt. v. Simoon, exch., o Rec. 59, 1943. 4dth-Capt. Labbjan M. Pher-ton, from Duat., Capt. v. Rich-metaco. Ann., do.

auri-scrie. Leerigen H Ther-sem, from Unat. Capt. v. Rice-sem, from Unat. Capt. v. Rice-settis—Ramanna Parke John-on, Ens. v. Bitt, Ayth E., Jan. 16, 1846.
Asth-Liest.-Sieft. Sir John Gardiner, R.C.B., from Sic. V., Col. s. Sir ii nahon Lawe, R.C.B., drami, moth do., Sail-Liest. and Adj. Brown-leys, Capt., by p. v. Jarva, Chr., 189h do., Mns. Carrain, Licit., 180h do., Mns. Carrain, Licit., 180h do., Mns. Carrain, Licit., 180, Payn, Leenh, do., Mns. Payn, Leenh, do., Licit., Ros. Payn, Leenh, do., Ext., Stin do., Kns. Payn, Leenh, do., Ext., Licht. v. L., Licht. v. Leenh, do., Arthur Cash., 18th do., Mns. Crant, from John 18th do., Mns. Crant, from John

Syth-skus. Pitt, from 44th F., Liestt, V. Lasstand, Smith cash., 19th do., 18m, Grant, from 74th F., Liestt, V. Kingarrick, cash., 19th do., 18th Sangarrick, cash., 19th do., 19th Sangarrick, 19

do., Lieut. Amos, from Pitt Ir., Lieut. V. Paci, evo., Jan. 19, 183d.

7ath.—Ungt. Sinecon, from 48th
P., Capt. F. Monitris, exc. Des.,
20, 1843, Capt. Mollan, from
44th F., Sapt. V. Fuleston, 6xc.,
Ján. 12, 1844.

78th.—John W. m. Preston, 6xc.,
Ján. 12, 1844.

78th.—John W. m. Preston, 6xc.,
77th.—Lieut. V. Herbert, From 18th
F., Lieut. V. Herbert, Prom.
21b do.
77th.—Lieut. Lamiert, Capt. V.
R., M.J. Henrians, res. Felipay, Dec. 29, 1843, 28th Rew.
2001, Lieut., 4n., Ven. Thienan
Henderson Maniena, Bin., do.,
Anuer. Surg. M. Kingson, 100m
26, 1444. 36, 1414. Both - Lleut, Gen, Sir M. C.

noth: Lieut, Geth. Sir M. C. O'Loundi, K.C.H., from Siek F., Coll. v. Sir John Taylor, K.C.H., dend, 18th do. Sir L. S., Gend, 18th do. Sir L. S., Beckely, K.C.S., Gol. v. Land. Gen. Sir M. C. O'Connell, apprinted Crd. of 19th F., do. halk.—Eus. Capann, Lieut. v. swayne, asperanden, Doc. 39.

D.v. Bt. Maj. Dundaa, ret., 18th do., 7 Rab. Masey, Liest., do., 10th. Win. Muart KROX, Ens., 19th do., 20th Masey, Liest., do., 20th Masey, Liest., do., 20th Masey, Liest., do., 20th Masey, Liest., do., 20th Masey, Capt. D. Herbert, from Unatt., Capt. v. Ormsby, exc., Doc., 20, 1843.

Doc., 20, 1843.

Doc., 20, 1843.

Syd.—George Agar Thompson, Knu. by p. v. Campball, 72d F., Jan. 3, 1844.

Jan. 3, 1844.

Jan. 3, 1844.

Jan. 3, 1844.

Jan. 1, 1844.

J

MAJOR RUTHERFORD.—On Tuesday evening a jury of 17 gentlemen were impanelled before Mr. Higgs, Deputy Coroner for Westminster, at the Keathers, Dukaste, St. James's square, to inquire into the death of Maj. William Henry Rutherford, late of Her Majesty's 88th Regiment (Unattached), who died on Monday afternoon under the following circumstances:—Thomas Hodges, hall-porter at the Army and Navy Club, said the deceased was a member of the club, and came there about one o'clock on Monday, saying to witness that he expected a gentleman to come to see him about half-past two o'clock, and directing that he should be shown up stairs. The gentlemen came at the time appointed, when deceased could not be found in any part of the house. Search was in consequence made, and he was at length discovered in one of the closets, which had been fastened on the isside and burst open. When discovered he was in a stooping position, kneeling on one kneet and quits dead. Mr. William Parry, Surgeon 4th Foot, said he was called from the reading-room of the dub to attend deceased. He found him quite dead, and the extremities cold and rigid. no doubt that death resulted from the bursting of a blood-vessel near the beart. Dr. George Shaw Rutherford, of Devoushire-st., said deceased was his cousin. He had called on witness on Saturday last, and complained of uncasiness in his chest. Witness suggested that heshould luse a little blood, but the decreed objected, and having prescribed a little medicine for him, it was arranged the witness should call at the club yesterday afternoon and witness should call at the club yesterday afternoon and bleed deceased if necessary. Witness called as the first witness described, and after waiting nearly an hour was present when his body was discovered in the closet. Witness found in one of deceased's pockets a small phial with a cgrk in it and quite smpty. Witness did not remove the cork, but took it to Mr. Taylor's, the chemist, in Pall Mall, who carefully examined it, and pronounced it as his addition that to him and australized are increding this interest. ofinion that if had not contained any ingredient injurious to life. The deceased was about 58 years of age, and witness had no doubt that his death arose from the rupture of a blood-vessel near one of the vital organs, most proof the deceased, were present.

HAND GRENADES.—We have seen and examined a | may be inspected at our office.

bably the heart. This cloud the evidence, and the Jury supressing themselves satisfied, returned a vardict of "Died by the visitation of God." The indust-room was crewded, and several Naval and Military Officers, friends of the figuresed, were present:

| Died by the visitation of God." The indust-room was crewded, and several Naval and Military Officers, friends of the figuresed, were present:

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—Consecrate to this Day.

[This Document (which is different, in material respects, from all others) is prepared exclusively for the "Name! & Milliony Gasette."

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### Mabal Entelligence.

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Asynimmeters.

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Lieutenants—T. Gresbam (1996), to Permissalis (F. E. Porbes (1838), to Children (J. E. Gresbyr (1838), to .m. Prag. Lieutenant to the Commander in the More; John Burrough (1871), to Terrigis. Children.

Mates—W. A. E. Lee (1996), to Escalled. The following are to join the Naval College lings Escalled. The following are to join the Naval College lings Escalled. The following are to join the Naval College lings Escalled. The following are to flow the Naval College lings Escalled. The following are to Record Haster—W. Escalled Escale (1839), Secured Mater —W. Pellow, to Figure, v. Main, removed to Royal steam-yacht.

Mayal Emiste—J. F. Lloyd, to Alben,
Assistant-Eurgeon—L. C. Urguhart (1839), from Compardown, to Encourage The Roy. G. Richingto (1838), to Phiory.

Ehverness-yard.
Chaplein—The Kev. G. Richineta (1618), to Victory.
Raval Instructor—P. Robertson (1618), (elidit.), in Escalisat,
Paymaster and Purser—John M. Artine (th. (1802), to Tevistic,
and Storekeeper at Association.
Clorits—T. Messum, to Institute J. D. Jardine, to Communication
Crouch and A. Price, to be the control of Communication of Chief at the Nore.

Doctri-and the Communication of Communication of Communication of Chief at the Nore.

¶ On passage home.

R.C., v. Liout. Charles Henry Beker, R.N., removed to Fulren steamer, v. Liout. William Crispin, promoted; Liout. Charles Douglas O'Brien, to be Lioutenast of a station.

Removals—Commander Douglas Curry, frontNewcastle, Castlewellan, to Ryde district, v. Commander Robert Kerr, to Weymouth, v. Commander Douglas, primoted; Lient. Hen. Crocker, B.N., from the Saudirerk, R.C., to Prince dibert, v. Liout. Philip Nind, primoted; Bleut. Samwell, from Gorran Haven, to Mevagissey, v. Liout. J. Riddle, R.N.; Lieut. Charles Goldsmith. R.N., from the Dolphin, R.C., to Shamrack, R.C., v. Lieut. Crocker, Liout. Thomas Edward James, R.N., from Happisbargh, to Lyme Cubb, v. Liout. C. R. Johnson, resigned.

### GENERAL POST-OFFICE, PERSUARY S.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, PERSUARY 3.

The mails for Maits, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, India, for., vis Stockhampton, were despetished from the General Post-Office, the Helpe. The next mails, &c., for India, vis Marseilles, will be despetched on Monday next. Sth Feb. The Jeris takes out the Indian mail of 1st Feb., A mail for Sydney, New South Weles, was trade up 1sit Jan., and all letters and newspapers addressed "By private chip." The rates of such mail, solves addressed "By private chip." The rates of such mail, solves addressed "By private chip." The rates of such fine the South Weles by this conveyance are 1s. for a letter not exceeding the General Comments of the South Mails of t

STATIONS OF H.M.'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION. With the Years when Built, and the Dales of Commission of the Officers in commund. Corrected to this Day, and Preparal Engineinsin for this Paper.

BARTHAN, D. (1982), A. BERT, C. M. P., GERVEN, LEAD), Modificary, BRACON, G. M. (1981), Chem. E. Ped. (1984), Chem. B. Mudge (1818), Movel BRACE, Chem. C. (1982), Loud. L. (1982), Modification, C. (1982), Cont. Mod. Rev. (1982), Lieut. Com. C. B. Vale (1982), East Indice. Carrown, 120 (1983), Modification, C. B. Vale (1982), East Indice. Carrown, 120 (1983), Modification, C. (1983), Modification, Modification, 120 (1983), Modification, C. (19

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Naurita, 10 (1838), Matt.-Com. T. M. Smithen (1838), Porten.

Talboy, 3D (1824), Capl. Mil'l. Thompson (1837), South America. Tagmanes, 25. (1836), Capt. 11. T. Auslin, C.D. (1839), (Sec.), Iveling.
Thermal and the control of the con

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. I. — (From our corn Correspond-ing).—There is not a single visual fitting in the Port. The Firefrand, Megicianne, and Lily, are preparing for spramission, and in the bands of the artificers. Satellite athianission, and in the hands of the artificers. Satellite palied on Saturday for the Branits, taking out deepatches and supernumeraries for the ships on the station. Curlos certived on Sanday from His, but without any news. The let to be paid off in this Harbour, and will be really to death on Saturday; she has been apwards of four years in commission. A Court-Marthal will he hald next week, on board the flag-ship, on Lieut Dyke, late of Isla, on charges preferred by Capt. Lee, R. M., velating to some occurrences at the island of Asconsion. Reary Admiral Parkey, C.R., to be President. Victoria and Alfary yiels will be in dock for a month or two, to have the alterations made in her boilers. Neptune will be really out to be brought forward, and so soon as her docks and line is to be brought forward, and so soon as her docks and line is to be brought forward, and so soon as her docks and line is to be brought forward, and so soon as her docks and line is to be brought forward, and so soon as her docks and line is to be brought forward, and so soon as her docks and line is the general epinion is, that and laid, she will be masted; the general spinion is, that St. Finoens will be the next sing-ship in the Meditoria. Hence will be the next sing-ship in the Meditoria. Report trainport is in the Harbour, taking in storas for the Eastern dockyards. A spacious bout-house is in months of evention on the site of the old must-house adjoining the Architectural Culiege; the pond is to be oferrowing and mode deeper, and a tunnel cut under the right to Ship the boats through. Exceptors are clearing tout the mid, he, by contract, and are allowed one mouth to perform the work. Ships in Post-St. Fineent, Victory, Exceptor, Post-of, Victoria and Albert yants. Curter, Fineent, Fig. 1.—(Free our con Carrespondent,) Institute Arrived Pendops atoms-frigate Capt. V. Jones, heavy action, and came into Harbour the 31st, to have some states and a made good which she scattaingle during her late wrote. Arrived the Turioise tender, from Liveryool, heavy overhauled the moorings of the Languette's at that

Interpretate. Arrised the Torioles tender, from Livergool, hashing overhoused the moorings of the Langerstie's at that gone, 28th.—The Volage, 26, Capt. Six William Dickson, moned from the Herbour into the Sound; her cree were paid water on the Sist. The following Officers will substitute in her for a passage to Cork, where they will be brandferred to Irie, 25, Capt. G. B. Mundy, for convey-ance to Coina, viz.—Libuts. Alex. Anderson and J. S. Engineers, Mr. Waske and son, for Cornwallie , Engineers : Mr. Weeks and Miss. Pege, for Cerawalle : Engineers: Mr. Weeks and Mr. Mr. Pege, for Driver; Mr. Dutt, for Vixen; and Mr. Williams, for Episeful. Perselver brigantine, 3, has been sold but of the Service. We have had as strong gale the last two days from NN.W. 31st—Arrived Calcidonia, 120, Capt. A. Milne, from Cork; the flag of Adm. Sir D. Milne was shifted from Sylph tender to Calcidonia. Peb. 1st—Belled Voluye, 25, Capt. Sir Ww. Dirkson, for Cork. In Harbour. San Joseph, Resistence, Peneluge, Capt. Sur Conference of Landier Dutch schemes. In the Crane, Confiance st., Lanvier, Dutch schooner. Sound -Caledonia

SHERRIESS, Feb. 1.—(From our own Correspond-dent).—On Friday last, the 25th ult., the Gypsy tender arrived from Portamonth with volunteers for the Frome-these steamer, fitting at Woolwich; arrived, also, the Princess Royal transport from Partsmouth; she is now in the basis, unloading stores. 26th—Sailed the Hope ten-dar to the Blazer stramer, having completed her repairs. 31st—The Compersons was paid off this day; it may be mentioned as a remarkable fact, that more apparaumeracles than there are seamen in the American Navy, have passed through this ship during the three years and jour months that she has been in commission (the number is upward of 7000). The Woolwich division of her Marines left in the African steamer the same day. The Chatham divi-sion remains, but will leave in a few days. The Camper-decon was re-commissioned this morning by Commander doon was re-commissioned this morning by Commander J. W. Morgan for the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir John White. With the exception of the Captain, Commander, and Chaplain, and the Senior Assistant-Surgeon, Mr. L. Lirquhert, who is appointed to this Yard, v. Dr. Honglas promoted, the same Officers are to remain in her, being re-appointed. The Speedy outter, Lieutenant Commanding George Beauloy, sailed this morning also for Partenaouth. In harbour—Camperdmon, Ocean, and Haven cutter.

DEAL Seb. 1.— From our own Carrespondent.

DEAL, Feb. 1.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Friday, 26th Jan.—As the barque Hosteri came into the Downs from the rider, a man in the act of heaving the lead fell overhours, by the breastrope breaking; a Dual galley was towing alongside at the time for the purpose of landing the pilot, the erew seeing the man fall overbeard immediately dropped the galley astern to pick him up, but he either had hold of the lead-line or was entangled with it; the vessel having so much way through the water at the time, that the galley could not row as fact as the yearst was going, and before the way of the vessel was stopped the lead-line broke, and the poor fellow sunk and was drowned;—be has left a wife and family to deplore his loss: 28th—Arrived the Forhound Bouthseaman, 25 months out, full ship and some barrels over. Some-it.M. 's revenue-cuter Lively came into the Donoule and Parameters. Slat The thips Robert Small and City of Poonak arrived from Calcutta and anchored in the Dogna, and several more homeward-bound vessels. 1st Feb.—14. M. 'a revenue-cutter clively proceeded to the westward; several

homeward-hound vessels still lying in the Downs; we

nomeward-nominal variety breezes here these two days past.

Described, Jan. 30 — (From our sign Correspondent.)—Sailed Equestrian male convicts ship, to embark convicts from Woolwigh, under a guard of the 70th and Both Regiments of Foot. Kingeton freight ship, with Naval and victualling stores for Bernuda. Lively lighter, (Hartfreild, Master), with attres for Portsmouth Rochester lighter (Grandy, Master), for Plymouth. Arrived the Greenlaw, to fit for male-convicts to convey to New South Wales. Remain Jupitor freight ship, for Mults. City of Derry freight ship is louding in the London Docks for Hong Kong, with Naval stores. Prince George transport, unloading old stores from Ascension.

PRESERVE .... The remains of the late Dr. Noott, R.M. were interred with Military honours at Pembroke Dook, South Walss, on the 29th Jan. The Ri. Marines fur-nished the funeral guard. Sir W. C. Pell, the Capt. Superintendent; has one month's leave of absence; Capt. Higgs, R.N., is therefore in charge. An optrage at Eglwyserw has caused a small detachment of RI. Marines

to be again stationed at that place.

A Court-Mertial was held on 28th Feb. last, on board H.M.S. Aginoourl, at Hong Kong, to try Lieut. Edward H.M.S. Aginocuri, at Hong Kong, to try Linth Edward Lee Hoblyn, of Wolverine, for repeated acts of drankenness, and conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer. The charges having been proved, he was sentenced to be dismissed the Egrvice. The Court was somposed of Respanden. Sir T. Cochrane, Capts. Bruce, Richards, and Kingsome, and Commander Justice. On 12th Sept. last, another Court. Martial was held on board the same ship. on Robert M'Intyre, First Engineer of Spiteful st. v. ; first, for quarrelling with and beating the Acting Engineer; eccond, for superring on the guarantee deck in the control of the con second, for spencing on the quarter-deck in a state of introlucation; third, for insolutes and costemptuous language to his commander; and fourths for disobedience of guage to he are the second of t arders, in not having reported a defect in the hot-well. He was found guilty of the three first charges, and sentenced to be dismissed, and be for ever rendered facepable of holding any place on other in the Manual Continues. of holding any place or office in the Naval Sertice. Court was composed of Rear-Admiral Sir T. Cochrane President; Capts. Bruce, Bichards, and Quin, and Com-

President; Capis. Brace, Richards, and Gun, and Commander Hayes. E: Walter, Esq., Secretary to Sir T. Cochrane, officiated as Dep.-Judge-Advocate in both eases. DEPARTURES FROM SIMON'S BAY.—H.M.S. Caster, Oct. 27, for liong Kong; H.M.S. Thunderkell, Nov. 18, for the West Count; H.M.S. Bittern, Duc. 3, for Port

Natal.

Orders left the Admiralty on Friday evening, 28th alt, for the selling of Iris frigate, Capt. G. Redney Mundy, from Cerk to Hong Kong direct. This young Officer is a son of General Mundy, and grandson of the late calsibated Admiral Lord Rodney.

The Admiralty have directed that tobacco shall not be issued by 16s Parsey to the crew of any ship while in Port, it having come to their knowledge that the greater vert is ammerical on above, and the duty washed.

part is amuggled on shore, and the duty evaded.

The "Paralors."—A vast deal has been said about

this ship, now made of the especity of 1616 tens, whereas this still, now made of the capabilities as a salling 36-gun frigate, was 1091 tons; she has been called a failure—she has been called unfit for any service—she has been called dangerous; now we join not in any of these cries until we leave from how we join not in any or these cries unit we transformation to be; did he intend her to be particularly swift—did he intend her to be particularly nowerful—did he intend her for extraordinary capabilities of carrying troops to digitat stations—did he intend her to be a good troops to distant stations—did he intend her to be a good sen-boat under alkoirounstances, whether localed or light, whether under stam or steam? If he intended her for speed under steam, he has succeeded, when her coals are nearly exhausted. Did he intend her to be powerful, he has only partially succeeded, as her broadside throws 592 lbs. of iron, or if we give her both her pivot gaus, 634 lbs., instead of her frigate's power, which would he 708 lbs.; if he edited at eachling her to sarry troops, he has succeeded, in giving her a deck which we will admit is competent to carry 1000 men—but they must take the changes of all carry and creather, as also could only afford cover for 300, and that at most unuque or said only afford cover for 300, and that at most unuque or wellence, as her stowings for her own grew (ast reduced) is shortened by shout 30 feet, compared with her frigate's accommodation. We: will suppose, therefore, she can accommodate the All subtractions to Chineten and the second of the state of the second or the sec accommonation. We will suppose, interested, and san take 300 soldiers to Gibraltar—sho can go no farther; for her coals would be one; she cannot go across the Atlantic, for she cannot carry more than 35 days' fresh water for her crew and the said 300 soldiers; and as the could only atoms eight or also days, she ought not so he put to the rick of running such a number short of so necessary an article; a ship of 500 tons confessedly would be the more convenient and cheap conveyance, and probably as quick which the conveyance, and 

engine is put, which comples 30 feet, and weighs with its large gar, and bollers filled \$49 tens; add to this 500 ton of coal, and the old frigate will at once be seen to have 440 tens of dead weight added to her proper complement, and about also of 20 ft. of accommodation. With all this we have not began to lead her as a frigate, although we have angressed 440 tons out of her eriginal tenuage. We have engressed 440 tons out of her eriginal tenuage. hereig merely put a few queries, and we have added an-awers as far as we san, with fairness, and on the best foundation. It will be seen from the result of this cruise, foundation. It will be seen from the result of this cruize, what asselve she is really adepted to. On leaving the harboux his drew 20 feet 1 inch aft, and '19 feet 1 inch forward, her midship port being 6 feet 11 inches out of the widtes. Her armament is 22 game only, namely, two pivot 12 sounders, of great weight, and throwing shot or shell farther than other game yet cart, with tan 62-pound astronadones the upper deck. On the main deck she has eight long 68-pounders, and two 68-pound carronades; she had two carronades, one howiter, and one field-piece for haste. Her weights on board again.

Ton. cwt. qr. lb., 181 18 3 0 18 4 10 18 Wite signing Carpenter's stores 145 7 77 4 60 4 448 0 Water Ditto in the holler Machinery Englager's stores Coding including 00 tons Grant's fact Man and effects : 11 

Hen said effects

On fer trial on Sauday last, not more than sine knots could be get out of her; but, though she had only 500 to me of and the had only 500 to me of a sea at the back of the laind, she took the san in on both sides. In giving the above draft of witter, it should be understood the Fenelope has no false had, consequently her hull is deeper in the sea by six or mine linehes than if she had the false kedden. It will be shen the carries only 77 tons of water, while the Fox, a wister ship, takes 16 tons, and an armament on board of guint, shot, and powder, weighing 1223 tons.—Hampshire Felgyagih.

Navat Aremyranum.—The Report on Ship-building, founded on a series of appriments during four years,

ing, founded on a series of experiments during four years, conducted by the late fir James Robinson, of Edinburgh, and John Scott Russell, is of the highest interest to the Natur Service. The Robinson of the commitment

NAVAL ARGRIPHOTURE.—The Report on Ship-building, feanded on a series of apperiments during four years, conducted by the late Bir James Robinson, of Ediaburgh, and John Sosti Russell, is of the highest interpret to the News Bergins. The Soldent of the Jepsey States was the measure of the Jepsey States was the measure of the Jepsey States was the measure of the group of the same time, the qualities necessary for a good sea-boat.

The procedural distribute reasons for a good sea-boat.

The procedural distribute was conseased the oil plan of operatorising of themselves the progress was allowed and of the moin specified to those stay Science and a service of the same in the first part of the moin specified to those stay Science and a service of the same and the consequence of the same specified to the same specified as range ass. One provide the season for encountering a range ass. One provide the season for the same seasons for the same of the same seasons was to a relate the same seasons were the same seasons and the same seasons for seasons and the same seasons of the same seasons and the same seasons of the sa

The Officers and company of H.M.S. Gureços, W. Pre

Richen, of the queen, memorie, days.

In Port.—The Queen, Ceylon, Malabar, Vernon. Savage, 1
Belican. Stammen.—Alcalu, Palyphanue, Acheron, and Geyser.
Gibraltar.—The Belviders and Lucust (at.). The Coast of Spa
—The Scout. Corks.—L' digle and Greetes. Physics.—The Ind
Spanishable, Snake, and Resembar (at.). Macri.—The Medea (at.)
Compagnitudge.—The Bevastation and Hools (ate.). Beyrout
The Types. Tusis.—The Privage (at.) has just arrived in port
ordinary......). The Time. To Elock b.m.).

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.
ADDRESSED TO THE SECTION OF THE "UNITED ARE VICE
MONTHLY MARKET!"
London, Jan. 15, 1844.

London, Jan. 15, 1844.

Min. Howen,—I am a Navil and Military amateur, we was born at a seaport before the French revolution, pass mylyouth in witnessing the exciling events of the war whit followed, used to cheer with by schoolfellews at Fren frigates slowly wending their was between the island and to Main in Plymouth Sound, shathred, dismasted, black a bloody, with the tri-color and Ft. George; and I ha sayar lost the feeling of flavy for the United Service shrip life, and have all the cole thorough-bred delight Britain's beating every charmation in the world, a cannot possibly believe and will be ever beaten herself, I the world last as longuage like to do.

In disquesting the Maintell Waterloo with a Fren Officer, who argued apoleon had beaten the Duke caking ha Haye Sainte, because it was his (the Duke caking ha Haye Sainte, because it was his (the Duke chintre, and who was incredulous when I proved it was the source, but a farm-house it advance of it; and will when I said, "Mais, Monsiem la Garde Impériale ét battue," drew up as high as St. Paul's, and declared is winder the market the college of hundre it the college of hundre its college of

whith I shift, "Mais, Monsians in Garde impériale ét hattus," drew up as high as St Paul's, and declared is spice of thunder, "Que c'était pout-d-fait Eurosamen. I resulved to go with common space into the facts of thattis, and try if I could not prove that the Duke v meent beaten, or had failen beel one inch-that he ner meter benten, or had fallen bash one inch—that he ner was in denger of being bested; and what is more, Blucher had not some up, could have kept his ground i must day; and if Groundy had come first, Blucher velose amough to have prevented my other result than we happened. May I take the great liberty of intruding definitions, though mot a Military man? Never was being fought with such extraordinary results to mank! at that of Waterloo! Never the a victory won where meany attempte have been made, so many insinuations sensite—so many felsehoods to, or so knay ingenuit tool forth to personale the word that the Conqueror; not conquer, and this all Franco believe, and will belief for over.

for over.

With Military men in Germany and Prussia, from a perpetual discussions which have taken place, and from a silical statements put further to fositions and movemen the questions of changes and dequered have long air the period of the parties. And the first formed; here, atili, ma fillitary main algebra is indicated factors, who were in a matter, atili, chains understand if the maintain the glory the Duke, and perpetually quality all preise with an a

why becomes, being in an isolated paint, and mobble toize in the whole field during the battle, they estudiated
of probable result from their orn number of liftled or
approach in their own particular againment.
Taking the centre of the Brightly position to be in the
approx La Lays Sainte, he against gift was Rielle, the
grown left Chain: at both free probabilities were strong
brisions placed.—at Balless and appropriate aurences of extreme left Unain: at both messing maintenance of the right, and at Chair of menting against surpress on the right, and at Chair of messing for the junction of Blueber, as an attack from Chair y. Had the day gone against as for one instant utring the battle, or had the Duke foreness the alightest probability of giving way, the divisions thus placed would have been recalled; as a contract in enticleation.

divisions thus placed would have been received; as a vestiguard in anticipation.

Did they, as whalls divisions, move the whole day?

never, till the Gid Guard were three bipts, and hispicen's positions were carried. The these divisions moved
icen's positions were carried. The these divisions moved
icen's positions were carried. The these divisions moved
icen's positions were carried. The these divisions and
the French here, which the French has destruction of
the French here, which the French seem has facts; to
a cound understanding, not hillitry!

File, vis., that the divisions me being wanted in divisions, there was no need of their hid; and if there was
no need of their aid, there can't have been any
denger of defeat. "Ah! but," faid my French Officer,
"Napoleon heat the Duke at manually for he farced his
centre, La Haye Sainte, divided his wings, and laid diven
the road to Brussels."

contre, Le Haye Sainte, divided his utings, and laid them the road to Struscia."

Now, again and again it shall be researced, "Le Haye Sainte was not the centre, but divin in advance of it?", and though the brave Germans, but they are stine of the saint was completed for a time, did Napoleon keep it?— Sevainly not. He tried, but could not keep it, but was it was but by the fire at their real centre of the British behind it; and thus, it has Duke were besten because he loss. Haye Sainte, the Duke was also victorious because he regulated it.

Napoleon said, at St. Helen, the Duke showed no genius because he fought with has dodle in his ress, on the Forcet of Soignled. How I ind is the grantest gasins when irritated by defeat and fail we!

The Duke fought Waterloo of the one defile in his rear, therefore, the Duke is no Mulitary genius! hat Napoleons fought the battle with these calles in his rear, what grains then must Napoleon b? "As I but Napoleon hid dot choose his own deld?"—Granted. But is there to Military genius in forcing bour enemy to fight you, where you find it convenient. At Leipsio, Napoleon chose his own ground, and theb he chose a field with a defile over a morase, only a mild and a helf breed, end, which was the urincipal cause of his rein. defice over a morane, and vame as cooks a state with a deficie over a morane, only a mile and a helf broad, and, which was the principal cause of his rain.

If deficiency of genius he posted by the number of deficiency of genius he posted by the number of deficiency of genius he posted by the number of the state of your rear. Nepolecki a trely has, in legic, the wester of the

All this is the mortified during of a gallant but beaten assimilar was at Zama.

When Sir. Walter Scott was at Paris, 1816, he was permitted so talk, and he slid task that following questions, it his Grace's table, relating to Waterioo; and I repeat them as Sir Walter decided them to me at my own:—
"Suppose, your Grace, Blackes had not come up?"
The Duke replied,—

"I could have bept my ground all next morning."

"Buppes Grossly had come and had been occupalled."
"Blucker world have been direct ledned him."
"Bucker world have been direct had been occupalled."

"Bucker."

to retract?

It is outh have taken position in the Forest of Subpairs, and defined all fill the allies joined.

Was there any part of the day your Grase despaired?

When there my part of the day your Grase despaired?

Whis is the reply of this first in command.

In 1935, the writes of this first line day at Lood Palants again's on his right and this latter blined at Lood Palants again's on his right and this, he his Lordship lived near the entrings with Lord Hill, is membering what fill Walter high alliened of this Duke a confidence, in which we want the say part of the day is Waiterloot my Lord, you ever despended as to the remail.

Disponded? It made Lord Hill, I never to There mayor was the least paring a special land with my anaequent I great dayle; of the evening. Dry, there was not a managent in the least of the result.

That, here are given, from anticatio sources, the opinion of the first and author in parallell, and have the made on his particular.

the light doubt of the sensit."

That, lette are given, from gathers to source, the opicion of this five and setted in possessing; and been the source, or acquired, or man Acceptable english to be applied as a sensition of the letter, was a part of the first or activates, and or far the bettie, and whether sensited or British, in several to be letter, and another or activates to be applied on British in glary," an apart of the bettie, and chether sensited or British, in gary," an apart of the bestie o

Cortainly not; our wing of cloud wards his telepat for light to the ball whole Nappleso was don Successor with Del Nappless with Being only inactive with Being, and front, in seve theself, which Date tags to his pine from he thought proper, as if on a majer of confusion, which in the bottest part of the the Dalmanni mid. blied the things the whote head in subject to last, head whom a first to last, he appeal when barade, deposit languages into lucker supplement.

Blucher Samplares. day: Bered Tement rode up his is set the book Army you

In the hottage, part of the day, Barry Tennes rode up to the Dulmand mid.—I his is not the belonder up to the Dulmand mid.—I his is not the belonder up to the Dulmand mid.—I his is not the belonder up to the Dulmand mid.—I his is not the belonder of the new point had been for all his the last the first belonder. To conclude, Rapoleon my fact, bright was the and better to all his intends his Old General shocked and determ down by our non-more Caugal, fittly and bornetly, and he did not reside the highest through as his position a mount of the paralle great, a never forgat, and repeatedly at any in paralle great, a never forgat, and repeatedly at any in paralle great, a never forgat, and repeatedly at any in paralle great, a never forgat, and repeatedly at any in paralle great, a never forgat, and repeatedly at any in paralle great, a never forgat, and repeated the did not write bit on Dispersion; and Hower seems the third and the strength of the dispersion of the Livershall and the did the order is not present by Newson! Scott did all Great belong the many present by Newson! Scott did all of the order his as an in the School, who he drove his applicant from the last great and the strength his City paralle is a stationary of his not the station of the Livershall and the station of the last and the station of the last and the station of the last and t

Marine, ROYAL WAY!

Agent the Better of the News and Nithern Genetic.

Brill—In your Payer of but Saturday a Forrespondent observed that News Ciffeen are surred to Picture; their sons in the Mary, and agent the question "gray." It one of sectional importances. Our there really le a question withy " In the what of applicationals." If so, let him mak, over the Hernard Medical, and when the parcial van the palacity of the land. He as 30 on that agentially black-list, I high the will had him easy answered most affectable, I high who set sorting in the Coast Grant boyung the preparation of one is year? I fee, the land one premoted will have served in Mark and Mill upwards of Mary, for years, a givent playings ! Poon fallows! they have no trigings ade; they had some ones, but they are gene.—all good:

have served as Make and Mid. upwards of Mays, for your, Aspirest pleasant. Post follows! they have no frighted uses; they have been ones, but they are gent—all golds; they have been convicted on the clearest evidence of the crime of wint of interest, and are expectable to the more thought of.

And they fire, I trust I shall not get in vain for a middle for the remember as well as for some of that amounting the manufacture of the amounting the manufacture of the consideration a rigid comparation between the sawrices of the 30 tenior Musics, and make it, an investigation into the claims of the old Mates, so that some ment is faint and influence may be indused to play their nations, for and influence may be indused to play their nations, and the some ment is faint and influence may be indused to play their nations, be the one struke in their lies.

[A reference to one back numbers should satisfy this percentage of the Did Makes.—En.]

The claims of the Qif. Make. ED.]

Fan. 23.

CERRIE OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

To the Exists of the Mand and Military Guestic.

Sin.—In the pictual of the Rev Regulations towards think so much improvement was looked for as regards the ploting the quarter-shock Petry Officers in a rank geresponding with the sister dervice and with each other, imprevous disappointment has been felt by one class of these Officers, namely the Ciarts, particularly passed Clarks, and "Clarks in sharps," who had been led to sope that their dishine would have been asknowledged, and their services may justly appreciated.

Allow no to sek, so he Ciarts of a well as other Officers) have to pass through preliationary grades before they receive their commitmions, for the wardroam, why they should not, equally with others, squance in rank with

leave to pass through probletionery grades before they receive their conspiliations for the wardroam, why they should not, equality with others, advance in rank with such step they take? The Gullet, after serving his title in that capacity, gains five steps in rath on bequaing a Midshipman, and when he nasher for a Lieutenant advances free steps mace. Also, the Master's Amintant gains two steps in rank when his posses for a Second Master. But the above-named Comerc retrin the rank they have so acquired, sweatened in rach case with an increase of may. Pot so the Clerk; he serves his time, passes for a Frener, but in an increase of Parser, but in an increase graph, neither to rank nor pay; he may obtain a surrant from the Admiralty as a "Clerk is sharpe," and whiles in that unjunty shares in principality (in cases only officingle-handed captures) must to the Commander of his vessel. His position is thus probled for the time, but, alia! when that "accupation is gone," senk takes wing with it, and he has to fall back so his wild position.

Sank takes wing wan as an all position, and superionced Clerk is of all That a well-educated and experienced Clerk is of all That a well-educated and experience every. Officer who have to an addition most value to the Ruvil Service every. Officer who has

to the keeping of the ship's books and accounts, his du-ties are of a highly responsible nature, and his services are palled for on many important points. He is the porare patien for on many important points. Ato is the per-son first referred to, as possessing a thorough knowledge and therefore hear able to afford ready explanation on the general duties of the Service—he is the Captain's confidential adviser in all his correspondence—often of a secret, and not unfrequiently of a diplomant, character.

There is another fantare in the New Regulations which tends to humiliate this class of Officers. I alludo which tends to hunfiliate this class of Officers. I allude to the qualifications (page 28, Art. 21), all therein required for a Clark, on his first admission is, "that he quited for a class and good hand." Surely, a highest against of attainments than mere writing simulated that distinguished for a almation that pught only to be hespewed on gagues gentleman of good abilities and character. In the leading attack of your last work's Journal, you were pleased to gave easie the cause of the Clerks, and in that pinns let me entire the cause of the Clerks, and in that pinns let me entire a continuation of your good offices, figures and degraded by the new Code of Regulations.

The Unitage skervice GAZETTE.

MARINERO.
THE UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.

For the Metter of the Result and mettery transite.

Sin 4-in reference to a recent equitation to the Court of Changes, (Warre v. Arctriawood and Mydd, in the course of which I was made to appear to have been the welter of the "Londing Articles" of the "United Service Guarite," will you perfeit me to any that such is not the fact. The only Articles of mine which have appeared in that Journal shock April hat, and witch have appeared in the Journal shock April hat, and witch have appeared in the Journal shock appeared in the Vice-Changeline, have been on political topics; and have never, so the an I am ewere, formed the "Leading Articles" of the Paper. They have, moreover, been published, almost inversely, in a mutilated and informed state.

Bince April hat, ob or revetadw guidton bad sval

Since April had. There had nothing whatever to do with the Eddforable of course of the Paper, nor heed in my way confided with it beyond that of furnishing (aloos the letter shall of June last) an article, moully brief, on the political affairs of the week. I am, Mo., Frd. 2d, 1844.

The Residence of the week. I am, Mo., Frd. 2d, 1844.

The Residence of the Warra.

The Military Gastler of the Penelope slage the last best copyetted into a first-rate steamer, that I should feel much obliged to any of your correspondence who would know me with an impartial and correct dente scho would favour me with an importial and correct dente echo would become no with an impartical and correct accommend in her qualities as a sea-boar. That her steam power is great, so one can doubt, and that her armoment is passeried in equally certain; but I conceive a quantitor of mamentous importains to be, is she a shelection of mamentous importains to be; is she a shelection to distribute and did so from the start moment that I saw, her pe Chatham, south mounts aime, and previous to her staring; to me she had the appearance of a deep laden vessel, dangerously deep in the same and more like a half-tide cust that a lively the water, and more like a helf-tide rock than a lively buoyant vessel. I then expressed my opinion that she buoyant vessel. was too long and too much immersed to five in a heavy town mitteed that various afterations have sen; and I have initied that regions afterations have been and still are making to give ber inure liveliness in a sea; at least, I suppose that is the metive for lightening her. I should have thought that equie of the firbuilt air-and-thirties would have newworld the purpose better than Personner; sign, I remainder, always an low on the water; such friguism at the Orlando would have nearly better; the wat fiving along the out of the water, with atores and provisions on board, and could afford to be broadly down heread her willing boarders the structure of the water. with stores and providing large smaller and should be brought down beyond large smaller bearings by steam-inachinery, &c., &c. I merely name this, and should be glad to bear the opinion of those who have made steam their study, for our course it is an aim on which the success of another war will most securelly dependeffective with her heavy sums atmeriently formulable and effective with her heavy sums atome-why cumber her with comparatively useless ones, to increase her draught, without adding to her force? for it must be recollected that such a wassel can alwans and the mark by recollected that such a vessel can always choose her distance and play at long balls. Until she has duabled her opponent abe has no business within sinist blank anno his has been a long balls. and the no business within point blank range, for how-aver formidable while unanjured, the toss of her of many would make a material difference in the effectiveness of a atenmer. I merely wish to show that there can be no occasion to put any but powerful guns into the fire-class steamers to make them dangerous customers. I am suc you will excuse my troubling you with these random remarks; they may elicit discussion, and indirectly be of service. I believe the Penelope has not experienced any bed weather simbs her voyage to freland so test her powers; it I am mistaken, perhaps some one of your numerous correspondents will knodly set me right and give me the result of his observations on the sconners. ebárnou: in a gair. Capterbury, Jan. 28.

Elgrantares to Letters in Type. "An Er Dragnon," "C. Bal-linguls," "A Would be Commodore," " Justice," " Familiared and Banket," " Handook," and " hervitor."

### To Meaders and Correspondents.

The letter of "A Constant Reader" (Greenock), is hardly adapted for publication; but if he will take the trouble to state his views carefully and concisely, we shall be happy in submitting them to our readers.
"Cerissimus Debitor" has our shanks: ue are always

glud to hear from old friends.

"A Master, R. N.," will observe by our leading columns that we are not unmindful of our former promise. If he refers to our hack Numbers he will find that we have all along advocated the removal of the grisvances he men-We desire aroument rather than complaint: for while the latter is unavailing, the former may be productive of good results. \*

To " Miles." — We noticed last week the statement seri

to us by Mr. I. Wheeler (Rochester), about boy enlist-ment, a capy of which has been published by some of our contemporaries; and we have only space this week further to observe, that there is no understanding whatever between the Authorities at Horse Guards and the Unions. When a boy in a Union wishes to become a soldier, he is brought to the Garrison Orderly-room, and if he to found eligible, an authority to enlist him is applied for in the usual way, and it is not even known whether the boy is from a Union or not.

If "A Constant Reader" (United Service Club)

fers to our book Numbers he will find that in the 44th controversy both sides have adopted the anonymous.

"A Blue Jacket" can obtain the back Numbers, not out

of print, at the office in Catherine-street; we cannot

of print, in the other object.

The publication of the letter of " Pair Play for a Soldier" (Chatham), might subject us to an action for libel. We are sorry we comnot meet the request of Mr.

Waldron.

"A. I. G." (Eyham), inquired. "Whether the late Thomas Fernyhough, of the Military Knights of Windsor, was over in the Rieffordshire Militia?" He formerly held the rank of Brevet-Captain in the Siafford

Militia.
....P. W. D." inquires -- What length of service gives -- three who the Army Officer a claim for half-pay—say those selve served on actual service in the late war?! Formerly there was no limitation as to length of service; all Officers being entitled to half-pay if reduced, even those who never joined regiments. But now it is different, and who never joined regiments. But now it is different, and our Correspondent is referred to the Warrant of the 1st Outober, 1840, for every information on the subject.

writes-" Are the Medical Officers of the " Curiosity" Army to wear the now hat, or merely to have a few altera-tions and additions made to the one at present in use?" The Medical Officers of the Army will continue to wear

cocked hale, but somewhat reduced in dimensions.

1. A. A. (i." has our thanks t the facts have been some time before us, and will be subjected at a fitting oppor-

"A Subscriber and Friend to the Oppressed" shall have early attention.

The letter of a "Half-pay Lieutenant of a 10-Gun

ig' (Guerneey), will be forwarded to the authorities. The Back Numbers and Volumes of the N. and M. Rrio' Guzene can be had only at the Office in Catherine-street, Strand. The volumes for the years 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, 11, 17s. 6d. each, half-bound. Subscribers in Ireland may obtain this Poper from Mr. Yates, Library, Gratton street, Dublin.

### Naval'& Military Gazette.

### SATURDAY, FEBRUARY \$, 1844.

THE position of the Army in Ireland is a present one of vast national interest; and yet it is strange how little interest is expited regarding it. We fear that this gallant body of men must, are long, give one more proof of the decided superiority of discipline over enthusiasm. We dread this, only because this new proof is to be adduced by a Gwil War. Warlike as we admit the Irish people to be, madness alone can lead them to try their brute force against high discipline, superior tactic, and equal courses; for we hold that the most martial people must fall before a regular Army, unless that people have more than mere courage and onthusiasm.

We are aware that in any civil struggle in Ireland our soldiers will only be a small disciplined force against a large undisciplined mass of men; we also know that every advantage will be taken of surprise, local know ledge, ambushes, and cutting off small parties in detail. But all these will be guarded against more efficiently than many suppose. On the very first outbreak; s concentration of columns would be effected, and

the rebellious multitudes buld find that to win " Ireland for the Irish," would require the defeat of those moving columns. If the lopeal rubble can imagine themselves able to defeat the Armies of England, they must have reflected little on that motes have effected in any age against disciplined tropps. We shudder to think of the result of such a coefficient for let the Trish offer the of the result of such a conflict—for let the Irish offer the most united national registance in the issurrection, we see what the end may be puquest of the country—Military law—strong is interested the country—and all the legal horrors which close the scape of rebellion overthrown.

"To avert this rebellion was the only one means. The issued as must render the highest by such a commanding force as must render the highest while thus awad into

wholly, thoroughly, hopeless While thus awed into peace, let a wise Government act besevolently, redress grievances, and make the Union of the countries the mutual wish, as it is even made the mutual interest, of Saxon and of Celt. Saxon and of Celt.

The organisation of the Pensiquers in Ireland is rapidly going forward. More than eight thousand of these veterans see already enrolled, of whom a large proportion are fally empetent to the duties proposed to be exected from this oription of force. Unless the system is to lose half its value the Pensioners must at once be called into service, and relieve the line of a portion of the task they are now performing. They must assist in the Military occupation of Iroland. By the should all the smaller towns and barracks be garrisoned, and thus the regiments of the Line might be concentrated at important points: and such of them as are now scattered, and their afficiency marred by being frittered away in insignificant detachments, would be united.

We subjoin a list of Staff Officers of Pensioners in Ireland.

Wa subjoin a list of Sign Officers of Pengioners in Ireland.

Division: Ind.-gra., Dubline. Got-attibus.— Rathfarnham, Bray, Blessington, Nana, Maynsoth, Leinig. Lecas. Bwords. Civutarf. and Bulbriggan.—Listit. Rodgetts, Sad.-gra., Drogleda. Gut-attona.—Dunler, Ardes, Dundalk, Garlingford, Navan, Trim, Siane, Athboy, Raile, and Danekasphile.—Capt. Furlong: Ind.-gra., Wareford. Quat-atations.—Pilk Town, Kikenny. Tenboron, Arthurstown, Tagamon, Westord, Subst. Resiscorthy, and Tramore.—Lieut. J. G. Rojers, Ind.-gra., Kikenny. Outstations.—Callen, Gowran, Rathdowney, Ibhastown, Thomastown, Gorenbring, Thuries, Kilenaul, and Castleoomer.—Lieut. Webster; Ind.-gra., Carlow. Outstations.—Athy, Bailleckmoyler, Thulow, Tunholy, Rathdrum, Baillingtons. Govry, Ingrastrown. Cone Disparity.—Capt. Brown; Ind.-gra., Cork. Outstations.—Kinsale, Bandon, Clonakity, Skibbersen, Macroom, and Dunmanway.—Chat. Meredith; Ind.-gra., Farmoy, Outstations.—Mallow, Kantark, Gnarleville, Mitchelstown, Cloyse, Middleton, and Youghal—Lieut. Stokes, Ind.-gra., Table. Outstations—Listowel, Killarney, Keumare, Cahirciveen, Bingle, Castlebown, Skull, and Bantry.

Ayshon Deraror—Capt. Muleverer; Ind.-gra., Athlone. Outstations—Meliculan, Ballynings, Relementy, Philiptown, and Carls.—Capt. Kingsley; Ind.-gra., Parconstown. Outstations.—Sortumes, Staribally, Ballican, Bullynitts, Abbeylsix, Elifarni, Houstath, and Borrie Indoor.—Mountmailick, Portarington Edmanles, Stanibally, Ballican, Bullynitts, Abbeylsix, Elifarni, Houstath, and Borrie Indoor.—Capt. Merchami, Handelli, Banavar Didwaror—Capt. Beckham; Ind.-gra., Barghon, Cettations.—Granare, Cantlepolard, Rathowen, Castlepolard, Cuttations.—Isborn. Navanomaria.

and Horrie in Ossery—Capt. Beckham; ind. ules, Sangingst. Outstations—Granard, Gaatlepolard, Rathowen, Challe ingens Delvin, and Michill.

Busyaur Disquiror—Capt. Cartan; ind. ups. Bushat. Outstations—Lisburn, Newtownards, and Carricthrygis — Lisut. Stations—Lisburn, Newtownards, and Carricthrygis — Lisut. Tittle; ind. que, Ballymens. Outstations—Anapies, Ardmoy, Ballymens. Outstations—Anaphe, Strakens, Rameleos, Bunersona, Candonagh, and Newtown-Lismushy—Capt. Beautoy; ind. que, Kondonderry. Outstations—Raphe, Strakens, Brockburn, Florence Court, and Swanlinbar—Capt. Beautoy; ind. que, Capt. Beautoy; ind. que, Capt. Beautoy; ind. que, Capt. Beautoy; ind. que, Capt. Beautoy; ind. que, Armagh Outstations—Newtown, Hamilton, Ballisay, Castle-Binney, Market Bill, and Keedy—Capt. Beauting; ind. que, Capt. Bushat, ind. que, Capt. Beauting; ind. que, Capt. Beauting; ind. que, Capt. Bushat, ind. que, Capt. Bushat, ind. que, Capt. Bushat, ind. que, Capt. Bushat, ind. que, Limiton—Kullsoftanders, Baiturbet, Bally-Jameaduff, Gapad-Rockort—Newtown, Market Billy-Jameaduff, Capt. Bushat, Outstations—Europeanors, Cootehill, Strauone, and Billiannes, Carrichman-Capt. Calter; ind. que, Limiton. Outstations—Capt. Russell, Elimanich. Outstations—Capt. Que, Elimanich. Outstations—Capt. Que, Elimanich. Outstations—Capt. Que, Elimanich. Carrick-on-Spir, Cashel; Cahir, and Tipperary.

Ir is matter of much surmise, in the wood of a conviction of Mr. O'Connell and the other Rep trial, where they may be confined. We have them to said that they or at least Mr. O'Connell will be put on board a ship of war and taken to the Tower of Loudon; while others say that, if convicted, the traversers will be conveyed by see to Carrickfergus, and there confined. We hold a different opinion, and heli-they will not be taken out of Dublin.

Wz have not the slightest doubt that much consideration was bestowed upon the changes recently promulgated in the Naval Regulations, and that there existed a deeply-seated desire in the minist of those engaged in making them, to do justice and, and far as might be, give satisfaction to the Service is at a weight be, give satisfaction to the Service is at a weight the predisposition to act fairly and to please his been very unsuccessful in operation. There is also evidence of much inconsistency, some instances of which we shall point out.

The pension of the fidew of a Medical Inspector killed in action is to be 290, of if drawned or meet a violent death on duty, £80. The pidow of a Commander-in-Chief's Secretary, or of a Depicy Inspector, will be entitled under tion was bestowed upon the changes recently promulgated

Secretary, or of a Deputy Inspector, will be entitled under the same circumstance; to £80 and £70; while the widow of a Lieutenant, Master, or Captain of Murines, is to have of a Lieutenant, Master, or Captain of Marines, is to have £70 and £60. But this distinction cesses if the above descriptions of Officers die quietly in their beds; for in this case the widows of all are entitled to £50 only. It is vaio to seek for any principle in the above, because there cannot, we think he say; but if the framers of the new achiene considered that holding additional temporary rank, as in the case of the Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, afforded a claim to a higher rate of widow's pension, should the population of the Master of the First not included in one or other of the classes specified \$\frac{1}{2}\$. of the classes specified

The reduction of pay to the Captains of the Ordinary The reduction of pay to the Captains of the Ordinary will, we think, cause much dissatisfaction among the old Officers who have been exclusely looking forward to such a command, after, perhala, buffeting the winds and waves for many a long year. Appointments of that kind, to which highly important duties are annexed, have generally been given as a set of reward for long and good services, and a reduction in the pay to the amount of £200 a year will be for as a hardship. It not unfrequently happens that the command of the port devolves on the Captain of the Ordinary; but independent of this has a station to maintain for which the pay of a First he has a station to maintain for which the pay of a First Class Captain is certainly not a fraction too much.

But the mode of dealing pursued with reference to the

Masters is so remarkable, that we cannot resist making another expose of the femalestem.

It has been generally the ambition as well as the in-terest of a Master to endeavour to obtain a large ship; but if guided only by the latter feeling, he will, in future, but if guided only by the latter realing, he will, in luture, seek a small vessel, where his responsibility and expenses will be infinitely less and his pay much higher! To prove this it is necessary only to turn to the article of the New Regulations, squared in our "Gazette" of the 20th uit., which runs thus — "Masters who may have charge of Boatswains and Garpenters' stores, in the absence of of Bostawains and Carpenters stores, in the absence of those Officers, or in this which no such Officers are allowed to be dorse, whill, in consideration of the increased charge and day gign to them, receive, in addition to their full pay, the allowance mentioned in the table of pay, &c." The repuls whose names are subjoined do not, we think, pour Warrant Officers :-

Blance Fearhein,
Horast,
Linnet,
Magide,
Mastiff,
Penguin,
Potorei Shearwater. Skylark. Tarteres. ENTONS.

but believe it to be entertainly true.

Consequently, the Masters employed in the above-named ships will begintitled; includes the same." named ships will helicitied, including the store allowance money, to £219 \$\footnote{1}\$ (4d per emans, (not a sixpence too much, he it observed) while the Muster of a first, second, or third rate, is to be in the receipt of £212; and the Muster of a fourth fifth, and sixth rate, of £182. It is next to impossible for a Muster of a large ship to be three ment to impossible for a Moster of a large ship to be three months at one time in charge of even one Warrant Officer's stores, for there is stores a plentiful supply of qualified Petry Officers always a plentiful supply of qualified Petry Officers always at the flag-ship of each station to all a recently in plantiful it course. We very much question if a great influence of the plantiful accuracy to the Master by the transfer of the solice willing it like. He

is at present responsible for any deficiency of stores, while, at the same time, he has no actual control over the expenditure; and as his pay is apw liable to stoppere for the extravagance or carelessuess of others, it would only be fair either to give him the allowence, or to relieve him from all charge.

Now that Parliament has again amembled for the despatch of business, and when we may presume that the different departments are about preparing their cati-mates for the new year, we think it but our daty to remind them of the great discontent which exists m the married Officers of the Army in consequence of that most unjust regulation which withholds the small and pitiful weekly allowance of coals and candles, when such Officers are obliged from dire necessity to live in lodgings -we say, dire necessity-for it is absolutely so; as it is utterly impracticable for a married Officer to live in his one room in barracks, which is the only accommodation he is entitled to there.

We have for years, again and again, brought this matter under the observation of the Anthorities; but unfortunately, we are as yet unable to gratify dur own feelings, or the feelings of the Service at large, by being enabled to say that we perceive any favour able symptoms of this most obnoxious segulation being rescinded. We, however, pledge ourselves never to relax in our humble endeavours to point out the shame and disgrace of it. We now appeal to the present most illustrious Commander-in-Chief, as well as to those most gallant and excellent Officers-the present Master-General and Secretary-at-War, to take this important matter into consideration, in the hone of their making an official inquiry as to any evil (Heaven save the mark!) which the permitting married Officers living out of barracks receiving their allowance of fuel would create, or if it would in any way or manner be detrimental to the Service; -- and certain we are that if such an inquiry is instituted, there is not one Regimental Commanding Officer in the Army who would not state the very contrary to be the fact; indeed, we have only to point out the case of a married Non-commissioned Officer, about to be raised from the ranks, who as an Ensign would only have a daily pay of 5s. 3d., and as a matter of course and necessity must leave the barracks and go into lodgings the moment he is made an Officer, (as he could not possibly in that rank sleep, eat, and cook his meals in one small miserable room). See this poor fellow, not only obliged to pay fer the said lodgings, but to pay for his coals and candles also! This is no imaginary case, but one of every-day occurrence in nearly every regiment in the Service-and why should it be so? Why, we ask, are married Officers allowed the coals and candles when living in lodgings in consequence of there being no room for them in barracks then they not only receive their fuel but lodging money also? Is this not a most strange anomaly? We have not time to say more on this subject at present, but we shall return to it sgain and again, in the hope of drawing the attention of the Authorities we have named to fale

most creal and unjust regulation.

THE late discussions in the India House have failed to THE late discussions with India House have failed to induce the public to look upon our occupation of Scinde as flagitious. From the very first we have held and boldly declared four opinion, that saidom has there been a more just conquest, more lenient measures to the conquered people, or more pecited retribution than what has fallen on the Americ of Scinde. H. Lord Ellenborough had done no other act a make the name of England respected in India, his rightly wagesness on their scinners of all who value the empire of opinion by which we refer in the East. It is cultivated in large the falsely comin the East. It is quite tickening to hear the felsely com-passionate whinings utilized at the hard fate of the Americane to whom the materies of their just subjects were subjects were only known, to be therefore made greater to will was a stranger—who ofly splinged the poor and industrious to prosper and begans sittle, to feeture and pillogs them. How can was a stranged of the impute 1900, not

once more became en la ential mercy—a means of civilisation and has reigned from slavery a whole aution by one glotions victory. A bright prospect opens for Schole; and the time is not remote when British will introduce into Sounds all the arts and blessings of Peace and Happiness.

The admirable arrange conte of Sir Charles Magiter sinds he became Governor of cinde have related much fully the assertions that he has ignorant of the mobile for thank he included. whose he legislated. We engre struck with the judiclose chelos flit Charles Napi, same of those to serve under him. He seemed well wary that the Mahammadana could not apparate Civil i an Military Government, as we could not asperate Civil from Military Government, as we have too often tried to do a finding and we observe that he has placed mentin Scinde who, with the ready had unhabitating obedience of soil lers, have the morning habite peculiar to their profession. This choice, and the profession determination to make as sittle organic change at possible in the machinery of the Government of Scinding while in fresh congrest, prover Sic Charles Napler to be a manual write in his civil, canasticular Governor as he had been

whe is his civil especity of Governor, as he has been skifful and guillant as a General.

The press may groun—he would be wise most of the Bast may make long specifies—and a few may he led to falsely compassionals the Ameers—but so long as the putting down of tyriting, and the release of a nation from slavery, are objects of a pittable, no long shall be land the deposition of the Ambers and the establishment of British rule in Solade. We may feel some regret that a stern state movestry, compade, the Government of India to retain the Amsers wider retraint as prisoners of war, but we feel satisfied that this patraint will be removed when it can be done with existy.

Wn reprint from the Sun' a letter from Major William Pottinger, of the lik Regiment, which we conceive, ought to and all correspondence on a subject arising out of the very doubtful althoutisity of a private letter from Sir Henry Pottinger to a friend-if such he may be called at Rombay. The total of Major Pottinger's latter is manly and temperate. ...

is many and temperate.

"Mit, ... Circumstances over Phich I had no control, buyer prevented the from seeing or no bring density the vortespendence and remarks arising out of letter hald to be written by fir lieury Pottinger, and published in the Merming Chronicle of the thin into The last mail brong in the project particularly former latters, which cambles me to deay or arise from an interior in the last republished, as they make no all mich by whatever.

"I must be permitted to add, with reference to one latter published by you, that any one upon one imagine that, under may alreamentance, hir Henry Pottinger could propolate a falsehood,

combine me to deay or admit the authenticity of the letter so sublished, as they make no allowed to it? whatever, "I must be permitted to add with reference to one letter published by you, that any one was one imagine that, under any streamstadees, it? Henry Pottelier sould precialm a falsehood, proclaims himself utterly iguidant of the truth, innour, and inserting of my brother, and ha, in semmences, imagined that which must prove destinate of fouristion. I have the honour to commin, your most obedient agreed, Major, 6th Royal Reg. "Stockportsbarracks, Charles of Parishes, 3s, 1844."

The particular letter referred to appeared in the Naval

and Milliary Gasette of the 20th uit., p. 46. -B

STEAM-VESSELS are now so numerous in the Servi e that ell espeditions will in future wars be steaded by them and we shall be able to bring large bedies of troops close to any portion of count we may select for your operations with rapidity and secrecy, even in the calingst weather; but Chave not sufficiently provided for their disembarkation. and much time would be lost in getting the men on shore in bosts unless we make some improvements upon our present errangements.

We take it for greated that, at all places where there is either a good kerbour or an extensive beach free from antfand favourable to debarkation, an enemy will always have some means of resisting an attacking force, and thus obligates to fight our way on shore, causing us to lose many men before we effect out objects; and, what is of still more importance, wasting much of our valuable time. Hat on even the most inaccombia court there are email points of rock, or small hays, of from 10 to 30 feet beach, which cannot be constantly guarded, and to these we would call the attention of Officers, as we are couand industrial that, with proper productions, we might, during a sand industrial to the party of the period of the

At present, suppose we have a beach of 30 feet of the nost favourable description, and that steamers with troops are lying within 400 yards of the shore; we have 30 bouts cerrying 1500 men, we have only room to beach three beats at one time: our account will stand thus:--

To elear the boats
To bull off to the steamers
To bull off to the steamers
To bull back to the beach
To class . 10 minutes.

or one hour and five minutes for 3000 men, and 55 minutes for every subsequent 1500; and this would be charg work, and overy one must be well acquainted with what he has to do

We will now consider what we might effect, and how We might throw out a Electing Plot from a 10 feet rock or beach. Take a line-of-buttle-ship's bonts-that is to My 1-

274

Define 01 tons for the weight of the planking, &c. and we have 28 tone at our service for loading; this ought to spread (allowing for the wash of the sea) about 170 feets :

Prepare the plat in herbour by mooring the barge 50 feet from the Laungh, the planese 35 feet from the parge, first outter 20 feet from planace, second outter 20 feet from first cutter, and a reft (protected below on the Aids next the shore by a stant framing, to prevent the casks being bilged) 20 feet from the second cutter; stretch tant over them five, siz, or eight inch hewsers two feet apart, plank over all with two-lock plank one foot wide, id 10 feet long. The planks to betwo inches from each other, to break the force of the nes in case of a swall. To prevent too much spring, and to keep the planks in their places, lash along over the planks to the outermost hawsers on each side, boats, ours, maste, small spars, Bec. Be.

Ap affair of this kind having been once fitted, and the men acquainted with its constrantion, may be put together about two miles from the shore and towed in. When the lending is to be made, send a couple of hundred men on shore as a covering party; bury two anchors on shore as make-fasts, drup a sleop-of-war's bower anchor 100 fathoms outside where the launch is to be at low water, as an cutar hauling line, and for steamers to hold on by an anchor on the launch's outer how, and another on her onter aparter: when the raft is about 12 ft. from the shore hank wall taut on the sahors-fasts and the anchors, and the pier is fit for use. It will bear a six-pounder fieldpiece with all its stores.

Some of the small iron steamers, such as Namesic, only draw five or six feet water, though they will carry Giff or 700 men; such a one might go alonguide the pier at most places, the having an anchor outside to hand off by, thoughe the would not be safe so close in on a dark night if waiting for boats.

In many places there is water enough for steamers of any size, 160 feet from the rook or shore; and in all cases the sides of such a pier are available for boats landing men, while guns, stores, &c. are landed from vessels at the cad of the pier. We cannot say what amount of awell or surf such a pier would stand : from its Marible nature we do not think it could be easily entried away. Experiments testing its capabilities might be tried at small expense by the Officers of the Excellent at Portsmouth. The arrangements of the hawsers for equalizing the strain will suggest thomselves to any intelligent Officer. The pier must be houled in or out at the tide rises or falls. It is important to deep water that the meliors be placed well out to seaward, as bringing a weight on the plantends to slack up and give too much play.

A GARR of a Soldier v. a Cirllian came hefore some maristrates of Chelmsford, in Bases, on Friday dast, of which the following are the particulars:

A Recruiting Serjeant, sectous in the cause of the Series, good-naturedly put his hand on the shoulder

of a countryman, soliciting him to enlist, when the fellow-struck the Sorjeant, and nearly knocked him down, and afterwards made use of very abunive language to him The Serjeant deserves the greatest praise for his extraordinary forbearance; as, although by far the most powerful man of the two, he did although by far the most powerint man is the way most mot return, the blow, but quietly obtained a summost against the man, stating to the magistrates that he had abstained from taking the law into his own hauds, considering it his duty to keep the peace instead of breaking it, and he felt assured they would give him every redress. But notwithstanding its coming out in evidence that the countrymen had bousted in a country pot-house that he had atruck the Serjeant, the case was dismissed by these worthy Solons of the Bonch ; and the Serjeant had eight shillings expenses made out against him, because he comanillings expenses made out sgainet him, because he committed the first assault, by good-naturedly putting his hand on the man's collar. O tempera! O mores! Had the case been reversed, we fer the soldier would not have got off so easily. It is cases of this sort which make soldiers commit outrages; for they naturally think some short-sighted paragons are maintend assignt them. short-sighted persons are prejudiced against them.

short-sighted persons are prejudiced against them.

We commented last week on the insolence of the

cancullo towards soldiers, and our remarks have brought forth the following letter from un old correspondent,

Un'Anoten Boldut.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sin,—It was with feelings of pleasure, commingled with rigret, that I perused the able article in the Gazette of hat Saturday, adverting to the treatment saidiers meet at the hands of the "great unwahed" in the metropolis. at the hands of the "great unwashed" in the metropolis." I was pleased that the spiteful opwardly major of worth-less vagalonds, calling themselves British I seems and, may be, citizens, had been exposed in your columns, but regretted you had not in a more translant style disselved and annihilated the pairry seum, whose base ignorance alone prevents their due appreciation of the defenders of their "hearths and homes." In my mind, though I may be wrong, prejudice of any sort engendered and avinced against a class of persons bespeaks in the demonstrator of such, a low, victous, and cowardly natures; but where of such, a low, victous, and cowardly nature; but when it is maintested, as you have so truly set forth, against a caste whose acretes have been fraught with such honour and agnst success to the British name and character, and but for whose bardy prowess, undaunted bearing, and chivalrous courage, coupled with our worthy atless, the indomitable blue-jackets, there aclisame enserers at and acoffers of "the cloth," would, at the present moment, be grouning under the galling bash and degrading slavery be growing under the galling hast and degrading stavery of the foreigner; their wives, maters, daughters, and mothers, long since endeating earthly perdition and lasting contamination from the forest embraces of their licentious but Actorious soldiery. When such, to us well-known horiors, and other equally portentous evils, have been happily and sudditifully warded off this fair isle and its inhabitants by that adamentate abold, the Services, whose hort, though desimated and sought to be crushed by investigating to the crushed by unavailing numbers, have still risen superior to all trule, and natural difficulties have only appeared to be the more easily and rapidly overcome by them: when such breasts whose sours shone all in front are made taigets, at which senerices wittidgins, vulgar abuse, unseemly cowardice, with impunity, level their shafts, it becomes time for "good men and true," not only to un-dergo the pannial and humiliating ordeal of "bluebing" for their common country's sake, but by word and deed, if

to their natural inaignificance and ignominious ineptitude.

The 'unwashed,' Sir, may date the Military, but 'they'

fear them equally; and se an instance of the innais gowardice of such some I will narrate a fact I witnesses last summer :- Coming to the Horse Guarda with a frien through the l'ark, our attention area diversed by a spec-through the l'ark, our attention area diversed by a spec-tionous yelling and howing behind me, where the stipe of the York column, towards which we from the to assertate the gauss of the uproar; we behind first luchions wights, a Corporal and two privates of a regiment of Foot Guards, aurrounded by a mob of 250 to 300 persons, of 'all shades and characters, whose unsuluity was alone evinced by and character, whose unaritative was some expect by their singular disregard of decempy and secorum in hooting at and abusing the sublibra. I inquired of a respectably-dressed member of this mob the reason for such hostility and disgraceful outrage being shown towards the men; he replied, they were 'audgers' and half-beiled lobsters, and as such richly mented more even than the tender mercles dealt out to them by the 'free citizens' surrounding them. They had committed no crime nor fault, but simply as soldiers, had clicited the fifthy hellowings and blackguardly abuse of a gang of dissolute vagabonds. I looked about abuse or a gang or dissolute vaganuses. A source under for a policeman, but in vain; beware, meing a couple of the smart-looking youngsters of Cardigan's Hussers, I directed their attention to their commades' plight, stating my distribution of their commune: prignt, staring my distribution to their commune; prignt, staring the action to the word, an 'Ay, Ay, Sir," out came their swords f om their scabbards, and rushing through the mob they arrived at the Foot soldiers, whom they exhorted to ax beyonets and follow them, which was to charge the mab; and it did my greeight good to not these five golinat fel-

York steps, and then peaceably estire to the Horse Guards without further molestation.

without further molestation.

The lower cleases, as well as a vast sprinking of the middle cleases, in sities and towns, are proverhially a dissolute, idle, abusive set; add to these "virtues" that of cowardice, and you have the craw and froth of those Englishmen who disgrees their country and name by their unseemly chullitions towards he Military, who, were they to inflict signif chastiseme it on half-a dozen affenders some day, it would wine the wil; but not till then, rely upon it, will it be exadicated. I possilect evening and hearing the liattalion of Guards under Sir John flurgoyne, who were marching through ligant-street, an rouse to Euston-square, to "grouped by trailway to the disturbed districts in the morth, present of on and hooted by a mach of some thousand blackguards, in front, flank, and rear, who laughed at the mildness and forbearance shows towards them by the Military, and impeded their progress in every way till, at just, Sir John gave the word, "Battalion, fix bayonets?" the saddeness and rapidity of the axecution, with the alleking niles, alone electrified the "masses" and they interpreted draw back to a respectable distance, and sine left of howling; hungry as the arrange fact, but one I have seen more then once verified, that a mob paye more discrepted to a Dragoon than to a fout-solder; whether the sabre carries the argumentum lad hominem appeal with it more foreibly than the bayonet. I leave it to those indicated with the mania of to a foot-soldier; whether the sabre carries the argumentum lad hominem appeal with it more foreibly than the bayonet, I leave it to those influed with the magic of making curious discoveries to find out and determine. Some years ago I had a spleadid charger whom I invariably mounted on mob-state becauser; he was an invaluable auxiliary in quelting a riet; and dispersing its much good carries, that I have cleared a space singly in no time; and were bettee the ribs or dentals of those coming within the fling of my gallant bay, "Old Ribt Act." I remain, your old correspondent and spheriher.

U. S. Club, gamery 31.

The Irish State Trials.—The case for the Crown having closed on Friday, the diffenes was opened on Saturday in a spooch by Mr. Shell hich excited great interest. It was chiefly a review of ortain interesting points in Irish History as treated by propular authors, and was delivered in the most fervia and impassioned manner, At the conclusion Mr. Shell has greated with a tremedicase obser. On Fussday, the Attorney-General for Irishand was led by what he considered the parsonally offensive language of Mr. Fitzgibbon, G.C., and Counsel for the traversers, to demand from that individual eithes an apology or the sort of activitation which has long been usual among gentlemen when partonal offence is given, and an apology or manin a friend to adjust matters differently, applied to the Court, and easuplained that the demand for an apology he began made pisted in hand. The Judges of the Court, con identing the grave position which they hold, and their official responsibilities as leade of the criminal judicature, and grandines of the public peace, could do nothing the hear approve Mr. Attorney-General for allowing himself the betwayed into the course which he had taken. Mr. Fitzgibbon, explicited that he had not conjured the Attorney-General for the conducting public matter, though his brokers was to the effect that what the Attorney-General had done he had done from the selfish matter did desiring to retain office. Eventpally Mr. Fitzgibbon discussed having imputed dishonaurable motives to the Attorney-General, and that gandings withdrew the hostile note which he had written. The trial then proceeded. Generies Appointments—Mr. Gipalein John Biohapp tile note which he had written. The trial then proceeded

Gaucite Appointments—Mr. Gladein John Richard Wynyard to be Page of Honour to Hay Malesty the Chean Downger, Mr. Albert Dayy to be Consul at Lacde; and Mr. Thomas M. Guire to be Casul at Gladein to the United States of America; George Danne, Eaq., as one of Her Malasta's Romannella.

gow for the United States of America; George Dames, Esq., as one of Her Majesty's Hapourable Corps of George man and Arms, v. Talman, who relieve.

We find the following rumous in the German papers, under date Dreaden, Jan. 20.—"Queen Victoria will want Germany in the apringer-fiest the Pression Court. She will come to Dreaden in the legioning of May, and then go to Gotha to visit her father-in-law. By much is now decided, but it is possible that her journey hay be further extended."

further extended."

Lady Carr, widow of the undertunete Right Hee.

Spencer Percival, died on Segurday leet, after a short illness. The decreased, who was second daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilseh, Bark, married 19th Aug., 1790, Mr. Spincer Percival, and in Jung 1815, se-married Sir

Mr. Spinoer vertival, and in dama away, remains on the Henry William Carr, K.C.B.

Mr. Richert Gibbings, father of Vissemness Company mere, died last work at Camburgage Abbay, Cambire, in his Sath year. He was on a visit to the galleting option from Prof. Read of Machington.—The California above profession of Prof. s Porm of 6 Sympathy? Million a deed profession in

nearly half a ceitury ago, singularly prophetic of this noblemen's water-proof fitness as a Pilot to preside over the hardy, generaus, sympathetic sons of the ocean, and who so intely strately out a helping hand to keep the

wap to interpretage out a negling near to steep the heads of nome sheet water who have been long struggling in the depths of ladigence.

Page 148, "We beare e'en peril for a stranger's good,"

"It is with plessure I draw an illustration of this sen-timent from an inteldent which happened in Scotland in the timent from an intident which happened in Scotland in the Autumn of 1800. That amiable young nobleman, Lord Binning (now Equi of Haddington), a name dear to Posts from the patronage which the family bestowed on Thomson, happening to be riding by the side of a deep riser near his paterna; east, saw a poor weman who had been carried away by the atream, and was in imminent danger of being drowadd. He immediately threw himself off his horse, plunged into the river up to his neck, and dragged the perishing victim to land, while some unfeeling persons, who had witnessed the satestrophe, remained estant spectators of the woman's danger, and would have suffered her to sink without an effort to says her. From this instance of gaugins sympathy for the sufferings of his kind I draw the happiest presages of the future character of the neble youth who is the subject of the nebt, as I am assured by one who knows him that his goudud on

of the nebla youth who is the subject of this note, as I am assured by one who knows him that his goudact on this occasion was exactly what might have been expected from the generous philanthropy of his Lordship's heart."

The Duke of Brunswick.—On Monday the Court of Queen's Bench passed judgment on Thomas Holt the printer, and George Frederick Brander the Registered Proprietor of the Age newspaper, for libels on the Duke of Brunswick; the faceser was sentenced to 12 months' and the latter to 3 months' imprisonment in Newgate.

Pault of Major Makennie. Fodderk.—It is with

Double of Major Macheneris, Folderty.—It is with deep regrat that we have to appende the death of Maj. Mackensie. The Major was an eminent agriculturist, and may be said to have introduced the modera estentific system of culture into Res-shire, and the first who ap-plied lime to the soil. The Major had been alling some Pure usus to the son. The Major had been alling some months, and died in his 75th year. He was universally respected for his honesty and benevolence, and his death is greatly deplored.—Reas-shire Advertiser,

The Military Enights of Windsor.—At the recom-

The Military Enights of Windsor.—At the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, Captain Arthur Wellesiey Cassan, late of 65th Regiment, has been appointed a Military Knight of Windsor, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Governor, Captain T. Fernyhough. Capt. Cassan served twenty-six years, and lost his arm when in command of the advance of a storming party, in the East Indies; and his name on the occasion for gallant conduct, in when Home Secretary, was, not to appoint any gentlement who had "cold out," as a Military Knight, upon the ground that, as he had made the most he could of commission, there were others more entitled to have the favour conferred upon them. Captain Allen officiates as Guvernor until the arrival of Mejer Moore, who received that appointment about three weeks since.

The Nelson Statut.—At length this status is visible from its statute opation in Trafalgar-aquare, apparently completed as it is "to go down to pusterity," as well as attnd the criticism and inspection of the present age. It is, undestreadly, much improved from the alterations and "eligpings" it has undergone, the coil of rope, on one side, being much dispinished, and the left hand tail of the "display." It has undergone, the coil of rope, on one side, being much displinabled, and the left hand tail of the soas being likewise lessened, so as to remedy the curious sides produced, by its pervious form. Rapid progress is now high, the progress in a pay high state to the completion of the square, which, heing sparly paved, looks very advantageously. The displeacing and unsightly boarding will, consequently, be soon removed, as also the clever and curious confolding that a present surbunds the column, and presents such a satisfact an architecture of interestics.

poon removed, as also the clever and curious confiding that at present currounds the column, and presents such a striking specimen of ingenuity.

Prince Wrongs.—On Wedgesday, at 'Change time, which the impression was the membership of the presents, to impress upon the membership of the present of an expressed in a memorial, that their cause should be sanctioned by supplyers generally, so that by resort to an economical and honest registry as one would be taken out of the hands of those who lake exerbitant charges for shipping them, for cashing the notes, supplying them with alcibling, do. Their claims were listened to with much attention,—Liverpool Stankerd.

Outrage at San.—At the Levi pool Police Office, on Saturday lest, Oner, Pettic, of the bark spelia, and who had home life Majesty's Committion in the R.N. until the year 1817, was charged with literally mowing down lines however, as American, and one of his crew, on the homeword bound voyage from the Brands. The evidence showed that the complainant had knecked the Capinia down in the first instance, but that there was no muciay on bough, as, however, the offense of drawing a nach suttley a man in the dark was proved, Capthin which and suttleys man in the dark was proved, Capthin Malanda & the Lylagian Chart.

The premises which have seen the best at the past Admirally Business & the Lylagian Chart.

Prints and Surveys Assets of the premises which here seently been littled up to the past in George St.,



Hanover-square, were thrown open last evening, for the first time, for the reception of visitors. Prince Albert honoured, for a short time, this inauguration soirés with

his precence.

Non-Variation of the Compass.—Recent experiments have been made of a new invention for attaining the important object of steadiness in the compass; a problem that has remained unsolved for centuries, and, it would appear, with a good prospect of snacess. Lead attraction has been hitherty a serious obstacle in the way he iron-steemers, and it is needless to remark that instances could be multimited where leases in ordinary yearsle—a. could be multiplied where lesses in ordinary vasuals—second case is that of the Premier at Quebec, are splein recent the title of the resister at quanto are spirity attributable to uncertain variation. By more accident, a wonderful discovery would seem to have been effected. Mr. Been, the projector of the "Light for all Mations," has already expended 10,000% in various experiments bearing spon that and other inventions, by chance took down with him into the air-chamber, under water, of his query with him into the air-channer, under water, or his calishon, on the Goodwin, a mariner's company and to his great surprise, found no variation in it from the true North; though when he brought it up again to the tap of the caisson, he perceived a variation of 10 or 12 degrees. Upon this discovery, he has since been instituting various experiments, and has pow taken out a patent for England, the perceived after countries. The simplicity of France, and several other countries. The simplicity of the invention consists in the effect being produced by strongly-magnetized steel-bars, tabes, or when, which draw the local attraction to one common centre received into the magnetised bars, and hung on a universal joint. These bars are upright, and are not affected by the motion of the ship, the card and needle revolving herizontally on the point of the bar. Experiments have been made at Woolwich Dockyard in a loft, and twelve feat under it. seventy feat to the south, and thirty-six feet west, there were upwards of a thousand tone of iron and steel-bare to affect it. On the floor were three iron-tanks and tenbar magnets, to put the compass to the greatest test. The first experiment was less aglisfactory than was anti-cipated, owing to the bars not being strengly magnetised : but the second one with the Covernment n edle and card. and the third, with the inventor's needle, showed the results, showing in the one case an average of four dees, and in the other sig degrees ten minutes, in favour of the superiority of Mr. Bush's invention over the common compass.

Insolvent Deblors' Court, January 30 .- In to William Gunn Mahon.—The Insolvent, lete a Lieutenant in the Rl. Marines, was opposed by his creditors; amongst others by a watchmaker, who stated that he had obtained from him a pearl suit and head-dress, which he said was for a lady of large property to whom he was going to be married. The Insolvent declared that he lost his commission, the marriage was broken off, and he was rained from his in-volvements, which arose out of bill-transactions between him and Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, M.P., and son of Mr. Daniel O'Connell. The debts in the schedule were, in the aggregate, about 60007., for which consideration had elved for about 2000/. There were about 17 for which the insolvent had become liable for Mr. M. J. O'Connell. After a lengthened examination on three different days, the learned Chief Commissioner said, a different days, the learned Chief Commissioner said, a great part of the inquiry might have been thought irrelevant, but that there was a chance of obtaining seme benefit for the creditors. He could not hat regret to ace a person of the insolvent's class in his prisent position, as he had noticed during his experience that there was nothing low, nothing mean, nothing shelly in the conduct of the Navy. The watchmilter's case being ended by the restitution of his property, he would not he detained in prison. With respect to the dealings of the insolvent with Mr. M.J.O'Connell, the learned Chief Commissioner hoped that the insolvent was mistaken in some aircumstances. that the insolvent was mistaken in some circumstant

that the insolvent was mistaken in some disguestimens. The judgment of the Court was, that he was entitled to the benefit of the set and to his discharge forthwith.

Adelphi Theatrs.—A piece in three acts, called "Indith of Ganera," written by hir. Morelen, was played here for the first time on Monday sight. It is full of stirring interest, and has a well-developed plot. The whole was well received, and the cartain fell amidet load and unanimous applaces. mous applants,

mous applease,

The Lyerum.—A new management, and a new company, attracted an overflowing humper to this house on Monday evening. The First Pert of "King Henry the Fourth" was that salested for the primal effort. It infrades to the primal effort. It infrades the three principal being. Mr. Harver Tackett, who undertook the weights character of Mr. Harver Tackett, who undertook the weights character of Mr. Harver Tackett, who undertook the weights character of Mr. Harver Tackett, who undertook the weights character of Mr. Harver to delinear tion of Olderfack was originally itself. Rothing like it was over seen before on the sings, but the andiance was very, very friendly, and seemed estigated. Of Mr. Medical ford's and Mr. Westwerth's performance it estimates to say not a word.

All gaussian little symmetric contined "The Miner's Dansielle is interested the anticur company will have bell's very sheet mount.

### Barliamentary Analysis.

### OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THURSDAY, Fan. 1.—This day the Imperial Farliamant was opened by hier laiding the Queen in person. The Years and Prince Albert left the State rooms at bull-past one o'clock. As the Royal procession massed along it was greated by the growds assemblied in the Park, and by the well-driessyl persons who througed the numerous bulconies and standing places eracted in Parliament-street. The peating was magnificent, such as it ever is when Queen Victoria purposes to go absented. The interior of the Chamber of Fairs presented a brilliant appearance. The Fairstoness and ladies who lad obtained dickets were beliefed in the horse of the rainbow, and their beauty, in maky chars, anhanced by sparking jewels and nodding plumes. The corps diplomatique also mustered strong. The Graics of Wellington trais, as usual, betimes at his part, and in his Field Massehal's uppointed hour of two a thought make known the Royal coming, and, preceded by the mass official State personages, and har Household. Her Majesty entired, with Prince Albert, and took her seat on the thems, the Prince being estend an her left, and the chair on jagright, destined for the Filme of Wales, being vacualt. Her Majesty appeared in remarkably good health. After a few minutes delay, the Commons numbered the Royal summons to attend, and appeared with the Beester at their head, at the her Languary delivered the following meant practices appears to

"He Lagine and Gimbriamen,
"It affords my great splitched again to meet you is Sarliament, and to lave the open similar procedure by your soldiname and arbon."

"I entertain a conditest hope that he general peace, an accasary for the happings and products of all uniteds, will continue ustraterapted.

"My friendly relations with the King of the French, and the good understabiling happily established between my Gregoristal and that of his blajesty, with the continued essentance of the preparit and sintosite dispositions of all Frinces and Sasley.

"I there directed that the treaty which I have seneduced with the Emperor of China-shall be tald before you, and I rejudes to this that it will, in the results, grove bignly advantages in the tracted of this content." Introductor while considerations with the Growerspect of Ohna, I have uniformly disabilized the wish for any anisales a departages. It has been at Meeter that requal favour should be shown to the industry limitation of the tracted to the annexation of a considerable portion of that centry to the Fritch poseditions.

"The hostificial which took isless during the past year in ficinds have bed to the annexation of a considerable portion of that centry to the Fritch poseditions in the Rest. In all the Military operations, and saperbally in the battless of Meanes and Europeach, and the akill and gallantry of their distinguished Commander, have been most epispienoba. I have directed that solditional information, axplangtagy of the transactions in Section 11 and phale of the constitution of the same tingli with a dist mandated that solditional information, axplangtagy of the transactions in Section of the manufaction of the pastic spread of the relation of the engineers of the ways been properly after the state regard to consonry, and at the same tingli with a distribution of the pastic spread of the country. "I many substant of the financial concerns of the country, the will been an individual with the appropriate of the financial concerns of the country. The su

The stream of the same of the

of county voters, and that it may be advisable on that account

or county waters, and that it may be advisable on that account to sensider the state of the law with a view to an extension of the county-franching to freisand.

"I commit to your deliberate consideration the various important questions of public golder which will necessarily come under your seview, with full confidence in your layely and window, and with an effect prayed to Almighty (ind to direct and figure; your efforts to promble the welfare of all classes of my people."

and appears in property which pludges the Royal word to To that paragraph which pludges the Royal word to the Union between Great Britain and the maintenance of the Union between Great Britain and unai-Ireland, her Majnety imparted a tone of fixed and unalterable resolution, in which there was no muchke!

After the delivery of her Most Gracious Speech the Queen and Prince Libert retired from the Chamber in the same order as they had entered. As they passed through the streets and park, on their way back to Buckinghath Palace, they were saluted with the same loyal constitute as they had present as they had present the same loyal

through the streets and park, an their way back to Buckinguith Palace, they were saluted with the same loyal
greating as they had previously received.

Impudiately after the departure of her Majesty, their
Lordships adjourned to five oldows. At five o'clock the
Peers measured their sitting, and the Lord Chanceller
having read her Majesty's Speach,
Lord Stopen moved the hiddrens in reply to it, which was, an
usual, simply an esto of the Royal words, except that at its
clock he drew attention to the case of Lieut. Munice, as a subject
which and not been mentioned in the against from the throne.

"Their toriships would received the draidful nonversage which
took place last year, of an Ablest, high in that Majesty's review,
failing by the hand of his hydrer Gilbert, who was nearly related
to him. He feared there were little purpose of any measure
being carried to prevent a measure flat majesty's reviewdishing by the hand of his hydrer flow the latesty's reviewdishing by the hand of his hydrer flow that the times of the reconstruct
that the times was obliged by leave flow Majesty's reviewwhit was unfanting the that Holde to provent the reconstruct
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outed he brought light that Holde to provent the reconstruct
outed he provent by the nountry, and the service would not
be deprived of many conscipat Gilberry. It was having pusible to
the hid made a widow. Event that for the hide would not pass
any measure, the expression of their Jardships would not pass
any measure, the expression of their dissection would be
very thenkfully received by all classed."—Lord liteut, in a few
worde accountain the advisor.—The Marquess of Nouname
reviewing the taglite of the advisor, be which he had no opposilion to make, giver upiter that our the lith had no opposilion to make, giver upiter that our the lith had no hour and
the relief on the land of

### ROUSE OPCOMMONS.

The times of Commons, after hearing the Queen's speech djourned to a quarter before lour. At that bour the Hous

Committee of the whole House to consider the state of Ireland

Committee of the whole House to consider the state of Ireland. (Cheers.)
Ordance Office.—Mr. Divarr gave notice that, on \$th Yebe, he would move an address, praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to dismin Mr. Bonham from the situation, which he held in the Ordangee-office as Surekeeper. (Langhter.).
Thanks to the Army in Science.—Sis T. Franssamer gave species, that, on 12th Feb., Nr R. Peel would move that the timbes of the touse he given to Sir Charles Napier, the Orders, and mess, engaged in the late Military operations in Science.

Science —Mr. Rorsucce gave notice that, on 19th Feb., he would move for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances out of which armse the aggressive wer in Science, with a yiew to check the grasping policy which placed the Armies of Great Britain in such a position.

Enlistment of Hoys —On the motion of Mr. HALL, a return of the number of paners children employed in the Army, from the pasting the Army cross the supported in a neat and moderate speech. Mr. Canavana, seconded the motion, tonding judicionaly on the several triples mentioned in it. Mr. Isuas moved, as so affected the motion, tonding judicionaly on the several triples mentioned in it. Mr. Isuas moved, as so affected the without several content in the effect—that the digitum of the bountry was ownerthing to the effect—that the digitums of the course of the Science and Ireland and the certinates, which had for its object the withholding of their amplies until alleged givenance were redressed. Mr. Parksonstein econded this amportance. Mr. Lumb Militar and J. Respective and the course of which, and in Arica.

necessary increase in taxation was a great evil. Mr. B.Chaw. punn also moved an amendment on the paragraph selecting to the extinates, which had for its object the withhelding of the anapplies until alleged grivenece were radressel. Mr. Faminage accounted this amendment.

A lengthy debate followed, in the course of which, and it animover to the observations of Mr. Joseph iftune and Lord. John Russell, Sir Robert Peel twice stated, is his must supported tonce, that fier Majasiy's Government have sed readempleted, and tonce, that fier Majasiy's Government have sed readempleted, and tonce contemplates, any alteration in the pressed law substitute that the duties spen the emport of farting greats.

The House divide—for Mr. Grawford's amendment, 26. Mr. liquides amendment was then put—for the amendment, 26. Mr. liquides amendment was then put—for the amendment, 26. Mr. liquides amendment was then put—for the emport of an amendment apon the bringing up of the region.

Friday, Fux. S.—Mr. Charles Malesteff—in subjet to questions from Mr. S. Wertley and lard John Rissell, Lord Startzar almounter that the policy pursued in Canada Sad the entige approbation of the Government.

The Ordannese Startzarder — Sir R. Peel cliffied from Mr. Bombar of surfaceper. — Sir R. Peel cliffied from Mr. Bombar of surfaceper. — Sir R. Peel cliffied from Mr. Bombar of the Covernment.

The Ordannese Startzarder — Sir R. Peel cliffied from Mr. Bombar of surfaceper. — Sir R. Peel cliffied from Mr. Bombar of the Lowest Control of the Lowest International of the surface of

position."
After a long continuance of this irregular discussion, the flows divided on Mr. Orawford's amendment—For striking out the paragraph, 3A; against it, 142;—Majorsty, 107.

The Address was agreed the:

The Address was agreed to.

The Hattle of Meaning.— By his desire "writtee the Editor of the Course Merches Menthly Megalihis." we insert the following letter from Major-Gaserille.

W. Napier, which, we much confess operational as i'we insert the following letter from Major-Gaucett.

W. Napier, which, we made confess, occasioned us considerable surprise, as charging us with an applicant wish to raise his brother's character at the existance of Lord Ellenborough. Being perfectly consideraths we never had any such intended, we referred at once to our remarks in the Number of May lest, when our conviction was strengthened by finding that his hord-ship's name is not once mentioned in the article in our Portfulio. The passage from which the inference seems to have been drawn runs that the possesses that have for the last four or five years emanated from the Government of India, and here we produce another example of unjustifiable seglect. Mostr Charles Plapier had reflected on this passage, he would have seen that our remarks embraced a period of time long antecedent to the period of Lord Ellenborough's accession to the Government. of Lord Elienburdugh's accession to the Government,— that they were of a general nature, and not meant in the least to be personal to his Lordship ; indeed, so for from

having any feeling hostile to the present Governor-General, we have the many occasions stood forwird to defend his character against the numberless attacks of the Press, both in England and India.

Press, both in England and India.

"With regard to the conquest of Science, our remarks were founded on that was notorious, the assemblage of a large Army on the Sutledj. We were also awars that an Army, under Sir Charles Napier, was sent to Solidae, which, in comparises with that of the Sutledj, was looked on as small, and saurely adequate to the object in view. Sir Charles says that the force he had was sufficient and he has so far provide it, by his immediate suscess. At the same time, we cannot see that we minds any gross misculation in considering three thousand four hundred men insufficient to the task of conquering a sequity, that now requires hearly five times that number for its maintenance.

that now requires bearly five times that number for its maintenance.

"We hope that after this explanation, the gallant Governor of distance will not torment himself with the idea that we wish the same his bharacter at the expense of that of anothers. "Before that his bharacter at the expense of the first of anothers. "Before that he mederate he expense of tranquilly on his limited."

"To the Electron of the Violent derrite Medicates, with many you like, at he wand your article on the Battle of Meanner, putilists of him wand your article on the Battle of Meanner, putilists in him wand your article on the Battle of Meanner, putilists in him is neady you article on the Battle of Meanner, putilists in him him him is to be receive callet upon you to retract? your manager of the Governor General of Endia, for spring bill, and Same vinety means that he procured, to indust a first. To the governor General of Endia, for spring to freely entered in a little gave for C. Happing anyther britances, in his littlinery operations." The small manager of troops employed in the battle of Meanner, was this result of circumstances, over which Lord Gilenborrough had be sented. If it was an error to hape to fee that error was Biold Mapier's. He had sany more troops in the country.

"The canadiant his having so few in the battle, they want

that error was Micho Bapier's. He had many more troops in the country.

"The canonical this having so few in the bettle, (they wanter much fewer risks the public and yourself suppose,) are too numeroes and trie intricate to explain now. When the proper time country the fall the state of the large the fall that is any view of the public at the fall to fire C. Napier, but in any view of the public of a tree is not public blame to Lovi Elunborough. The fall the risks are supported better by a Government then the Charles Napier was by Livi Ellenborough dubing the emparies in tiones. Honour bealt him for it success has:

'I ought to have sent you this letter for your Jamery Number just reaching, not necessary, here is the wind, prevented me.

'Enacing that you will published in your manual me.

'Enacing that you will published in your manual or Enact as induced, whose until the surgery, agently, and miggoenimous development. It is a success, the large of the Country of the large of

sail only admit of an outrack front sile. A support letter tothe Governor-General, dated 17th July 1845.

"As me draw your Lordahip's attention to be deep the con"A. That the Ameeradid not want to have general the two were
significant of victory, and had no unated the lays Polymay; and they
admit narrow of Meannor-Thambly the 17th Polymay; and they
admit hat they could not queen he their full force of School mer
tallitha night of the 17th, of the magnific of the ista of Pohruncy.
This elect all their siphomacy of distinguishing, propositionion,
and protestation, was put in rover to district Major Outran, and
abigin a piedge that I should halt, 15 only for a day. I kinch
have no singuistic any mining without any constitution
in the give any plange without any comment.

"That this weather is a molyleting file alleger yeshibited by the
Ameers to suspend my sagaril I ship the day, is sufficiently
algorith therefore the draft Transy. On the contrary, to
sign this heart would enable the Ameers of one to discuss and
formally to pytest against any use, genry pay, of it; while, it
would relieve them at uncertain the aspents of one to discuss and
formally to pytest against any use, genry pay, of it; while, it
would relieve them at uncertain the aspents of one to discuss and
formally to pytest against any use, genry pay, of it; while, it
would relieve them at uncertain the aspents of my troops. They
were confident of victory and wanted to fight. There will
they were confident of victory and wanted to fight. There will
they were confident of victory and manted to fight in my arrived at
the problem is a groat measure right.

"A Had I been planned of habit while district they thought would
nate brought us into the hot assents, which they thought would
another great antally relieve the assents as a sure is districted to the troops, and
another great antenne right.

"A Had I been planned of the draft party fines they thought would
another great antenne right.

"I had I been planned of the draft party in the serior of the
a

## Forrign and Coloulal Intelligence.

France.—It appears from a table published by the Speciateur officiers, that course attempt, from the year 1931 to 1961, it required My rate arrive from the rank of Sector arrive from the rank of Sector 1961, bother of Col., 35 years in the Georgiantele's 42 in the Arrive Col., 35 years in the Georgiantele's 42 in the Arrive Col., 35 and Engineers 1 46 or 12 Infantes', so III in the Arrive Arrive Marchal Drimas, prunt a Sector 1961 in the Arrive avenue.

We connect Atract what was never 1961 in the Arrive Col. 1961 in the Arrive

o'clock of Friend Manning, in the 79th year of his age. He had been supplied for many years from a catarrhal affection.

He had her with the formany years from a caterrhal affection.

Russia.—The Empurer of Russia has sent to Prince Bibeses the order of St. Anna set in diamonds; and to Stir Boy, the Prince's brother and Minister of the Interior, the order of Stanishas second class. They were accompassed by a letter from Count Nesselrade, in which heavys—The Empurer hopes that this mark of his esteem, priving the sympathy with which you have luspired his Mijesty, will ancourage you to persevere firmly in that path you have the approbation and support of Russia."

(From the Nomen, Jan. 10.)—The late diameter of the Russianan the Counses have caused, as far as they are known, a great nestero. It cannot be denied that

are known, a great sensation. It cannot be denied that the mountaineers display a degree of perseverance and energy against which all the Military skill and the courage of the Russian suddiers have not been able to effect any-thing decisive. These disasters have not indeed broken their courage, yet they have occasioned a certain alarm in the Army, especially on account of the cruel treatment which awaits those who fall alive into the bands of the mountaineers, especially of the Tacherachenses. The mountaineers, especially of the Tacherachenses. The prisoners are employed in the meanest service, for which among civilised dations only entile are used. To hinder them from escaping, the soles of their feet are gashed with sinizes, and chopped straw put into the wounds, which are then suffered to heal. In consequence of this operation every step gives these poor people pain, and it is quite simpossible for them to go to any great distance on feot. It may be conjectured that the Avares lately carried off by the Techerachenses have, at least in part, then treated in the same manner. With all this it is very autorising wherea the robels phish the amounting aurnrising whence the rebels obtain the ammunition becessary to continue the contest, as their own powdermills and foundries are very imperiect, and are hardly able to afford a sufficient supply. It must be presumed that they receive supplies from other countries; though the appulations of the treaty of the Durdauelles, it they were strictly observed, would make this very difficult. With respect to these circumstances, those persons are, perhaps, not much in the wrong who believe that the germs of differences between Russia and other Powers are more likely to be found in them than in the affairs of Greece, or the principalities on the Danube.

LYRICS FOR ANTI-BEPEAL CHILDREN, THE CHILD'S "GUIDE TO THE GALLOWS."—No. 1.

Child—MA, was it lanears?
Ma—Bold breignd in Engineer's spolit child, my dear,
Contanterious, way word, and wild, my dear,
And too long in the achool
(Af initialgent misrule
Now by mildness to be reconciled, my dear.

Bha's had far too much her own way, my dear, But there dawns a retributive day, my dear, In the which she will sigh For the toys she cast by In the years of political play, my dear.

Poor land! her once innocent breast, my shild.

Now with lawiess dissension's possest, my child—

By wild demons rent

On the bankshing bent

Of the Powers that watch over her rest, my child.

The three surpents are fair to the night, my child, spaint is the means in the tolls. Whi suscare in the tolls. The fair gillering colls. The way that eachs the fairs light, my child.

mile office it may yet be to see, my child,
Missethralife by the sure own's that be, my child,
Missethralife by the sure own's that be, my child,
Missethralife bend
Desire country as bleat as she's free, my child.

FOR THE " NAVAL AND MILITARY GASSTER." uid He yan Chieftein! Strike the proudest tone of thy bold harp, Green fele! the New is thing own,"

BALLAD B my Mo. II, op "Lessons you Repuat Critogen." insuring af 200. He or "Lussage you Repeat Cultures the will heat thou atriction that you, Green late! And well heat thou honored thing own Green late! This heat had the voice of the walling, and bruke Print the next of the manness the long him d-of yoke Willing Helbert to the hand clone, Green late! The Helbert hand the lone, Green late! And Helbert hand the heats more. Green fals! these measures the philidren's heats more. Green fals! These heating the young affairing to spure at his hanne, Wals wears for try shall the one blot on his fame.

Which show might no mortal reprove, Green late!

Ella both heart was honest and true, Orece lale! So ment of the was thy borom too, Greek lale! The hydron share cattlened thine honestr—in value; He brille, and the healtest refactor the chain. Those detailing too sidly we rue, Green lais!

range greating too saily we run, unevented to the property of the prevent and best, Green Isle? I there aims to they because Green Isle her so, the property of the property o Both, 19d January, 1844.

### Literary Molices.

I. An Heraldic and Genealogical Dictionery of the Landed Genery of Greet Britain and Ireland. By John Burke, Esq., and John Bernard Burke, Esq. Part II. H. Colburn.

John Burke, Eaq., and John Bergarg Burke, Eaq. Part II. H. Colburn.

II. Heraldic Illustrations, comprising the Armorial Bearings of the Principal Families of the Empire, with Pedigraes and Annabations. By the same. B. Churton, As the universal testimony of the public press in fayour of the First Part of the Dictionary has as faily satablished the value and interest of this elaborate undersking, not merely to those individuals and families, whom it mass immediately consuran, but to all the British community, and especially to all the most important divisions of the community, we need only say of this Second Part, that it amply fulfile the promise of the First. A secondary in any similar work, except that one, by the same compilers, to which it forms so appropriate and haronetage of England. As the progress made in this Second Part indicates that about one half of the work is completed, we may infer that the whole of is will be comprised in four Parts. comprised in four Perts.

comprised in four Parts.

Of the volume of Heraldic Illustrations, we are sertials it is by far the most splendid thing of the kind that has yet been undertaken; in fact, it is the first attempt to produce a uniform collection of Heraldic Engineerings. The Plates are exquisite works of art. We extract from the "Explanatory Pedigree" the notice given of a wall-known.

Officer-Colonel Gurwood:-

Officer—Colonel Gurwood:

"John Gurwood, Zaq., Depaty-Governor of the Tower, Colonel in the Army, and Exquire to Field hierabal the Duke of Welling-ton, under whom he served during the whole of the Peninsular War and at Waterloo, bears the Ancient Arms of his ancestow, the Gorrewoda, Cogates de Post de Vaux en Brews, with an nonourable augmentation graited to him by the Bart Marshel for having led the augmentation to Hope at the assemble of Cindad Redrigo, in Spain, on the 19th of June, 1815.
"Colonel Gurwpoid was horn at Roddesdon, on Herbs, 7th April, 178s, his progenitors having, for seven generations, resided at Baraby Moor and Langton, on York. June de Gorrewod, who served with his cousin, Laurent de Gorrewod, afterwards Couste de Pont de Vaux, under the Duke of Savoy, in Sphing against the French at the great battle of St. Quentile in 1857, east wounded and conveyed to Calais, then in the possession of the English. He except from that town graviously to the autrender of it in 1858, and arrived at Eingestowne-upon-Hull, in Yorkshire, where he matried and estiled af Saraby Moor. "His son, John Gorwood, having succeeded to property at Langue, near Maiton, belonging to his mother and chiest hadden Renry from the name derived from the Chalten de Gorrewod, a quarter of a mile from Pont de Vaux, near the tiver Saone, in the country formerly valled in Brease, which, being one of the conquest of Lovig XIV, was ceded to France in 1665 by the treaty of Aix is Chapelle, "Arms.—Ax. a chev, or, and for honourable augmentation, the Shield of the Town of Cindad Rodrigo with the Sword of the

XIV. was ceded to France to 1005 by the treaty of Ais is Chapelle.
"Arma.—Az. a chev. or, and for honourable augmentation; the
Shield of the Town of Cludad Rodrign with the Sword of the
Governor, whom Colonel Gurwood took prisoner, being placed
in pretence." Crest.—A Unicorn's head az maned and horned
or, being placed for augmentation on a breached tweer, with the
words over 'Follow mo.' Mutto.—Poor a jamais."

From this specimen our readers may form a just esti-

mate of the letter-press of this superb work.

The Comic Album: 1844. A Book for avery Table. Orr and Co.

The Comic Album: 1844. A Book for avery Table.

Orr and Co.

As a drawing-room book, so far as fun, drollery, and humour are concerned, "The Comic Album" is decidedly the brightest ater of the season. Its first andegrated feature is the late "Royal Trip to France;" "Its cutton of which, the artist has contended with the ours for the palm, and, according to our laney, has borne of the palm. Several of the sketches by Alfred Crowquill) are capital, especially that of the blumm which is "to be erected mid-channel, when the find a good foundation for it." Sustained by the golumn itself is a group composed of Louis Philippe and He Majesty Queen Vistoria, locked in the embrace of friedliship. Contrasting with this smicable presentation, of the entablature of the pedestal are seen the English bull-dog and the Uslilio cock, with a bone between the seen to contest. Two to one, however, may be safely be do on the contend. Two to one, however, may be safely be do on the contend. Two to one, however, may be safely be do on the contend. Two to one, however, may be safely be do on the contend. Two to one, however, may be safely be do on the contend. Two to one, however, may be safely be do on the contend. Two to one, however, may be safely be do on the contend. Two to one, however, may be safely be do on the contend. Two to one, however, may be safely be do on the contend. Two to one, however, may be safely be do on the contend. Two to one, however, may be safely be do on the contend. Two to one, however, may be safely be do on the contend. Two to one, however, may be safely be do on the contend. Two to one, however, may be safely be do on the contend. Two to one, however, may be safely be do on the contend. Two to one, however, may be safely be do on the contend. Two to one, however, may be safely be do on the contend. Two to one, however, may be safely be do on the contend. Two to one, however, may be safely be do not the contend. Two to have a safely be do not be safely be.

The "Roper of the Majer of the Majer of the saf

are amaging versions under at Aution's. The illen-tichlarly apiring and indi-ted Smith's "Extraordist in the Commission of the Com-ion of the Commission of the Originating also in the fancies revery of meamerie pre-

of minimum, the story of "The Airial Bargler," by the Author of the "Couple Letin and Comic English Grammatic," is one of the best prose skatches in the visions. "Fashionable Absurdities" constitute implied exposures of the absurdities of fashion, in contains, tools and found; Another capital shatch of Blanchard's, most affectively certised out, is his "Foung England." a fiost of nursery juveniles—minaged them overhead in one insuis."

"You it is Young England, to the insuis. Selectively certised out, is his "Foung England," a fiost of nursery juveniles—minaged them overhead in one insuis. As he comits take, onto, and bawis—as he issued. Selective, attribute on the fashion of the description of the individual of the table, and injuries of the individual, together, its individual, together, its individual of the table, its individual, together, its individual of the individual of the individual of the table, its individual on thinks from potential of individual to individual, together, which was a single of the individual of the proper individual of the indiv

or as it asset, mer non Custonen's status, with indicinctible."

We are north the hare not room for the matter papers and, unitedlify we cannot give any fine in the matter of lithographs, of which there are, in the matters, or hundred and Mily. These, and the variously-tinted papers and the righty-ornamented straheaque blading, impart high attractions to." The Comic Album.

The Server Passian. A Novel. By the Author of "Shake-apeare and his Friends," &c. 3 vols. "The Shakespeare Novels," as they are now called, are no

generally known and so justly appropriated, that, although a new work from the same author must necessarily scales interest in the reading world, we are at a loss to account for the non-adoption of a title to the present Novel which for the non-adoption of a title to the present Novel which is would at once have pleased it in the category; to which it belongs, and which had been incomplete without it. "The Searest Peneton" is, in fact, the fixed, and of course his hat of "The Shakespeare Novels." Shakespeare being historial with hone of its predocessors,—namely to farnish a living picture of "The Life and Theses" of our great Review, only in a moral vather than a filteral and mechanical action the picture. And it may be more than doubted whether the imaginary delineation of these Times which is fermined; by Mr. Folkstome Williams in these three Novels, is not, at the very lens, as there as that which can be more with and of more well and the state of the safety o would at once have placed it in the category to which it belongs, and which had been incomplete without it. "The

The truth is, that these "Malespeare Novels" are a valuable addition to that portion of our literature to which they belong, and the two preceding divisions of the design age rendered sloubly valuable by this completion of it, which devries us on to the slows of the Bard's felicitous career, (for such, with all in violationes, it must unquestionably be deemed), and shows places before us (to borrow the comprehensive words of an exteemed contemporary), "not Shakespeare the Post, but Shakespeare the man "—Shakespeare in his labit as he lived". Shakespeare the host, the youth, the son, the brother, the lover, the husband, the father, the friend—Shakespeare the actor, and the companion and friend of actors—Shakespeare the manners, the play-wright, the wit-about-town, the courinterests the pisy-wright, the wit-about-town, the nour-land of the world—and finally, Shakesperre in retirement on the banks of his dear Aton,

bits (for he was but man, after all), and his illustrious gatere had occased to be a match for those 'eating cares'

which agone or later will come, as if to laugh to soom which agone or later will come, as if to laugh to soom that draws of the perfectibility of man's nature, of which no trace is to be found in his works."

Without taking off the adge of the reader's pleasure by entering into any of the minute of this concluding portion of the "Shakespoard Novels," we must say of its generally, that it is fully signal in apirit, vivacity, and truth of walesting to its number neaderman. truth of palating, to its popular prednossors; that it is equally rish in incident, action, and sharacter; and that those readers who have not hitherto mat with the previous portions of the indertaking will ad well to take this opportunity of acquainting themselves will the accumulated fund of entertainment which the completed design now places before them.

Wanderings in the Highlands and Islands, with Shetolos faken sie the Scottish Burder; being a Sequel to "Wild Sports of the West." By W. H. Manwell, Esq., Author of "Stories of Waterloo," &c., Bailey & Co., Wirmour affecting minuteness of description, or the mapping out of couter these volumes are worth fifty Guide-books; of which, indeed, they may be segarded as exceedingly picturesque filastrations. They professedly originated in "Letters addressed to a Kineman, as an inducement to visit the fer North." And, says Mr. Maxwell, whose mane we always estimate as a letter of credit on a bank of exhaustless amusement and informs

ation,—

"A unique disposition less the author of these fixtches fato the sense which have produced them. To trace out half-forgettes, but less selles, and view the request of a feutist-keep or Border prelicular sit among fulls where once 'tip belle were man, and the same who are not, in evening gray, throw moti or dispose as a stream which there its ruiniess most troper has grossed at midnight, the binates become in his rear arging him onward to some with factours, wherein to secure his most with factours, wherein to secure his most wind factours, wherein to secure his spail, or shelter from the vengentics against dead of violence had just provoked."

provoked."

A gentleman and a scholer, a soldler and a sporteman,
Mr. Maxwell has quite the right feeling, physically as
well as mentally, for a despitory tourist—always ready to
make the most of any advanture that may chance to cross als path. We could not wish for a more intelligent, more Toyons, more delightful compunion, either in an actual Toyons, more delightful companion, eitherein an actual executaion or on paper. His freshuess and colloquial familiarity of style, as well as his views respecting the present state of Ireland, stay be seen by the following extract from one of his introductory Epistics to his friend and kinsman in that happy country :-

Here is a smart anecdote, in its way, of an irritable, thin-akinned Majur one whom a quack's puff would put out of temper for the day, and an advertisement of George Roblins all but drive crazy. Once upon a time, however, he was fairle taken in.

be was fairly taken in.

It awas a memorable epoch. Napoleon had been end to Eise, and the English lottery was to be drawn the following week. The Major took up the Jimes, which has perfected, and then allimmed a column over in search of a paragraph that about please him. As he always both read and thought atomit for the sufficient or a very body within ear about it was idle for any one to attempt it for hissaid while the Major honodred the measurous with his presence. On went the Commander thus...

It is generally whispered in the best-inference circles, that the Court will make a short visit to the Pavillon.'

" The trausseau presented to the Marchioness

mar—

"I — n her and her transeaut!"

"Parting interview of Nannicon and Masia Louise,"

"Al some sense in this—Poor Nop.,!"

"The Bujor was what the Yankees call 'a sympathiser.!

"It was late in the evening when Caulinovier led the young Empress into the private apartment where Napolicon had secilided himself. He paced the room backwards and forwards, apparently leat in bitter musings, and for some time was quite unconscious that the object equally of his love and his ambition was beside him. Overwhelmed with grier, the Empress burst into twins as Napoleon caught her in his arms, and pressed her with arding to his heart."

that the object equally of his love and his ambinion was belief.

Impoleon caught her in his arms, and pressed her with ardinar so his heart.

"Pon fellow! Pon my life, very affecting!"

"Pressed her with ardinar to his heart!—For an investment of the deepest aging convinced Napoleon's ship, but, by a wonderful exertion, he recovered his self-possession, hut, by a wonderful exertion, he recovered his self-possession, hut, by a wonderful exertion, he recovered his self-possession, hut, his about an innated colutionance.

"Wasp not," he sald, "my beloved one. "The for their should his pale but animated colutionance.

"Wasp not," he sald, "my beloved one. "The for their should be reach of fate."

"That is pulson," observed the Major with a significant wink. "I always said he would certainly commit swiede—ay—beyond the reach of fate, For I have sectured a ticket in the Bugish lottery, which consists of one prize of thirty thous—"harmation!" exclaimed the Major, in a francy—"Humburged by a ruscally puff," and throwing the faper into the fige, he stafuped on it with the hele of his boot, until not a vestige of the Thunderer remained; and then, rushing from the room under an ipproximate burst of laughter, in which even the eventual maters are provertious burst of laughter, in which even the eventual could his spartmant, where he suscend innest it is the dismertirum had beaten—histing lettiny-office keepers in general, and ernore particularly—Blah of Cornhili."

This is very startling, though we have met with something like it before. It relates to the hasardous officing in the event his rope until he requires he wing histabil into a renew of the city, he seemed his rope until he requires he wing a histabil into a renew of the city, he seemed his rope until he requires he wing a histabil into a renew the rope he was about to assen dipped from his holes, and outlined into empty air! These was, w.a.t Mr. Paff, in the Critic, calls "a situation!" Hopelean imprisonment in the bowels of a precipite, until death from hunger moment came; the fowire aprang desperately into air; grasses the frail rope as it tremblad ere it swept from his reach for every mand he was saved!"

(To be vandiewed.)

H. B.'s .- No. 791 .- " First catch your hare" -H. B. converts her Majesty's Ministers ento a corps of cooks not, we would fain hope, from any irreverent recollection of the proverb, that "too many cooks spoil the broth," ambs; presents them as in full preparation for the due casing and roosting of some hare in posse. The absence of the principal performer is accounted for by two pictures on the wall of the Michen—an odd place for such things, but the Chef is known to be fond of placers. One of these raintings allegorically represents the hounds at so many counsellors learned in the law, pugzling on an unsuecessful scent, while the other shows the hare—and a fat old jack he is—getting away baseathes. Bir Robert Peel on the Chef, is testing with considerable guilo the sauce for the yet unprovided dish, thoughes shade of doubt is transable in his ejaculation. We have not eaught him yet." The Duke exclaims wate eno, "I am ready," whilst he is suppleyed in being she steel that is to provent the have from sguin playing his wonted gumbols, Sir James Graham as the kitchehmaid, stirs the fire while even the ugly fawhing turnspit—to which, with more of appropriateness than of flattery, the features of Lord Brougham have been given-looks up in humble supplication to be employed in any, no matter what mental, service.

"We do not rhyme for that sult elf, "Who cannot plotuse to himself,"

that the impracticable here is no other than Daciel O'Connell; and that point having become apparent to the intelligent reader the story is told.

No. 709 is madely another transfer to the story in th

No. 792 is merely another count of the same indictment the venue, indeed, is changed from the land to the water, and what was a hare in the last case it a fish in this. A whole boat's crew are employed in the "Angling Extraordinary"—a thing that would have elected us for their success in bygone days; though since Mr. Jesse's discovery that the piscine genus is universally deal, the presence of seven men-Members of Parliament to boot, and consequently given to talk—leaves as under no apprehen-gion that they will "frighten the fish." There is always, nowever, the chance of unskilfulness on the part of the angler; for, be it remembared, it is mot every puddlepokers who can be called a fisherman. In the sketch before us Sir Robert Peel holds the rod, but that gircumstance does not deter the Puke from giving him somecs-ceedingly sound advice. v Give him plenty of line," quoth the cautious old man; and that Sir Robert has anticipated this recommendation mobody can reasonably doubt. "But," contidues the Puke, "when you begin to

wind up, do so quickly."
"The late threatened upset near Windsor," is by far the best of the scries. It is fall of keen political active, con-

veyed in a really pictorial form. The recent ancident to the Queen is still fresh in the public recollection, and is on this incident that H. B. has composed his shatch, is on the majority in the well-known pony phaeton, with the Robert Peel as postillien; and the latter has contrived. The recent accident Robert Prei as postillion; and the latter has soutrived—
it in not for us to say how—to get off the photo-and
what may be called a flouble-actioned entestrophe in the
consequence. The next hind-wheel is fast against a post,
on which may be seen the word "Irshand;" while the
fore-wheel on the same side is upon a steel descent,
marked "aliding-scale," is the bottom of which is a ditch,
where, even at the bright, the ponius are already up to
their house. Assuredly the situation is writted clear the
post, and the facilite disposance descent becomes inavitable
get the nego off the "aliding scale," and still there is the
dead lock of "Ireland" In short, 'tis—

dead lock of "Ireland." In short, 'tis—

"" attl' those two internal questions,
That with our week, our simbles site,
That whit our week, our simbles site,
Steries cost and Catholics!"

The Duke of Wellington—though diagnified as us old woman—sees simply that without a Gusen there would be a want of facility in "estrying on the Gusen's Government," and he therefore bands Her Majority in to terrise from a leaving the neatificity in to do his best in artificities. firms, leaving the postilion to do his best in extricating the carriage from the two " great difficulties" that beast it will what success thus only can show.

DIEUTERANT. GEREER I SIR WILLIAM JOHRSTON, K.C.S., COLUMBI, OF THE GILD REGIMENT.

BIFUTENART. GERERAL SIR WILLIAM JUHRETON, K.C.R., COLUMNIA OF THE 68th REGIMENT.

THIS Officer, who expired on Tuesday, the 33d instabl, as such instably in the 18th Prot, and June, 1791, and from July following find Oct., 1793, he harped at Gibraiter; he then established fully toulon, and we probage at everal effects of outpeak, and at the action on the beightly effect Recent O'three was stade at the action on the beightly effect because to Gibraiter. The 7th Jun., 1794, he was applicately bleat, in the 18th Foot; he served in Corsica, and was present the expected to Gibraiter. The 7th Jun., 1794, he was applicately bleat, in the 18th Foot; he served in Corsica, and was present the expectation under the late General D. Wemyas to Tuescay, and in 1797, returned to England. In 1798, he was placed on halfpay; he served in Iraland during the rubellion with the 7co-maint copps. The 17th Fib., 1808, he was preduciant to Mallority in the 68th Foot. In Jun., 1801, he was preduciant to Mallority in the 68th Foot. In Jun., 1801, he was preduciant to Mallority in the 68th Foot. In Jun., 1801, he converted for the West Indies, and commanded the fault companies on the expedition hagainst the Danish What Endis Liannes. At the peak of 1802 he returned to England, and in 1803 was bancies on the expedition with the regiment till it was ordered home. The 80th April, 1988, he obsaided the Brevet of Liunt. Col., and 18th July, 1809, a Lieut. Coloneley in 68th Foot. He embarked has regiment at the steps of Fusiching. He acreed in Spiln and Portograf, from June, 1811, to March, 1818, and was present with his regiment in all the principal utfairs of those years, including the hatles of Salamantes, Viltoria, and Others, for which he had the principal utfairs of those years, including the hatles of Salamantes, Viltoria, and Others, and was present with his regiment in all the principal utfairs of those years, including the battles of Salamantes, Viltoria, and Others, for which he had the proposited to the Chioneley of the 36th Regiment

A project has been brought forward for cutting a," cannot of the Pyreners " to connect the Maddistrations with the Atlantic, and avoid the circultous route by the coast of Attentio, and avoid the circuitous regits by the coche of Spain. The plan, as it at present stabile, was first entured by M. Galabert, Member of the Eventh Chember of the Internal Legislature, frauted to a company that was to carry it into executions, the property in perpetuity in the band, with several other advantages, but required a deposit of 3.000,000r, until the cot was gasted.

psychicy in the moods, with average dear advancesses, and required a deposit of S.000,000, until the act was passed.

DAVISE IMPROVED FLEXIBLE CONCATE HURSE BRUSH;—An interest New Inventions—1. Davis, Spower Mergania and Brash Manufacture to Her Blacky; "Jobes Alterit, and item by shiftle St. Family, 33, strand, ancien it, horsent-it. Waterhoof, zhoops from Jermyn, st., hega tradeguitat the Nobility and Gentry it has interested in making grad index regardless, Spower Brushes, The pseuliar merits of buyls a singley of School Brushes in some argumentation of the strands are combined by its fallagit stell for every Blacks dust in the horse, therefore prevent troublesume irribution. This movel Brush, bring constructed on scientific principles, gathe movel Brush, bring constructed on scientific principles, gathe movel Brush, bring constructed on scientific principles, gathe apprendent all other inventions, inflamment as the action of the movel Brush, bring broom trial on the narrace of the south of the movel Brush, bring broom trial on the narrace of the south of the movel Brush, buyle in the ring bloom trial on those of all demandings, and the movie, all projections of the authorist, will be sufficiently sidested, it having bloom trial on the souther, buyle and bring the format by springs and terrico, Brushes, and the movies and beautiful sidested, it having him trial to format by springs and terrico, Brushes, and the movies of the south of the substance of the south of the south

to the breath, and canon to the game. Also inventor of a new and improved Nell-bruth, made of indeached Russia bristies, which do not soften by constant use. Improved Velvet viotaes and list-brushes, in great thricty of patterne, at the Whelesale Prions. The Robat Tollet and Russery Springes, at haif the Perfement prices. A. D. being an automotic importer of Russian and Bristies, chimber him to offer the above articles at 46 percent. Under Any House him to offer the above articles at 46 percent. Under Any House him to offer the prices by a post-paid application,—at, Rivand. Observe, no observes by a post-paid application,—bit strand. Observe his An., A. Davis's House has two windows, 28, Burand. Observe the Ma., 25, Strand; and 28 po, Regent.at., Waterioù-place, Iwo doors from Jermyn-atmed.

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g Anisa., Etji Jan. 8, 1000, 12 14-15 13 18-19 ting Anna, 60 Years, Exp. San. 5, 1880, 124 9-16

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Perustan Anth, 385
Bitto Deserved, 185
Bitto Converted, 185
Bitto Convert

MARRIAGES.

In London, Francis William Rayre, Seq., of the Additoffice, Sumered Boune, to Remerca Livera, daughter of Sambel Office, Esq., R.N., of Subsex lettace, Old Broupton, Middlesex.—Jan. 22th, the Rev. John Griptipa, Cheplain on the Bounbay Stablishment, to Prantes, Guith daughter of Captain Mortlock (inte lapiain of the H. E. I.C. & Naval Sprice.—Jan. 22d, at Evete, Haway Mayne, Seq., 49th Regt., to Reserva Jane, without of Samena Yale, Seq.—Jan. 17, at Stuke, Mr. Charles K. P. Hall, of H.M. & Albon, to Basan Blanty daughter of the Inte Mr. John Pagna, of Devonport.—Jan. 18, at Kingston, Middlesex, Coloniel H. P. Davison, in Swarland Park, Northumberland, to the Ifun. Candinam, swoond daughter of the late, and alter of the present Lord Graves.—Jan. 18, at Kingston, Mr. J. W. Mandder, Penney, R.N., to Jane, staghter of Mr. G. Geary, in Hom. Sif S. Buynes, son of Luri Bundbuyas, to Usanta Elizabeth, Gasph, Petteronib.—Veb. 1, at Titalinis, Hamp, the Hom. Sif S. Buynes, son of Luri Bundbuyas, to Usanta Elizabeth, Gasph, the Rev. Str John Page, Bart., of Mystole Park, Kent.

DEATHS.

Jan. 17, at Bulfatt, the Ron. Makes Anaput Scott, Raughter of the late and distort of the present Lord Polwarth, and who of Capt. G. C. D. Lewis, M. Engineers.—Jan. 25, at rus 68, Great Spriland-Spreet, Capt. G. R. Annaan, at the advanced ago of Frontand-Errer, Unpt. 4: R. Airan, at the avances ago of F. years, "They opened with the Schiur Communier in the H.E.I.C.'s intermediate Service.—Jan. 29, at Eginus, Chot. R. Bronan, Jair Edit Ray, aged 50.—On his passage to England, on board the Sity Flux Lan, or yellow fever, four days alter leaving 5t. Binshipt, Signatio Nandon Budg, R.N., Midshipsian of h.M.'s brigainties Shifts, sun of Capt. H. H. Buds, B.N., of Yestarbasium Mastert, Wets.

Richer Beitliery Chillery, -Licut.-Genn.-dir II, Intitio, R.C.S., G.C.M.W. Col. of Sit F., London, 19th Jan., 19th Str. Wm. Johnston, E.C.H., Co. of Sith F., London, 19th Jan., 19th Str. Wm. Johnston, E.C.H., Co. of Sith F., Southampton, Sac. Soc., Cuninghister, E.I. Competerer, Edinburgh, 19th April, 19th May., 19th Str., London, 19th Jan., 19th Jan., 19th J. C., Serv., Dublin, 2nd Jan., 19th F., J. Johnston, E.B., do., 5th Jan., 19th Col., Ch., Miller, C.R., Uller, C.C., Serv., Dublin, 2nd Jan., 19th F., J. Johnston, E.B., do., 5th Jan., 19th Col., Ch., Miller, C.R., Uller, C.C., Ch., Uller, C.C., Serv., Dublin, 2nd Jan., 19th J. C., Serv., Dublin, 2nd Jan., 19th J. C., Serv., Dublin, 2nd Jan., 19th J. C., Serv., Phys. Rev., Drink water Shint, Str. Dec., 19th J. Miller, Chiller, J. Miller, Landon, 19th J. C., Serv., 19th J. C., Serv., Haller, J. Miller, L. Miller, Miller, Miller, Miller, J. Miller, Mil su, do., 30th Ang. Ru., Wyod, b. 20th Sopt. 1213; Sauth, Se W. L. 20th Sopt. 1213; Sauth, Se W. L. 20th Sopt. 1213; Sauth, Se W. L. 20th Sopt. 1214; Sauth, Se W. L. 20th Sopt. 1214; Sauth Se W. L. 20th Sopt. 1214; Sauth Sopt. 1214; Sauth Sopt. 1214; Sauth Sopt. 1214; Kang. dh. 20th. 1214; Sauth Sopt. 1214; Lamboth, 1214; Sauth Sopt. 1214; Lamboth, 1214; Sauth Sopt. 20th S price of the price

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has the important advanage of searching thereughly his the
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#### Mabal Anteiligence.

Rear-Admiral—W. F. Wise, C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief in

Rear-Admiral—W. F. Wise, C.B., to be Commander-In-Chief in the Pacific.
Commander—James W. Morgan (1811), to Comperdown.
Lieutenants—J. R. Baker (1825), to Tortoles; Heary Eden (1867), (addit.), to William and Mary, to study steam and engineering on heard the Sulphar, at Woolwich; E. M.E. Blehardson (1842), to Communitin; J. E. Cabburn (1815), to be Agent is a mail pacific, at Routhampton; W. Thomas Bellairs (1819), to Ocean, v. Cabburn; A. Anderson (1943), J. Robertson (1818), Hon. P. P. Pellew (1844), Brook Young (1849), and Stathews Compily (1842), to Communitie; John Stephen (1818), to Resis, v. Sheilis; J. A. St. Leger (1841), R. J. D. Waddilows (1843), R. B. Creyke (1812), and H. B. Gray (1844), all additional, to Penclope steamer.

R. B. Creyke (1813), and H. B. Gray (1825), all admitional, to Penelops stement.
Master—J. K. Martyn (1826), to Provides.
Mater—H. T. N. Chonsyre (1820), to Provides ; P. W. Coventry (1837), from Chien, to Verson, as Acting hientenant: Albeyno Bland (1849), to Excellent; E. B. Rice (1849), to St. Vincent.
Beand Master—Forbes Machaen, to Excellent.
Assistant.:hirgcons—J. L. Montolith (1843), and R. Montolith (1843), and R. Montolith (1843), and R. Montolith (1843), to K. Vincent, R. Clarke, M. D. (1840), to Provides; W. Rac, M. D. (1840), to Maden; W. Davis (acting), (addit.), to Camperdown, for dury in Melville Hospital, Cinatam.
Chaplains—G. Bellamy (1840), to Tortolee; G. R. Levin (1833), to Compendown.

to Comperdown.
Navel Instructors—Charles Stark (mathematical) and P. Robertson (1812) to Excellent.
Clorks——Green, to Victory: W. H. Mellish, to St. Vincent.

Clerks — Green, to Victory; W. H. Mellan, to St. Viscons.

60Ast-61Ash.

Appaintmelts.—Lieut. Win. Fuller, R.N., to command H.M.'s

R.C. Dolphin, v. Lieut. Goldsmith, to Shamreck, R.C.; Lieut.

Charles Douglas O'Brien, R.N., to the Newrown Staten, v.

Lieut. Gray, appointed to the Penelops, Lieut. Charles Byth,

R.N., to Ballyhabert Station, v. Lieut. Win. Faller.

Remonts.—Commander Goffrey L. Wolley, from Clifton, to

N. weastir District, v. Commander Douglas Curry, to Ryde;

Lieut. Watson T. Biobes, R.N., from Kessengland, to Sampishurgh, v. Lieut. James, to Lynn.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, PERSONNEL 16.

The next mail for India, &c. via Marasiles, will be dispatched from hence on 4th March. The Cipic will take out the West, Indian mails of the morning of 17th inst. The Calcionia, for thee American mails of the March. The Naperior, for the New South Wales mails of 29th inst.

On and from 1st March next, the postage on letters addressed to the Ionian Islands, marked to be forwarded "via Southampton," may be paid in advance, or not, at the option of the sender. It must be distinctly understond, that this regulation applies only to letters conveyed by packet, via Southampton. The postage on all other letters, via France, addressed to the Ionian Islands, must be paid in advance, as at present. The postage on letters, via Southampton, In. 7d., via Marsellies, Is. 3d. On and after the 15th iost, the postage on letters peated in the United Kingdom, and addressed to India, marked to be forwarded "via Southampton," may be paid in advance or not at the option of the sender. This regulation applies easy to letters for places within the territory of the S.I. Company, conveyed by packet, eigh southampton, the postage on all other letters addressed to construe begond India (the Colony of Hong Kong cabapted), by whatever conte they may be not warded, must be paid in advance, as at present, or the letters cannot be tot warded.

PORTSMOUTH, Febr 8. - (From our own Correspondent.) - Curlew was paid off off Saturday. She will have her maste removed, and put in dock, for inspection; possibly, her ultimate fate may be sale by public acction. Java transport, from the West Indies, having the 92d Highlanders on board, arrived on Sunday morning, and having completed provisions and water, proceeded on Tuesday to Letth. The Java left the West Indies on Obsistance day. Nautilus has returned from the coast of Sussax, and is retiting of Blockhouse. Gipsy tendar has been here with the furniture, &c., of the late Sir Edward Bince, to be landed at Farcham; and Speedy entier with men, taking back sommen gunners for the Camperdawn. After a complete refit of two months, the Irtish, Russian corvette, has sailed for Kamtschutka; the Irish, Russian corvette, me server to the Officers of this sing, and those of the Dutch corvette Dordrecht, which put in here on her soyage from Surings to the Adminst Six Charles to Autwerp, were to have dined with Admiral Sir Charl Rowley on Tuesday, but the weather being favourable, both vessels put to sea. Album stemmer brought the Depot of the 45th to Gosport on Monday, and has since returned to Iroland. Prometheus arrived at Spithead on Tursday, but did not anohor; after communicatingwith the Commander in Chief she went on to Plymouth. and Albert yacht will be taken into dock when the Firebrand gues out, next week : some arrangement is to be made in the yacht, to prevent the offensive small which prevails when she is occupied, and an alteration in the botters. Firebrand is to be reported ready for Commission on the 14th. The Court-Martial on Lieutenant Dyke, late of the Iris, is expected to commence on Monday next. Princess Royal transport is in the harbour, taking in stores for Sheerness. There is not a ship fitting in the part. In the Harbour—St. Vincent, Victory, Excellent, Royal Yachb, Naufilus, Fearless, Gipey, Princers Royal.

Prinourii, Sch. 7.—(From our our Correspondent.) 2d—Crone packet, 6, Lieut. Com. & Lewis (a), was Limbel out of dock, having been new coppered, and had life defects made good. Si-Arrived Emerald tender to the M. Fincent, with supernumeraries from Portsmouth, and bailed fram the 7th, on beareturn, with supernumesupplied. In her passage to this port, she experienced very Schuregous weather, and carried away her bowsprit and copiestrees; one part of the latter fell on the head of an Chaper, who was a passenger, and wounded him severely; he was conveyed to the Rl. Naval Hospital, where he lies

is a very precurious states. Arrived the Albeit st., Elent. Com. J. Jenyes, from Cork; having coaled, site sailed for Portsmouth the following day. Arrived Diligence, N.T., Mr. W. Martin, 2d Master, from Portsmouth, with stores for the dockyard. Sch.—Coledonia, 120, Copt. Milne, was towed into Murbour by the Configures at. Sha was only twenty-six hours on her passage from Cork. Sha left 100 supernunciary Marines and fifty of her own complement at Spike Island. America, 50, was own complement at spine intend. America, 30, we brought from her moorings alongside it be jetty, to be fixed for a Flag; it is said the will relieve Dublin, 50, on the South American station, and will be roudy for commission the latter end of the present month. 6th-Permission the scier and of the present month. One pro-sion and Acorn, 16 gung each, were masted this day, and expected to be commissioned in the course of next week. Rechester tender arrived from Woolwich and week. requester remote arrived from weathers at, Lieut.-Com. W. M. J. G. Pasco, from Woolwich, last from Portsmouth, on her way to the Mediterraneon. The Gracian, 16, was bauled into dock, to have her de-The Albion, 90, Capt. Lockyer, arrived at Cork the 29th ult., from this port, after a bolaterous massage of seven days. In Harbour.... Calescent, San Jeef, Penelope, Resistance, Crane, Prompthous and Confiance attempts, Diligence, N.T., Lancter, Dutch schooner. In the Sound-None.

Sound—None.

SHREENERS, Feb. R.—(From our own Correspondent.)

—The Valuer steamer, first class, arrived here on Friday
last, from Woolwich, to be fitted for Commission; it will
take two months at least before the pennant can be holsted on board her. She was taken into the Basis on Saturday with difficulty, on account of her great leagn. The same day Vice-Adm. Sir John White returned from leave, when his fing was again helsted on board the Cumperdown. Few seamen have entered for the Camperdown, which was re-commissioned on Thursday last. The Speedy cutter, Lieut. G. Besnitzy, which left last week for Portamouth, returned to-day with man for her. The Pnincess Royal Naval-transport, having landed her stores, soiled on Tuesday for Deptierd. The Gipsy tender, Wilson, Master, sailed also for Portemouth, and the Goscamer tender for London, during the week. Ganger, 84, is in No. 2 Duck, having her decks renewed; and the reof of this dock is being covered with a composition of zinc and lead. Shannon, 44, is also in dock, having her bottom cauthed, previous to being govered with the new blavine The workmen are proceeding rapidly with the

sompost. In working the proceeding rapidly with the Alarm, 28-gue ship. In Harbour—Camperduen, Ocean, Rosen and Speedy cutteres and African steamer.

Milrond Haven, Feb. 7.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The only sailing their the week has been the Deson lighter, with unserviceable stores for Plymouth. Lieut, Wilson, R.M., being first for sea service, has been recalled from detachment duty at Playerfordwest, and relieved by Lieut. Adair; he remains at Pembroke, matil succeeded by Lieut. Forebrook, ordered from Plymouth to the depot at Pembroke. The Flying Pich—one of the new brigs building at Pembroke, on the plans of Sir William Symonds, to sail against those of Mesers. Blake, White, &c. —will be launched early in April. The Com-Inrion, 80 guns, will also be launched there this statemer. The office of Master Shipwright at the Agreed still remains enfilled.

DEAL. Pub. 8 .- (From our own Coursepondent.) Sunday, 4th Several sail of outward-bound ve the Downs to the westward, 5th-H.M.'s st. Prometheus went through the Downs to the westward and several sail of outward-bound vassels. 6th—H.M.'s reveaue-ceutser Liesly anchored in the Downs, 7th— H.M.'s catter Speedy went through the Dewns to the eastward. Sth.-There are several sail of outward-bound resects lying in the Downs : strong winds westerly.

DEFFORD, Feb. 7.—(From our coun Correspondent,)—Sailed Duclus freight-ship for Bombay, with stores for the Naval Department. Jupiter freight-ship, with Naval and victualiting stores, for Majer Keenkin Granden. gueras and vicualizing stores, for major, remains, Greenlan, fitting to convey male convicts to New Spirit Water. London has been taken up for a conjude hills. Prince George transport is refitting for foreign carried. Prince steamer is in deck, undergoing a thorough repair felter which she will be compleyed in the sacreting service under the land his property to the foreign which she will be supplyed in the sacreting service under

which she will be employed in the serveging service sucher Capt. Beachey, now of the Lauffer. The Passepine steamer, building in this pard, is dedergine as completed as soon as possible; she is on a similar plan to the Victoria and Albert yanht.

Wookwoon, Feb. 9.—Several werkmell have been selected from the Woolwich hook-yard to proceed to the island of Assension, for the purposit of metablishing a small steam factory for the repairs of this manificary of the steam-versels of the Royal Navy employed upon the African Station. It is expected them man will leave about 18th inst., and proceed from Gratham in the Tartoise store-this. Master Com. J. Wood, going out to Ascension to be sentioned there as a retaining whip, The Promethers at v. L. Com. W. J. E. M. Promethers at v. L. Com. V. J. M. M. Promethers at v. L. Com. V. J. L. M. Promethers at v. L. Com. V. J. L. M. Promethers at v. L. Co

The Avist st. v., Mail. Com. L. Smithitt, arrived at Woodsfield from Dover on Wednesday, and her crew will take back the Charon st. v. to Dover to morrow (Saturday). The Adventure transport arrived at Woolwich foom Sheerness on Wednesday, to load for Pembroke. The And will sail early next week for Portsmouth and da<u>y</u>). Plymouth. The Rattler st. w. with acrew propuler, was tried down the right to-day with a new serem formed of three distinct pieces in the dismuter instead of two, the number previously used. The new serew is a beautiful pless of workmanship, and is thickly sheethed with brass.

RECENSION ISLAND, December 18th, 1843.—(Promour own Correspondent.)—Hier Mejesty's steamer Hydra, Commander H. B. Young, arrived at this island from Madeira on the 7th inst. On 13th arrived H.M. et. Medayasear, Capt. Foote, Senior Officer, accompanied. by II.M. b. Heroine, Lieut-Com. H. Foote, from St. Relena. Madagasor is stripped, refitting preparatory to her returning to England on the arrival of H.M. et.

Penelope, which is expected here to relieve her about the middle of Junuary. On the 14th inst. arrived H.M. b. dista, Com. Bosanquet, from England, via Sierra Leone, and the W. Coast of Africa. She had been in company with H.M. b. Spy and H.M. b. Repid, the former cruising in the Bights off Wydah and Lagos, the latter at ce's Island. Spy had taken a small schooner fitted for slaving, and sent her to Sierra Leone in charge of the Gunoar. Rapid had taken a Slaver with upwards of 300 slaves. This is the third full Slaver taken by Lieut.-Com. Earle, who has liberated upwards of 1200 slaves during his service on the coast. This evening, the 18th Dec., H starts for St. Helena, and from thence to St. Paul de Loando, to land Capt. Thomas, slave commissioner, and Mr. Clinton, Arbitrator. Hersing also leaves for the Bights and Prince's Island. She takes down Lieut.-Com. 8. O. Wooldridge, appointed to command Apy. This Officer is the son of the late Capt. Jas. Wooldridge, who distinguished himself so much in command of the Medi-ator, at Basque Roads, under Lord Cochrane. It is generally supposed that this Officer will soon be promoted. from his strong claims on the Service for his father's disfrom his strong claims on the Service for his father's distinguished services, as he obtained his first step in 1837 for the galhing copture of a Slaver. H.M. b. Alert also departs for Sierra Leone and the Gambia, taking Lieux. Com. Dan. Woodruffe, appointed to command Albert at. H.M. b. Espoir, Com. Morrell, and H.M. b. Rapid, Lieux. Com. Barle, are stationed on the south coast, about Loudo Cahenda and that part. H.M. b. Ferret, about Loudo Cahenda and that part. H.M. b. Ferret, and Com. Oakea, as stationed of Sierra Leone, Gabras, &c. Mr. Gibbon, acting Master of Alert (and who is the Officer who was mt kendurably acquitted when tried by Officer who was so honourably acquitted when tried by Com. Robithard of Sonflower), is invalided, and returns to England in Modaganear. Mr. Taylor, 2d Muster of to English in Monagement. Mr. 18300, 20 Master of Madeinascer, in appointed acting Master of Alert. An inquiry Waking place on the conduct of Harvey Morris, Eng.; Surg. of the Island of Ascention, having been accused by Lieut. Prayer, R. M., the Ady., of neglecting his. Liout, F.'s. whild when sick. The day before Mudagasour arrived here, a Marine stabled a Midshipman in the side with a knife. The only reason assigned for the act is, his supposing himself suspected of being a tinef by the Mid., whose servant he had been. Licut. Free, lat Licut., F. H. Nikley, Esq., Master, and Shirley Apthorp, Esq., Mate, all Midlydra, are left sick at Ascension Hos-

JAMASCA,-Illustrious, 72, Capt. J. B. Ecckine, (eith the flag of V.Adm. Sir C. Adam) arrived at Port Royal from the Bergandas, on 12th ult., after a pressage of seven-teen days. She was remaining there on 31th ult., understy geing a thorough refit prior to her departure for Vera Crus. The Admiral was expected to leave immediately this ship had equipteted her refit, and proceed, in company with Mar Majorty's ships and vecpany with Her Majesty's ships and vessels remaining at Pert Royal, for Vara Cruz, to co-aperate with the British Minister's Minister's Minister of the British flag at Mexico. Sperien, 26, Capt. the Han. C. G. B. Mitter, anchored at Port Royal from Prince Edward's Island on 21st alt, after a very short passage of twelve days. This ship will form one of the squadron to assemble at Vera Cruz. The Sperien was lying at Port Royal on 24th ult, replenishing her recovarious with the sky and undergoing a pertial reput was 17 ing at 1881 Mayer on 24th oil, replentating her provisions, which, and undergoing a partial resp. 18, prior to her denistate for the Gulf of Maxico. Rose, 18, Com. H. R. March, thereign completed with provisions, water, itch to at much as the could stow, sailed from Port Regulation 20th alt. for Vern Cruz, where she was to await the infibed of the Commander in-Chief. Incomto swalt the active at the Commander-in-Unief. Incomment, 36, Capt. C. Frommander, arrived at Port Royal on 14th ult. from St. Domingo and the Aux Cayes. She was restrictly them on 24th ult. and would accompany Illustrians to Vers Cros.

Captain the Hom. George Grey, R.N., who obtained

leave from the Admirably to come from Gibraltar to see his trighted mobile father, Earl Grey, during his resent memory districts, his embarted at Southempton, to remain his second memory of the Releidan, attained at Gibraltan.

"PROMETEREDS" AND "RATTERE "On Saturday,

the 3d inet, a trial of H.M.'s etterner Ruttler treat place at the measured dictains in Long Reach, in order to determine, an correctly as possible, her rate of going, as compared with that of bet sister ship, Proposition, which had been ascertained by the Government authorities the day before, by a similar trial. The Resteler having been built for the purpose of testing the meries off, the secon propeller with those of the pudile-wheeler is gonerasted an nearly as possible upon the lines and model as the Propositions; they have both the union strongs of engine-power, viz.—300 houses, both vessels were been to the same draught of water, viz.—11 ft, 5 in., the steem pressure in both cases was regulated exactly after these are regulated in fair one was daily attended to. Utiles these are cumulances mere than ordinary interest was analysis. everything that could be conveniently. Using these sire trul a fair one was duly attended to. Using these sire comstances more than ordinary interest was analysis amongst the Navat and Engineering Officers consensed with the Woolwich Dockgaid establishment, by whom with the warious trials of both vessels were now. with the Woolwich Dackyard establishment, by whom the results of the various trials of both various were most, minurally mored, and in the end augment of the Ribber, to the the general expectation, in lavour of the Ribber, to the extent of nearly half a knot per hour, their relative speed being as follows:—Prometheus, 8,757 knots; Rattler, 9,240 knots, or within a fraction of 123 statists miles per hour. The Prometheus is one of the third elegawar steamers recently introduced into H. M.'s Navy by the present surveyor, Sir William Symonds.

The "Janus."—The layout of this standard water.

THR "JANUS."-The launch of this steam-frigute Ten "Janus."—The launch of this steam-frigate took place on Tuendry afternand, at Charham Donkyard. Being a vessel of peculiar cufferaction, designed by Tire-Admiral the Earl of Daulonald, who, at Lord Gochrehe, is universally known in the Service, as might have lists auticipated, curiosity and the fine weather list a vest number. her of persons to the spot, to witness the executory and view the ship. Among the number of preferences mes present were—the Noble Lord most intermed, the Earl of Dundonald; the Right Hon. T. H. L. Corry, one of the Lords of the Admiralty; the new Continuadersia-Chief at the Nore, Vice-Adm, Sir J. C., White, K.C.B.; Capt. Sir W. Symonds, Surveyor of the Navy.; Capt. Brandreth, R.E., Director-General of Works; Capt. Shirrest, Superintendent of Chatham Yard; Colonel E. Lawrence, C.B., Commandant of Ri. Maritime Commander Burton, of the Pointiers; Mejor Buith, Barragh-master, &c. The ceremony of christening the vessel was performed with great tolks by Miss Clara Shirres, the daughter of the Captain-Separintendent, and the Janus went of the stocks in gallant style, at a quarter to 2 r.m. the donkyard hand playing " God save the Queen," w was responded to with hearty goodwill by all the spectutors. After the launch she was taken charge of by the Master-Attendant, and was warped alongside the sheer hulk, to have her machinery fitted. The form of body of the Janus, which nearly resembles that of a wedge towards the extremities, is precisely similar at both ends, and is consequently capable of moving in either direction with equal facility; her capabilities of advancing and retreating in narrow channels, for the purpose of offensive warfare are thereby made perfect. The following are her dimen-

 •	
Length between the perpendiculars	o in.
Breadth, extreme	
Breadth, monided	š
Depth in hold	ì
Tunnage, old measurement . 761 \$3.94	
labelided land-draught of water, with 960 tone	
of cohia	
Wasn inunched bor draught of water faith 40	
tons of ballast on hoard; was-Forward 7	<b>5</b> .

Abait . . . . . The Jenus is fitted with a rudder at each extremity: but on ordinary occasions one only will remain in place The tillers work on deck. She has two capstans, and is provided with a pair of hawser-holes abaft as well as forprovided with a pair of lawser-holes abaft as well as for-yard, but only one pair of riding-bitts and one pair of catheads. Her armament will consist of a ten-inch gen at each extremity, throwing hollow shot of \$6 lb. weight, and she will also be capable of mounting two 42-pursular gams. The engine by which this vessel is to be proposited is an invention of the Gallant Earl who designed her. It is to be a rotatory engine, which, it is said, will not decemp more than one-sixth of the space required for the communi-reciprocating engine. It may be missed as how as to be more than one-sixth of the space required for the commun-recipreenting regime. It may be placed so low so to be out of robels of gun-shot; it will have no beams, creates, side-rods, parallel motions, layers, fig. 2 million may be fixed in less than a quarter of the time stew required for fixing Marine engines. While its first out if readsiderably cheaper, it may be made easily keps in repair, in the opi-nion of the projector, than, the steem machinery now in use on bear's venicle of wer. The Januar will be taking into dock as soon as the Thomas convict-ship is ready to

come out.

Arming of Books. The manistrous afterations and very great improvements which mine been lating made in greating vessels in his Majoray's New', has residered it similar improvements to activity below attached to ships and was elementally, and the following in the groportion of guns similar includings which have been resolved upon by the Authorities, to be used in the boots.

of cach alone of ship and reason in her Majesty's Service. The assessmitten and atorse for the asses to be proposed at Woole'sh, similar to a plus submitted by Col. Lacy, Inspector of the Royal Carriage Department; Lieute-Col. Denden, C.B., Inspector of Artillery; and the Store-keeper at the R. Arasnal; and approved by Capt. Sir Thomas Hastings; of the Essevicest, gasningy-ship, at Poteinnouth:—

South of Fired, Remod, and Niked Raim,—One Separated by Capt. Sir Thomas Hastings; of the Essevicest, gasning straight of the Store-wat Inspection of Fired Remod. and Third Raim,—One Separated by Store has the Store beauting in an infiliable plane, and if it actions he fitted for both perpense a coosed by Will haveguired. One Separate threadling citrings possible her beauting in an infiliable plane, with bottom to secrete the tother of the secretic based in Secretic threadling citrings possible that the for aring toto ships one; One Separated the carbonian; If went, top to be used in Sect. One Separated the carbonian; If went, top to be assed in Sect. One Separated the carbonian is such to the used in both for diving one operation is such heat to receive the top, for string land all in tops.

Roots of Respire and Fifth Rain—One Separater light brasses

purchased services of the seal public of the seal public of seal, and one section is such bear to receive the tips, for string that althor tops.

Reads of Amerikania Fish Rele.—One s. pounder light bears gan, 6. out., in Relativistic gavelling carriage, nomplets with lember, top is be used in back, with begins, pounder with lember, top is be used in back, with legacy to peak the top, for firing into thisse tops. Two 14 pounder trees services in, 10 cept, each; top to is used in back, then for manifold and distinct on the control of the cont

looked for at Plymouth.

The "Prinner"—An account of the bounty money granted to the Pylania, 16, sloop, for the destruction of a piratical junk on the ceast of China, by Commander S. V. Anson, and the lafe Officers and crew. on 29th July, 1840, will be deposited in the registry of the high-Court of Admiralty on or before the 2nd March hext.

18.L.'s Sloop "Accoun," 18.—An account of the proceeds arising from the site of the Portuguese slave vessel, Mineral, cantend by the Acorn on 31st Day, 1841, has

Mineron, captured by the Acorre on 31st Dec., 1841, has been registered.

Cureoca, 24, Capt. Sir T. Fasley, arrived at Bable, from Pernambuco, 18th Nov.; and selled on 30th for Rio Jamiro, where she will complete her provisions, &c., and probably receive orders to proceed round Cape Horn,

Biltern, 16, Com. W. C. Aldham (Act.), errived in Table Bay, Cape of Good Mope, 8th Nov., from 8t. Helena. Commander E. Peel has assumed the command of this brig.

The Hydra steamer, Commander Young, arrived at St. Helenin, from Cork, on Christians day; and the Sapphe sloop of war arrived at that inseed on the same day; from

sloop of war arrived at that island on the same day, from the African coast.

"Coast-Guan.—Lieut. Beolog, R.N., and Officers and crew of the Greyhound, B.C., have received from the Provoet and Parliamentary Commissioners of Aberdeen Herbeur, and from the Beard of Management of the Shipercoked Fishermen and Birtimers Benevolegt Bockety, an manimous vote of thinks for the pratueworthy, humaine, and successful expetious in saving the cover (53 in immber) in the fishing-bears belonging to that day said seighbourhoud on the consider the late storm on the list, him. The lutter-manned Board have added, that it him is in the province of this institution to do more than record their source of him since maritorious conduct of Lint. Doolog, and Officersaine stray of the Greyhound on this depasion.

of Linut. Declay, and Officerating stray of the Greyhound on this segusion.

Marra, hap, me.—The Grew, having shifted the Communiter-in-Chief's fing yer ten, to the Afginber, saidd an 18th for the westward, in scimpany with Virida, which latter was to proceed in the Art place to Capitari, in Sardinia, to retext 35 tens of comb seguited he the Viridal, and the coession of her lately putting in these short of less, and afferwards goes on to Gibraliar, each theads of the station to England. Although the sould prefer has severe had no achieve of the Variate, and the vertical and the gring star to no said of soundees and compettures, still it appears this moon had no achieve the fine vanish, and the vertices at any infiling harboar is considered. The Green having returned to yell the grew of the Green, we assessibly when her prolonged stay in the green of the Green, we also easily when her prolonged stay in the green of the green, we are exacted in staric wast took places in the greatest from Marra to the place in the modeling district of the green amount of damagne flow Marra to the place in the first her departure from Marra a fire breeze sprang up from the New, when top, Rich, of the Queen (as the junior),

anked permission of Captain Walpule, of the Ferman in chase to windward, which was immediately accorded, but soon after this latite almounced by against that soon of the Ferman trip, mast ringing had give carried away, which proceed the former trip. The disease, and that in case of actualization, Chase how was to be the rendervalue, whace, perhaps, the ferman titil awalts has connect, the fewards the avening the house feeders de a stiff gale, with fracty equals and that the weather, and during the night the two ships partied compone. The gale eliminous until the moraling of the 19th, when it understied authorises until the moraling of the 19th, when it understied authorises until the moraling of the 19th, when it understied authorises until the moraling of the two of the nile and had been affected to the home-being the latite quienties, the log was facte, when it was almost that the dwarf and the latit the home-being at the time close health, which will single rected to paths, to have the shift the the time close health and workers of the latit to have the surfaced of the latit the path of the time which and workers had not the path to the westered of the latit, the recent of which a path of the time are seen as a second of the latit the stiff of a thirt to second to the latit from the tweeder had ever before a gale inneadin the time which the surface of the latit phish of a thirt to second to the latit from the tweeder had ever before a gale inneadin to the latit from the tweeder had ever before a gale inneadin the time which the surface of the latit phish of a thirty to second to the hadden and the surface of the latit within the second to the hadden and the surface of the latit which the surface of the latit which the surface of the latit within the surface of the latit which the surface of the latit which the surface of the latit which the surface of the latit where the arrived on the surface of the latit he manners and the surface of the latit where the surface of the latit of the surface of the latit of t

sparty, successive and Natlett, of Mulidar, were foul to the disease. Minds and Natlett, of Mulidar, were foul to the disease. The Sample lift for Trippil and kinder on 2 ith, at which latter port she will, probably, refleve the Sample. Not conveyed Lient, lighten, it, it is made to for Foreightel Athens on the Sam, and Mr. Migum, Midshipman, it join Indee, from which it would appear that this value is now for the present to leave Foreight would appear that this value well to have the two ships of the Line and the the made drink to have the two ships of the Lien Line in the distance on the Constitution to be sampled. The Demandation, from Constantingly and Marth, arrived on the attention of 1711 134, a she also gailed of the River Xunthus, and height stane in the two she are gailed of the River Xunthus, and height the track of marbles collated by the Expedition, which, from all languages transport from Plymonth, with Linet, Constant, and Means, Ballyman and Regiment, it N., two Engineers, and two brys, distributed and Red End and the N., two Engineers, and two brys, distributed and the date and and it is the first from the date and and the made for the little and to Cora on with.

## Military Entellmeme.

FROM PRIDAYS MILITARY GAZETTE.

North Somerset Ragt, of Yeomany Cavalry.—Count II. St.
J. Made to be Linet., v. Bruce, resigned; W. H. M. Colston, dest., to be Cornet, v. Miss, promoted; J. E. Geib, Gegel, to be Cornet, v. Bes, resigned, Feb. 3.

Newset: Troop of Shorwood Hangers Yeomany Cavalry.—Juhn Henry Manners Sutton, Keq., to be Capt., v. Thomas Spangging Goodrey, resigned, Feb 3.

CAVALEY.

let Life Guards-On Thursday evening the Officers of the lot Life Guards and titenudier Guards gave an annateur performancy at the Windoor theatre, the prothe fews. Never was the theatre graced with so instinut and fashionable an audience as on this occasion. The parfoguences commenced with the "Dienin at Sea," Laures Lynwood, by M. Bener, Beg., Grenndter Gunde, was personated with all the energy and effect of an old renced stager. A. C. Colclough, Equ., was the very total in "Townsy Tinkle," the village musilinexperienced stager. A. C. Colclough, Esq., was the very Buckstone in "Tommy Tinkie," the village muffirman; his peculiar gast and quaint style of expressionsonvolved the hodes with laughter. C. Bentick, Esq., gave an admirable personation of Alley Crouker. Black Balph, the wrecker, was performed by — Bolhand, Esq. II. W. Boldton, Esq., 1st L.G., gave a gentlemanty representation of Richard Pendrill, and Viccional Scalam, as the Vorride did tue bust which could be done for that cha-The part of Trecanion was approrted by J. T. Clifton, Eag., and that of Trewoof by H. hitroribeld, bag. lat Life Guarde. Mrs. Nishett appeared as Heddy Nucle, and her stater, Miss J. Mordunat, as Anne Trecomm, and Miss Williams as Maryaret. Everything went off adisinably. The entertainments correlated with the performation of the buriesque barietta of "Otyello Tvavota."
The following were the characters:— The Dukanf Vence. The following were the characters:—The Dukunf Vencer, J. Latie, Eaq., 1st Life Guarda; Brabanto, Vencer, J. Latie, Eaq., 1st Life Guarda; Brabanto, Vencer, Eaq., 2. April 1988, 1st Late Guarda; Ladonico, ti. Caveno, s., Lond Giamia; Ist Life Guarda; Ludonico, ti. Caveno, s., Lond Life Guarda; First Poligeman, 11, Lawrent Usq., 1st Life Guarda; Second Puliceman, six W. W. Wynn; Boodemona, M. Bruce, Eaq.; Emitu, Mem Nobett, M. Bruce and A. C. Colclough, Eagla, were the managing directors.

46th Dregoon Guarda. There is a report of two regi-

ments of heavy Cavalry being destined for India, and that

the Carabineers were to be one of the two.

3d Light Drags.—Lieut. Wood has leave to let Nov. 1841. - Lieut, Penton, ditto, and Assist.-Burgeon Franklin to lat May, 1844, to Landour, on med. sert.

to lat May, 1844, to Landour, on med. sert.—Last. J. E. Codd, to be Captain in East Indies only.

7th Hussars—The magistrates of the Brighton Benefit were engaged for upwards of five hours on Monday with a charge of riot and assault, preferred against six soldiers; viz., Corporal Hubbard, Privates M'Intyre, Westen, Williams, Baldwin, and Kean. According to the evidence, the suddiers, between 1 and 2 o'clock on Thursday moraling, the trade of the control little and the state of the control little state. broke open a house in Thomas-street, pulled some little Italian boys out of their bods, then proceeded to an adjoining room, and served three women and children in the same way, and, moreover, stripped the beds, and broke the bedateads on which the females slept. maeter of the house, who slept next door, being awoke by the disturbance, ran to the spot, when both he and his wife were struck with fragments of the broken hedstends; the womer received a severe injury in the back, and her husband sustained a compound fracture of the arm. The soldiers then attacked the windows with bludgrons, clothes-props, brickbats, stones, and other missiles till scarcely a whole pane was left in the house; and then, having discovered a couple of planes or organs used by the Italian boys about the streets, they designed the instruments into the streets, and utterly demolished them. The injury to the house was estimated at near 20%, and to the pianus at about as much more. An affice was attampted on behalf of Baldwin and Kean, but it utterly failed. We on behalf or haldwin and Keen, but it utterry same, we understand that the provocation which gave rise to die outrage was an attack made upon one of the regiment by parties connected with some prostitutes, for whom the etrect is a rendezvous, and that the injured soldier's comrades, in endeavouring to take vengence, mistook the house. All the prisoners were committed for trial at the adjourned sessions; but on the following day, the Colonel gave half for the appearance of Corporal Hubbard, who was consequently discharged.

9th Lancers...Lieut. Colville, A.D.C. to Lord Ellenborough, has arrived in England this week from India.

14th Lt. Dragoons-Capt. Tonge bes leave to England

for one year from 1st January last.
15th Hussars—The death of Lieut. George Arthur Rdk, at Madras, on 20th Dec. last, is reported in the ludian papers.

16th Langurs-Lieut. F. T. Meik to be Captain be Brevet in East Indies only. Assist.-Surgeon Pillean has leave to England for two years on caedical certificate. ORDNANCE CORPS.

-The death, from fever, at Magao, on the Rl. Artillory-Ri. Arithery—The coath, from rever, at massis, on the fith. Nov., of 2d Captain and Lieut. Col. John Knowles, C. B., is reported in the papers received this week. He had been upwards of 25 years in the regiment.—By letters from Graham's town, Caps of Good Plope, the troops stationed there are represented to be in excellent health. On 28th October last the Lieut. Governor inspected Maj. England's demi-battery. The men appeared on the parade ground in field battery order, with one light 6-pounder gun, a 12-pounder howitzer, and a rocket carriage with 12pounder and 3-pounder rockets, and went through their avolutions in a highly creditable manner, and the Lieut.-Governor expressed himself pleased with the soldierlike appearance of the men, and the admirable condition of the horses. His Honour passed a high suiogium on Maj. England, the Commanding Officer, and slieded to Capt. Buchanan, the Second in Command, as an Officer to whom the Service was under obligations for the zeal and ability with which he performed his duties. The Givernor also noticed the excellent menner in which the non-commissioned Officers, and gunners and drivers, performed their exercises, which would have been deserving of praise had they taken plant as Woolwigh.

THEATTHE.

Fusilier Guards, lat Battalton—A panie, equal to that which spread smong Napoleon's Emperial Guards 'at Waterloo, secred this battalion, stationed in Winchester, on Sunday last, the consequences of which were, forfun-ately, more ludicrous than injurious. It seems that they were attending divine service in the leaby of the county hull .--

"Their custom always in the aftern

and the Chaplain had just delivered his text-" Why stand we in jeopardy every hour," when a door leading from the vanils under the Crown Court suddenly opened with a violence that prestrated a tall Sujeant standing near it, and a forth covered with dust and soot, and quite as appailing to the Military congregation as that which " drew Pram's curtain in the dead of night" stood before them bellowing, gs well as freght and ashes would allow him, cut for your lives, cut for your lives. At thege appaling words, and on looking at the spectre who uttered them, a universal paner seized Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and privates. "Same qui peut" became the order of the day wild a most transaction made and made to the the day, and a most tremendous rush was made to the only nutlet to the place. All distinctions of rank and subordinate were for the time lost, and Officers were over-

turned and frampled ou with as little consideration as Drummer-boys. The fright was fully perticipated in by the Reverend Chaplain himself, who threw off his surplice, jumped over the front of the pulpit into the hall, and jumped over the front of the pulpit into the hall, and fought his way to the deer with a vigour that aboved his apprehensions to be aqual to those of his congregation. Fortunately, all gained the outside of the building without loss of life or limb, the only danger sustained being some few bruises and torn regimentale. It appeared the hubbub was caused by some triding derangement of the hot-water apparatus that warms the building, and which was caused by the instantian of the attendent the master whose apparatus that warms-the building, and which was eaused by the inattention of the attendant, the spectre, whose audden appearance said ominous warning wa have before alluded to. We understand that it is next to impossible that my very serious mighleut can arise from the apparatus in question; and it is small necessary that it should be me, as an accident and a panjo such as that of disaday last, happening at an Assissa, with a crowded Court, would be a very serious matter.—Manyschire Independent.

lit Foot-Lieut. Col. Bell has arrived in town, from Gibraitar, and proceeding to Quebea to take command of his old corps: they will up on to the West Indian on the opening of the navigation of the St. Lewrence.

2nd—This corps in undergoders for Bausbay and Paona.

Lieut. Tobin has legge to Calcutta to Sist May.

3d—Lieut, Browner has leave to Culcutta to cippear fore a Board of Manifest Officers, Capt, Cunyaguane

nefore a Board of Maghical Officers. Capt. Cunyaghane has leave to England for one your.

7th Fusilises—Capt. Eir W. O'Malley, late of this regiment, has acrived from Gibraltar.

10th—Lieut. the Rion. P. F. Lysaght has leave to Moulmein and Agracus, on medical certificate; and Englishment and Agracus, in medical certificate; and Englishment to Educate Hashing has leave to Calcutta, to appear before a Medical Begind.

' 18th—Capts. Kengledy and Call have 2 years' jeuve to Espland on Mudical Cortificate.

20th. The detachment ordered to proceed to Join the

service-ces. will emberk at Portsmouth, on board the Prince George transport, about the 15th or 18th inst., for

lier must.

21st — Colonel G. W. Walker (Major General), in the
Bast Indies, died at St. Thomas's Mount, of spacemotic
tholors, on the 4th Dec. last. He had been 45 years in
the Service, and all the time on full-pay. He was present at the siege of Agra and battle of Lauswarree, in 1803; the siege of Bhurtpere, in 1805; and campaigns of Lord Lake; slee at the siege of Hatrans; and at the siege of Kaloongs, under Major-General Sir R. R. Gillespie, who was there killed.

22d-Lieut. Stopford has arrived from India, on leave

23d—Lieut. Stopford has arrived from India, so leave for Tyears.

26th—Capt. Layard acrived this week from India.

28th—This corps has moved to Poons.

28th—This corps has the himself in the harracks at the recommentation of a Medical Board.

22d—A goldler shot himself in the harracks at St.

Elmo, on Wednesday evaning last, about half-past 6 o'clock. Although a number of soldiers were present in the room, this unfortunate man, By name Charles M'Swinning, only 24 years of age, contrived to clarical his purpose without being observed, by placing the batt of his musket firmly on the ground, and with the mussle close under his chip, the being in a standing position, with his foot he touched the trigger. The ball passed through the roof of his mouth, carrying away itset of the brain and the whole of his forehead, and he fell deed in an instant, a horrid spectacle to beliefd. No one was hear him, not did any one see the act teelf, which was only known by the report of the axplosion; the musket was found leading against the wall, close to which the deflaced goest have been atending when he sometited the soldiers in the room had thrown a tunder at the Berjeant, but it could not be found out who beaminted this acricha necessar. The next dev a strict inquire into the fact was but it sould not be found out who committed this serious outrage. The next day a strict inquiry into the fact was made by the Officer of the company; and the other then, in miles to exemente themselves from such as act of issubordination, fixed it upon Mississims with almost a cortilaty. Built, as there was not positive proof against him, no proceedings were as yet taken significant him. It is supposed that the fear of the punishment and disgraps, which fif he were really guilty) must have followed the orime, operated so strongly upon the single him being generally a will-conducted man, as he single him to the drading act of, suicide, to the knifer of the News one guilting General.

3 the Knifer of the News one guilting General. but it could not be found out who committed this a

To the Editor of the Navel on Spilling Spirits, and, another signed "At," in your Paper of the Esth January, reflecting with great bitterness on the conduct of the 44th Regiment and its gallant Chief, I chief from your fhands that strict impartiality which you always have professed, and beg you will give insertion to this letter. Your correspondent says that the 44th Regt, is only known as its having failed in the West—at New Orleans, and in the Est—at Afghandstan. Assertion best Badajoz, Selamanca, Quatre-Bras, and Westley, has 49.5

familiar to the British Army than New Orleans, th they may be so perhaps to the Company's? but even then, Bladensburgh should not be overlooked. Is it not named and angentrous to go hack to what person at an instant and angentrous to go hack to what person at New Orleans nearly 30 years ago, and to bring before the public again an occurrence metally, if not entirely, attributable to the Officer in consecute of the 44th Regiment at the time! How hose New Orleans affect the question of the recent disenters in Cabal, except that it enables your excrespondant of specials, Company's Officer—to of the recent disesters, in Cabel, except that it enables your correspondent it quactude a Company's Officer—to show his unpouquerable feetings of dislike and jestousy toward the Queen's Army, and is detract from the merits of the finest croops the burd ever new—I mean the Peninular Army. Without any wish to detract from the merits of the Company's Officers, or to undervalue them, I must say I would rether take Column Shelton's version of the Cabal selfair then that of any other person. Many reare have clapsed since I was the lefth Regiment. Col. Shelton I have seno once, and there is only one Officer of the regiment that Lain acquainted with. On the bad the regiment that Lain acquainted with. On the had taste of your correspondent in writicising the speech of Gameral Pakesham, there cannot be two opinions amongst Military men ; and equal fealt might be found by him in maintary men, and equal reus magns or sound by mm in the two Commenders in Chief, in giving all the promotion in the 44th Regiment as vacancies have occurred ever since Cabpil. Colonal Shalton's was a manly and a gentlement spaceth, replace with good feeling, alike orgalizable to his head and hearth but his having told the plain truth, that the Sanara as absent both in the Sanara as a share in the Sanara as a share with the set of Sanara as a sanara as a share with the set of Sanara as a sanara as a sanara as a share with the set of Sanara as a sanara a sanara as a that the Sepoys as shown both by Lady Sale and Lieut. Byrs were useless, and that to the 44th Regiment was left the arduous task of commending against a numerous and barbarous same of companing against a numerous and barbarous success, appears to have elimited from your correspondent those renourous feelings against the noble Shelton and his gellant, regiment. Vegue assertions are me proofs, and we have none that the 44th Regiment were inferior to any of the other regiments. If a gallant Peer and a General in that Army is to be believed, no regiment and a listeral in that Army is to be believed, no regiment was in a worse state than that he oues commanded; and yet how, well they fought, and how nobly they behaved! Let joulousy and had feeling, he allowed to subside. Cabu: was fraught with disester and misery. The feelings of the relatives of those who felt might well be spared; and it would be batter, instead of faming the flame or opening the sore, to amother unkind and angry feelings, and bind up the wounds with mollifeing circumstr. I dule approximate the superior of the sore of the superior of the sore of the superior of the sore of the sor up the wounds with mollifying cintment. I duly appreciate the great corvices of the Indian Army, but I cannot forget the still greater ones of the Royal Army; and centuries must elapse, and fresh generations of men exist, before the former can solipse the great and glorious deeds of the latter. A QUEEN'S OFFICER.

February &.

To the Editor of the Naval and Milliery Gazette.

Six,-In your Gazette for Saturday the 3rd, I peresived a letter signed Fair-play on the subject of the conduct of the 44th at Cabul. Without denying the tribute to bravery, and awarding "honour to whom bonour is due," will your Correspondent have the goodness to fevour us with his comments, or rather explain away, if he can, the following rather unfavourable passage in reference to the conduct of the 44th. It cocers sege movement to the conduct of the sath. 12 occurs
the page 90, in Lady Sale's Journal, and runs thus:—
Major Scott in vain tried to rally the 44th: excited to tegre; he called to rolunteers to follow him, when a private, named Shart, was the the only man who offered to go, and for which, was the the endy man was offered to go, and for which, on its reaching the Envoy's notice, to go, and for which, on its reasons the knows in notice, he wat, by Sir William's sermest entreaty to Shelton, promoted Sergeant;" again at p. 92, "When the 44th turnel and fact to sky;" and at p. 182, "On Shelton's asking Capit. Troup if he did not think the 44th had behaved nobly, "that: Officer plainly told him he considered all had beliaved shamefully." A similar occurrence p. 158; here is one disgraceful instance of cowardise.

'in Transpar of the enemy," from the many others.

Perhaps, your Correspondent Fair-play will emplain the reason.

A SOLDIER OF WATERLOO. Fat. 24. 1844.

43th —2d or Beterre Batt. See bur last.—(From a Cor-teppindent,)—Gibraitar, Jan. 27.—The Reserve Bat., a new command of Maj. W. H. Butler, embarked on board respirition. — Gibrature, Jan. 27.— In a reserve pair, and command of Maj. W. H. Butler, embarked on board M.M. e.S. Apollo, at Cove, on Tuesday the 9th inst., and salled at 4 r.M., en Friday the 12th, and after an unprecedented short passage, landed at Gibraltar on Friday afternoon, the 13th, and were most minutely inspected by Gaingel Sir Robert Wilson, in the Almada, at 3 r.m., on Sanday, while his Governor expressed to the Commanding Officer his most unqualified approbation of the minutely inspection. manding Officer his most unqualified approbation of the appearance, uniformity, and steadings of the Battalion. The Raginest marched past in along and quick time, and filed by companies in succession for his Excellency's inspection. The Battalion are to move into the Town Range Bartacks, on Monday, the 29th, vacated by the 38th Regiment, ardered to occupy the Casemate Barracks, just vacated by the 18th, which Regiment sailed in the deliberated by the 18th, which Regiment sailed in the deliberated by the 18th, which Regiment sailed in the deliberated by the 18th, which Regiment sailed in the deliberated by the 18th, which Regiment sailed in the 18th and 18th and

45th Depot.—Arrived in the steam-packet Albert, on the prisones of so many of the filters of Book daughters in instant, from Cord. t, from Cork.

48th—(See 45th). Paym. Penningthe remains at Gibbraiter, on sick laws.

RL Marines-Lieut. Col. Swale has been temporari Rl. Marinas—Lieut. Col. Swale has been temporarily appeinted to the Plymouth division, to sagint in the Pint Officer's duty.—A highly-ornamented cilver salver, weighing 176 ounces, has been presented to Dr. Parkin, on his retirement. The salver beers the following inteription: "To Dr. Parkin, Royal Navy, F.R., C.S.E., Deputy-Inapector of Hospitals and Fleets; by a body of Officers who had the pleasure of sessing with him, while for a period of twenty-one years he hald the appointment of Surgeon to the Woodwich Division of Marines, presented on his retiring from the Service as a token of their high respect and attentions. But January, 1844." Dr. Parkin has been for fifty years associated, and for 21 years identified with the corps.

Parkin has been for fifty years associated, and for 21 years identified with the corps.

RI. Marine Artilley—At bend-quarters, Portsmouth—Lt.-Col. Menzies, K.H., Commanding; Capts, J. H., Stevens, Henry; and Wesley; 1st Lieut. and Adj. Savinge; 2d Lieuts. Barnard and Hall; Assleamt-Surgeon Simmic; 1 Serjeant-Major, 9 Serjeants, 3 Corporais, 4 Bombardiers, 7 Drummers, and 116 Gusbers. Embarked in H.M. s ships—4 1st Lieuts, 1 2d Lieuts, 6 Serjeants, 11 Corporais, 3 Bombardiers, and 156 Gunners. Serving in Ireland—1 Brevet-Major, 5 1st Lieuts, 6 Serjeants, 7 Corporais, 2 Bumbardiers, 2 Drummers, and 60 Gunners. and 60 Gunners.

... With reference to the lete affair at Newry (see N. & M. Gazette of 27th nlt.), we have great satisfaction in stating that Eusign Noel was not included in the reprimand, but, on the centrary, he received commendation for his conduct. The Lieut.-General Commending in Ireland pronounced, "That throughout the whole affair Eusign Noel behaved himself in the most praiseworthy and becoming manner."

worthy and necoming manner."

55th.—Sickness continued very prevalent, and H.M.'s

55th is represented to have suffered very much; and the said that sending the regt. on heard ship for a change had not been attended with the good hoped for, as many new cases had occurred on board, and as many deaths as who the regt. was on shore.—Macae, 30th Sept. 57th—Lieut. Hunt has leave to England for 2 years. many deaths as when

57th—Lieut. Hunt has leave to England for 2 years.
59th—Ensign William A. Murray Prior, who met with
a melancholy accident while out wild-fewl shooting, the
gun exploding and lacerating his thigh, died at Portamouth on Monday, 5th inst., of Lockjaw, and was interred in the Garrison Chapel of that piace, with Military honours, on the 8th inst. A great number of Naval
and Military Officers attended the functal.

60th 2d Ret Deportment lant Wardenton ordered a de-

60th, 2d Bat, Depot-Lieut. Warburton ordered a detachment of his men out of Monaghan chapel, on Sund se'ennight, when the Priest began to offer up prayers for O'Connell and the other Repeal traversers on trial.

64th—This regiment had new colours presented to it on the lat inst. by Lleut.-General Sir Richard Bourks, K.C.B., Colonel of the regiment, who arrived at Weedon the evening previous. The weather fortunately proved favourable, and a great number of ladies and gentlomes were assembled to view the imposing swemouy. The gallant General arrived on the ground at 12 o'clock, and was received with a salute from the Line, which afterwards formed three sides of a square, having the new colears in the centre. The Rev. J. H. Hunt, the Viens of Weeden, performed the office of consecration, and delivered a most elequent and impressive discourse. The Lieut.-General then presented the new colours in due form, and addressed the regiment in a most admirable and gonpilmentary speech, to which Lieut. Col. Stretton made a subable reply on behalf of the regiment. Three hearty cheers were then given for her Majesty the Queen, in which the numerous spectators most cordially joined. The regiment afterwards marched past and performed several movesents. The General visited the school, hospital, library, Sc. and saw the men's dinners. The messes were most liberally supplied by the Officers of the regiment with good old English obser, and a sufficiency of John Barky-corn to wet the new colours. The Officers entertained a numerous party of indicayand gentiemen assembled on the numerous party of ladies and gentlemen assumment on the ground, with a most elegant collation in their mean-roots and the gallant General honoured the mean with his presence at dinner. The Serjeants had a tiell suit suppose the following evening in their species most room. on the following evening in their spacious mess-room, which was gully and appropriately designed with Mili-tary trophics, which had as imposing store.

tary tropasse, which had an imposing strop.

75th—On Friday evening, the 2d inst., the Officers of the 75th gave a grand hall and supper to about 280 of the nobility and gentry of Hymouth and its neighbourhood, in the splendid hall-ready of the Royal Botel, Plymouth, which presented a more brillipat seems than has ever been recallected there before—a notice that will long hold a in the splendid ball-room of the Royal Hotel, Plymonth, which presented a more brilliant scene than has ever been recallected there before a name that will long hold a understaing exertion in the comfort of the soldier is most place in the memory of all who half the honour of Jorge presenentity.

Ing one in it, and thought of a six synching analysis of its honour of Jorge presenents.

Society and Colonial. Intelligence, each of the present of the property of in the extreme distribute how looked truth and their greets.

We will be the color of the property of the prope

The grand statement was two firelocks, with their beyonate count; on each step were two firelocks, with their beyonate fixed, and a lighted was condict to each; and every one on missing the hall was immediately struck with the northly and brilliancy of these deadly weapons when converted into creaments. The buildream was most brilliantly lighted and tratefully decorated with wreaths of year growns and flowers and the very manual of the fath Regiment, with draws and warlke interpreted a fath Regiment, with draws and warlke interpreted a warded by the good eactinets, presented of the father a Isth Regiment, with drawn and warlike interminents, presented or the pro-sentinels, presented or the principle is besuifful as well in a very imposing effect, and presented raid for the arringument. The oranders was formed by their aid for the arringument. The conditions was formed by their was oranded by their was of the present of the Royal Marines. Ind by Mrs. Hope have. It do not be sentiful quadrille beart of the Royal Marines, and by Mrs. Hope have it is a sentiment of the party in the resemblage was conquested to partitle of a most spokeroke repeat. The tables were arranged to appear module resemblage was conquested to party at one time, and presented every luxury and delicacy of the segment. No trouble or expense had been spored, and the style of the whole was sampluous and elegent in the apternation. No trouble or experies had been spared, and that style of the whole was nemptuous and slegant in the style of the whole was nemptuous and slegant in the state states. Champages and sther could wines in abundance—and the decorations of the tables were in the first of tents. We particularly notions the Tiger—the distinguishing heave of the regiment—displaying his glosey stripes smooth the fellow and next, and prenounced the feet exceeding the fellow and next exceeding the fellow mid next leventy with greater appearable to have been unequalled him. Dancing man required after suppose with greater apicit them before, if penalths, and continued most layeasty till, the hour of five, when all bade good night to their gallant hosts, highly pleased and gratified with the delightful evening they had enjoyed.

Colonal Sir Richard England, K.C.B., came from Canterbury for the purpose of accopting an invitation to the Ball, and of visiting the reguent, of which he hid, so long held the companed; and the reception he mat with from the corps fully proved how well the worth of this gallant soldier was appreciated by them.

78th—The left wing has removed from Bombay to Kurraches.

86th. This corps is under orders for Sainde. E. R. Stuart died on march between Dhoome and Punwar.

91st—This gallant corpe, stationed at Graham setown,
Capa of Good Hope, under the command of Lient.-Col.

Lindsay, was reviewed by the Lient.-Governor on 30th
Oct., and went through their exercises to the entire satis-Coc., and west tarrings their exercises to the entire satisfication of Col. Hare, K.H., the Lieut.-Governor of the Eastern District. The gallant Colonel afterwards proceeded to Fort England, and inspected the messes and harracks, with all of which, and the excellent appearance of the men dusing the day, he expressed himself highly antisfied. In the svening the Liquit-Governor dined with the Officers, and many pleasant source reminded them all

of their netive land.

92d—20 Officers and 540 mas, on board Java troopship, arrived at Portamouth from the West Indies on the 4th instant, and proceeded on Toppday to Leith.

98th—Capt. Riferton has two years leave to England on

Medical Certificate.

A Court of Luquiry, consisting of five Officers, has been A Court of Luquiry, consisting of two Officers, has been althing to investigate an outrage committed on 28th January by some soldiers of the 31st, 58th, 62d, and Rl. Marings, at the Swan public-human, Chatham; and the Commandant, Sir Thomas Wilishine, has issued in order to the Commanding Officers of the several corps to penish the men as they may see proper, regimentally.

The Cascanent Barracks at Brownston, Chatham, which has been used for several corps to penish the men as they may see proper.

The Casement Barracks at Brompton, Chatham, which have been used for some years as the store-plans for powder, have been ordered to be fitted up for the reception of troops. Workmen have been thally employed in removing the powder, and the barracks are sow undergoing considerable alterations, and overy expedition is used to get them ready as early as possible. These barracks are largeded principally for the exceptation of the invalid solutions from India, the under measurement of Fort Pitt Establishment being found to be very unleading, and therefore will be shut up. Fort Pitt Man year long condemned, both by Officers and men, and when wait was only studied as fort to protect the Modway Street. The alteration of the casements at Brompton will afford additional accommodation for upwards of 800 mas, consequently they will be expensions at Brompton will afford additional accommodation for apwards of 800 mas, consequently they will be livelished for some, of the Provisional Battation making room in Chatham Servedue, which is much required, as the Batrack-rooms now are interventially broaded with restains, who are posting in daily for the regiments now stational in India. These additions will add considerably.

This distinguished Officer took an honourable part in the compaigns of the Empire. In 1792, he surviled him-self in a pattellon of volunteers: seven years afterwards the compaigns of the Empire. In 1792, he survilled himself in a battalion of valuateers: seven years afterwards he was figured. In 1803, he was appointed General of Division. This rapid advancement was the reward of his activity in several Military operations with our Arasise heyond the Rhimas. He fought at Jens and at Friedhald, where he rendered important services, particularly in the former field, where he contributed to the defeat of the Frience of Wartengberg, who commanded the Oth Corpe of Arasic in Again. Amongst the superson he obtained, he forced the British General Hill to retreat to the walls of Lisbon, and overled by assault the ool de Aforga, notwithstanding. It was vigorously defended by the Spanissia. In July, 1813, he was one of the Lieutesapte of Marchal Boult; and when the British Army invested the South, Expanished at all the affairs with the Pulce of Wallington, with Robbin at the battle of Topiquae. After the first restoration, he presided at the first Council of War, which sequited Excelmans, who was necessary of having corresponded with Murat, ex-King of Naples. After the 30th March he was named Poer of France by Nagolean, who intrusted him with the command of the first Corps of Armés, at the head of which he performed prodigies of valour as Rieurga and Waterlov, which were, unforemately, unclease, He afterbards assumed the command of the right wing on the Army, under the walls of nforemately, unclean, his afterwards assumed the pummand of the right wing on the Army, under the walls of Paris, and retrogged, after the aspitulation of that capital, behind the Loise. For this remon he was persecuted, and

behind the Loise. For this remon he was personted, and called by the Government of the Restoration.

General Merimans with releations rigour the remains of the herois generation of the empire. The tomb of Mershal Drougt D'Erion is sourcely closed, when the country has to deplore a still more mouraful loss. The fatthful friend of the Empire. The companion of his labours and long exile Empires, the companion of his labours and long exile, figures the fatthful friend of the Empire.

Betternit, acrong as a National Guard, on the fifth of August. 1792, joined as a National Guard, on the fifth of August. 1792, joined as a National Guard, on the 19th of August, 1793, julied a battalien voluntarily marching to the Tutleries to protect the King. He shortly afterwards entered the corps of Engineers, rapidly rose to emineuce, accompanied the expedition to Egypt, where he fortified several places, deserved the confidence of the General-in-Chief, Bungparte, and received almost at the same time the Brevets of Lieutopant-Colonel, Colonel, 2nd General of Brigade. After the battle of Augerlita, where General Beytrend governd himself with glory, Napolson took him as one of his Aidesdescrip. He equally distinguished himself at Spandau. at Friedland, but particularly at the construction of the bridges on the Danshe detined to facilitate the passage of the French Army advancing on Western. That converge, and the employee of Russie, placed his talent and courses to so consesses a light, that the Emperor named him Grand Marshal of the Paisce, after the named him Grand Marshal or the amount were as death of Marshal Duroc. His achievements were as sustained a check at the passage of the Elbe against Blucker, it must be ascribed to the fortune of our bridge of the buttle of linear, which was beginning to waver. It was liertrand, however, who protected one retreat afters the bloody battle of Leipsia, by seising on Weissenfeld and the bridge of the Saalh. His services were not less important after the buttle of Hanan. On those two occu-stone, and in circumstances which followed the departure of the Emperor for Paris, Count Bertrand displayed the greatest sativity in saving the remnants of the Army, and generally saw his plans and efforts crowned with all the success which it was possible to espect amidat so many disastrous events. On his return to Luris in 1814, General Bertrand was appointed Deputy Major General of the National Guard, fought throughout the campaign of France, so as fluishing by its sucresses and reverses, and followed Napoleon to the island of Etha. Having returned with the Emperor on the 20th Murch, he served him with his wanted devatedness. Subsequently to the fatal day of Watering he never quitted him : he accommuniced him in his last exile, shared and southed his misfortintes, and only returned to France when he had received his fast Breath. General Bertrand haited with happiness the revolution of July, and the triumph of the national colours. illustrated by so many victories. It was with a deep emotion that ten years later he saluted the return of the ashin of the Emperor, brought back across the ocean by the Prince de Jouville, and that he beheld France paying the France of Seneral Bertraid was associated in that?

The fame of General Bertraid was associated in that?

homega to the name of the Emperor, as the name of the Emperor, as the name of the Emperor. model of honour and fidelity. It will remain united to it in future ages. History had seldom to record so plans a devotion, so inmovable a fidelity, so pure and noble a memory. It was not enough to have illustrated filmed by his own labours, and the services he had rendered his country—Bertrand, by the worship he dented to genius and misfortune, has alerated binacel to the high

regions in which the glory of Napoleon sours—that glory will save him from oblivion." The funeral took place at Chitesurous, with every pomp of circumstance.

Sweden.-Letters from Stockholm, dated January 25, bring intelligence of the King of Sweden having had a fit of apoplaxy. His Majesty, who has nearly completed his first year, was engaged in business with his Franco Mi-nister until helf-past 9 o'clock on the night of the 24th. At 6 o'clock in the morning of the 25th he rang his bell, and on the entrance of the valet the King was unable to speak. On the morning of the 25th the members of the council of State, the Governor of Stockholm, and other high official personages, assembled at the Palace. We rejoice to say that according to the latest bulletin, the King was recovering. The opening of a vein was followed by the most satisfactory symptoms. It appears that the King had never before been bled, having in all his provious indispositions objected to the operation. In the present in-stance, the medical attendants having declared it to be necessary, the King was bled, with the consent of the Crown Prince.

Crown Prince.

SPALN.—Another Insurrection.—Advices from Madrid, which extend to the lat inst, state that the evening helium, at eleven, the President of the Council, M. Conzales Bravo, on receiving a message, hastened to the l'home Office, where an extraordinary Council was held. Dispatches were then submitted to the Ministers, announcing the insurrection of Alicante, and the installation of a Junta in that town. The Ministry immediately adopted energetic and most serious measures. Numerous across were forthwith proceeded to, and smong the perthe Chamber of Deputies, Manuel Cortine and Passual the Chamber of Deputies, Manuel Cortins and Passual Madoz, and their colleagues, Garnica, Verda y Pesez, J. B. Alongo, and Garredo. They had all been temporarily convened to the Caral de Corte. The whole garrieon was under arms, and during the night all the posts had been doubled. A column of troops had also left the capital in water to proceed by forward manufact to Walanda and and the Caralla and and a column of troops had also left the capital in order to proceed by forced marches to Valencia and reinforce the troops stationed in that province. Various other measures have been resorted to by the Government, which had abstained as much as possible from publishing the details of the insurrection at Alicante-

Intelligence was received at Paris on Saturday, 3rd inst., that the Infanta Louisa Carlotta, consort of Don Francisco de Paula of Spain, had died at Madrid. This lady, who for some years past has had a considerable hare of influence in the affeirs of Spain, was the sister of the present King of Naples and of Queen Christina, and was born Oct. 24, 1804.

Queen Christina has intimated her intention of entering Spain by way of Barcelons and Valencia. She is expected in Madrid before the end of February.

EGYPT.—Alexandria, January 24.—His Excellency Boghos Youssout Bey, Minister of Foreign Assirs and of Commerce to Mahammed All, Vicarcy of Egypt, died in the afternoon of the 10th instant, at the age of about 71. He had been all for several days, but one would have been led to supplish that he did not care about recovering, as he would not receive his doctor when most required, nor would be attend to his prescriptions. His funeral took place on the following day, attended by the majority of the European residents at Alexandria, and the Consuls. The ceremony was, however, very simple, there being no guard of honour ner any display whatever to denote the high rank of the deceased, and not a single Turk was present, although Boghos Bey was considered the highest person in Egypt after Mahommed Ali and his family.

OLDENBURG, Jan. 27.—A most afflicting for has most enexpectedly fallen on the Grand Ducal family and the whole country. This afternoon, at four o'clock, the Grand Duchess expired, after a short but severe illness, is consequence of her accouchement. H.B.H. was a daughter of the late King of Sweden, Gustavus IV. She was born June 22, 1807, and married the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, May 5, 1831.

RAMBLES ALONG THE STYR. a (Continued from No. 277, p. 244)
"I BELIEVE, Colonel Havresack, you are lately from the opposite bank," said Captain Blazzaway, an old Minthe opposite same, said Captain places way, an oil Make den Officer, "and can, I dare say, give me some information on a point that interests me desply; the new hat which (it is whispered here) is about to adorn the craniums of the British Infantry. It will be a cooked one, I hope; and in the re-adoption of that admirable head-gear, I half with her the first appropriate affairable head-gear. with joy the first symptoms of a return of a most becoming and convenient style of dress which, I am told, has been so unaccountably discontinued for many years, and in times when, above all others, it was most desirable that it should exist in all its glories; I mean the period of (what I have heard termed) the great struggle in the Peninsula.

May leask," said Ned Havrosack, " what kind of

contume you allude to :"

"What kind of coxtume Sir? Why, what kind can I possibly allude to but that which we were in the glorious I possibly allow to but that which we were us one grorous days of Minden? In that bloody battle I got my quietus by a bepound shot, and a speedy passage hither. Yes, Sir, in those days we did dress and look like soldiers; and so beautifully tight were our leather inexpressibles made.

that it required the assistance of my servant and another that it required the assistance of my servant and assettion man of my company to pull them on, and an equal degree of force to drag them off again. Then, Sir, over a head of hair well greased and powdered, and tied so tight at the back of the head, that I have often seen many eyes start out of their sackats, was placed a large cocked-het, put on square to the front. There are men, Calonal Harranack, in all communities and in all professions, ever prone to find fault; and I have heard maintain accompanie agreement the of the resimful pales in complain somewhat impatiently of the painful pokes in the eyes which they presided from the nats of the men on their right and left hand; and I have known instances on their right and left hand; and I have known instances also of eyes being fairly punched out thereby; but no reasonable being would condemn so extremely convenient and comfortable a hand-dress for each trifling reasona. What could have induced she Duke of Wellington to allow his men to throw aside also long block gaiters, thickly studded with gift buttons (the putting on of which seldom occupied monajthan twelve minutes) and to substitute for them those gife, ugly, uncomfortable, inconvenient, unsoldier-like loose trousers? I am somewhat incredulous, Colonel Thurspacek (accuse me for aurine so) nient, unsoldier-like hosek trousers? I am somewhet incredulous, Colonel Hangeson (excuse me for saying so) and cannot place implicit raliance on the thousand-and-one stories I have heard related by massengers who arrived here hearly shiring the Penisular contest. Pray, let me sak you, if the Bench had also become so degenerate as to give up westing cocked-hats, tight shorts, long gaiters, powder, pennsysts, and other ingredients, so indispensably necessary to the efficiency and high discipline of an Army?"

Deginerate or next a suithout such mattern, and tranhle-sid contrive to est on suithout such mattern, and tranhle-

of an Army?"

"Degenerate or neat," replied Havresack, "the French did conteive to get an mithout such matters, and treathle-some enatomers we altern found them."

"Then, Sir, the singular is at once explained," said the Minden veturar, "for had the French study to their original style of dress, the lightest Army must isovitably have been driven with ignorming their banners on the soil of Frence, as I am told they schully did."

"Adien, Captain Bissasway. Let us steell converses, and pray de tell me who those are in such serness conversation, examining the opposite bank with as much attention as if they contemplated throwing a pontoon-

attention as if they contemplated throwing a pontoon-bridge across. I am certain I have seen some of them when on the other side of the Styr."—"To be sure you have, and likewise on the banks of the Tague, Guedlana, Douro, Torman, Ebro, Bidaeson, and a hundred ether rivers. They are British Officers who were in the Povrivers. They are not of whom drew immensely valuable prizes in the lottery, which gave them a lift of fifteen or twenty years at least; and sept them with a hop, skip and a jump over the heads of handreds of vaterans who and a jump over the heads of handreds of vaterans who thought proper to stick to the British Service, many of whom had been warring for years against this worst and most deadly of tropical climates before the war in the Peninsile commenced. Much credit, most in the due to them for putting into good folius a more rebble (for so the Portuguesa Arms was helpen Belish Office.) (for so the Portuguese Army was before British Officers organized it.), and for enabling it, when fighting in con-junction with its British Allies, to contend with the troops of France. I am not, however, one of those who go the whole hop, and like some of yonder group grassiy assert that the Portuguese troops were equal to the British! No, no, Ned; very few who served in those days will give

No, no, Ned; very few who served in those days will give much oredence to that; and you and I; who have had some experience in the Peninsular way, know the full value of sinch opinions."

"When in India, Harry, I've often heard the very same opinions expressed by Officers of the Company's Service, who pronounced the Sepoys quite as good soldiers as the British, and superior to them in some respects. I semember once putting a question to an Efficer of Sepoys II the following effect, and it merially puzzled him not a little to answer it:—'If you were ordered to attern the breach of a fortense, and to select five hundred method for the purpose, would you, if you had your choice, take five headered Sepoys, or five hundred British?'

"To this plain, intelligible, and simple question, I received only an evasive reply, in which the sobriety of the Sepoys and their obedience to this Officers were highly openwended and much dwelt one interesting are so now qualities are (and all Milliary men innesting are so) now.

commended and much dwalt one hit valuable as those qualities are (and all Milltary man throughful are so) nomething more is requisite for men to four their, way up a breach under a untriarous fire of grade, muching, and

thing more a requirement fire of graph, manager, and breach under a marrierous fire of graph, manager, and hand granades? "Look, flarry, look! is not that hall granade be minaken."—"You're quite right, Ned; 'the his, an sure as siggs are eggs; and I've agreat notion his has receively been ferried across. I never could clearly aspectain why till a same was given him by his old comrades. Some are insitined to think it was in consequence of the graph number of Frenchmen annihilated in various battless by his histolies; and others attribute the appellation to his own institutes in every campaign, and recruited again with desprising manifety."

"Ay; they were real resurrection boys; alike its way, and rejoining their buildion the ment."

"There's Jack Beargraen, or my name's not Havrenck. Let us join him and essectain how long he has been on this side the river."

"Welcome amongst us, my dear Jack! You've been a long time coming, and almost all your Peninsular and Waterloo friends and courades are here before you.

What sent you seroes to us at lest?"

"Thereby hange a tale, Med; and you must allow me to tell it in my own way. You must know, then, that in spite of the rossting, teasting, grilling, and broiling, of West India and Spauleh laws, the trifling silments occuwest india and spanish mws, the triming sumeries some slaued thereby in the shiepe of yellow and other malignant fevers, agude, &a., &a., and the grape and mulestry of the Franch, I cantrived to hold on tolerably well on the other side the Siya, and I firmly believe I should on the other side the Siya, and I firmly believe I should on the other side the Siya. on the other side the figur, and I firmly believe I should have continued there some time longer, but for one untoward occurrence. I had been indisposed for some days, but my medicon assured me, in the most positive terms, that there was no organic disease, no irrequiar action or irritation of the neuralgic system, ne predisposition to obssity, that my make was regular, and beat 187 times only per minute, that the vertebral region was uninjured, that there was me splanetic affection, and that, is short, I should som be all right again. They did not mercular, success sutting me into the recomprise that, he more, a manage mean be all right again. They did, one meaning, suggest putting are late the mesmorio trance, and they talked also of applying entaplasms, to both of which I gave a positive rate. In this state of things my blockhood of a servant walked up to my bod-side, and gave me a printed drettlar from some confounded undertaker, the contents of which were to the following

effect:

"That he continued to furnish funerals at extremely mederate prises, a list of which would be found underneath. An elegant codia covered with superfine cloth, de. d. decorated with superfice black farniture, containing an inner shell and lead-codin, woulded and lined with alls, with mattress and pillow, complete

A handsome ditto, covered with superfine cloth, de. d. 15 of A prespectable ditto, do. do.

2 10 of Messeyon, then, much wonder at my experiencing a sudden and serious relapse, and appearing here amongst my old and much-valued Peninsular and Waterloo companded." I took assessing and same to give nesitive directions. rades? I took aspacial good ages to give positive direc-tions about my funeral, and to insist on being interred in a respectable coffin, the cost of which was to be 2t. 10s. i but that the undertaker, who had been the cause of my being handed over so suddenly to Old Charon, should furnish neither coffin, nor anything connected with the funeral."

"Jack, Jack, you've not yet forgotten your old tricke; and this case of yours closely resembles a ficultious one and this case of yours closely resembles a ficilious one which, by some means or other, you contrived to have laid before an assemblege of Medico-chirurgical bigwigs at Estremos, soon after the storming of Badajoz. They vowed vengance against the concoctor of that comd case, so replete with misery and distress; and offered a large restard to any one who would bring the offender to light, but so wall did your emissary manage the business, that they could never make head or tail

"It's a true hill, Ned. I certainly pussled and excited the bile of the Medicos pretty considerably on that as well as on many ather occasions. I like to look back on those days; and we'll have a little discussion about them

(To be continued.)

#### Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

MAVAL RANK AND UNIFORM.
To the Retter of the Need and Military Genetic.
Sin.—Your able columns have so often expected the absurdity of moschant-seamen presenting to seame any part of the Naval Uniform, that my adverting to it may part of the Naval Uniform, that my adverting to it may appear a work of supercrogation; but such glaring instances of it have lately come under my observation, that I beg to state them. The asymptom of it, I submit, ought to be under his his to the asme penalty as hoisting a paginat, or wearing an emaign they are not entitled to; and if the power of preventing it does not exist, it should be appended as a "rider" to the Act.

payer of preventing it does not extet, it should be appended as a "rider" to the Act.

The matter of one of the Benlogue steamers (who styles himstelf Captain T. on a large, brase plate on his does"), always wears a bright Naval Captain's gold hand of inch-and-a-half wide lacu, and he is not the only one that does so; for even the spenterd, dr., sport Naval gold hands. News, on a Captain of the Navy (Sir Andrew Green) his one of the Directive of the Company the boats belong to, I am astonished he should allow it. If the wearing a gold hand cannot be prevented (though by the same rule they hand same to prevented (though by the same rule they hand same to prevented (though by the same rule they hand just at easily went the Captain's cost). I would suggest the following Naval cap: instead of a gold bend, Sc. hany the crown and menter emissoidered on the front, and in gold builtien tuft or tausel on the top; Captain and Costantinique the same, without the wreaths of lands of the Silerteenths, itc. the same, but the fast or tausel of the same in the top plate. Again, I beg in inflicants that exists of lands that the land of lands in discuss the Captain in the Novy should have some differ a gold lands. Again, I beg in inflicants that Captain in the Novy should have some differ a gold lands.

fallow is a Captain in our days); they should be all styled Commoderes, and all rank with full Colonets, and when mearing a broad pendant of the first class, Chief Commodores: and of the second class, Commanding Commodores. Commanders to be will called such, and to rank with Licot. Colonels (sutting the Navy on a per with the Marines, and having no rank of Major), wearing the crown on the epaulettes; and do away with the term Captains in the Navy altogether, leaving it for Master Mariners. Jan. 30.

A WOULD BE COMMODORE.

CLERES.—THE NAVAL REQUILATIONS.
To the Eigher of the Navel and Military Gunstin.
Sin,—On neveral points I agree with your correspent Marinero relative to Captain's Clerks i and if he ent Agermany relative to Captain's Claims; and it is con-positing the New Naval Regulations, they had been antitled to some increase of pay, after having passed their exami-nation for Pursers, and in the same manner as Mates are so entitled, it would have been but fair towards that usefel body of young men; but I cannot go quite so far at Marinera, when he states that " no (the Captain's Clerk is the person first referred to as possessing a thorough knowledge, and, therefore, most able to afford ready or montrage, and, therefore, most aut to make a ready as-planation on the first duties of the Service; "or that "he is the Captain's confidential adviser is all his correspond-ence, not unfrequently of a diplomatic nature."

A long experience in the Navy warrants me in saying

that Marinero has made rather too sweeping an assertion an this head. If the long service of a Captain has not supplied him with antiliciat knowledge of "the first duties of the Service," I fear there are very few Captains' Clerks competent to advise him thereupon; and there are Officers in every ship much more likely to be of service is the Ceptain in such matters than his Clerk, who, narticularly in matters deploantique, cannot be supposed to be very well informed. I am glad to see that Marinero does not insist upon the epaulettes, but confines himself to insist upon the epaulettes, but confines himself to have of much more consequence to his prairies—an lease of much more consequence to his prairies—an lease of the lit was the intention of his head and entered to account passes (Clorks any, as Clorks in shargs, also your the intention of his being a stepping-stone to promotion. I do not now if this is closely advered to.

Bromyard, Fcb. 4. RANK WITH EFAULETTES.

(We have another etter, dated the 2d. from "Rank with Epaulettes," replying to the letters signed Justice and Fairplay, and a Commonder on Maif pay, but as it contains allusions little calculated to allay excitement on the one hand, or to amend the public feeling respecting rank and consultetes on the other, we think we shall be exercising a

epaulettes on the other, we think we shall be exercising a proper degree of Editorial authority in giving insertion to the above only.—ID.]

M S. ALBION.

I.M.S. ALBION.

To the Editor of the Naral and Military Gasette.

SIR,—I have with freat attention read and learned dil I could upon the salect of this noble ship, up to the latest date, and have come to a firm conviction, that die it was with Vanguald and Queen, so it is with Albien I Whoedoes not remember the falsehoods propagated when these superb ships were commissioned? All this blind prejudice could invent was circulated, and, strange to say, the then reports began yet gely in the same way as now, viz., "that those ships were coming down like lighters, would never carry their lower lock ports the proper height from the water, that their loss lights for sea were quite different to their constructors' calculations—in fact, that they would be all wrong, and failures. These, and a hundred other equally wise and fiberal reports were circulated—we sit know hose they were faitilled. P squeen's midship-pouts were? feet from the water, and is half a gale she was able to carry her lower-dock game report, with perfect case and fit for battle; when Bellevellon was compelled to close her lower ports, her stability, wastherliness and speed were are great, and apperion to any vessel with which she ever tright. All these are facts which her Captain, the present Admiral Bouverie, has recorded and can testify to, as also Sir Thomas Pellowas, her Second Commander, and leastly. Sir David Dunn her the Captain. M. Oness. Admiral Bouvecie, has recorded and can testify to, as also Sir Thomas Pellowes, her Second Communier, and lastly. Sir David Duan, her fath Captain. Of Queen, I believe in the Mediterranean there is but one opinion as to her fine qualities as affect bailer and fine man-of-war, having beaten all the two docked ships she tried with, and the Admiral, Sir Edward Owan, having reported most highly of her. All these forts, then, should prepare us to reache with extreme souths the testion reports of contained about Albiens why, every him their fire William Symbols has built has run the same reinstell of abuse—all in their turn have "failed j" and sally, if we did not know better, we might suppose he had built nothing but vessels fit for transports it.

But now for nome faceal. After all the outers about

transports? But now for some facts. After all the outery about lowness of lower-deck werth failure, he., due, what some out? Why, that all the correspondents are obliged already to qualify most materially hade reports, to wit; "The reports have been much employed; to wit; "The reports have been much employed; he was likely nor all, when she started firms by materings, were it was seven inches from the much a florating Herald. Virginial Admitting likely are all and hardly the posted to do. If her part state are a lacked to do.

the weter, the metantes of her gene will be at loss from a sighteen to twenty inches higher, thus bridging her guns a clear eight feat from the water; for the half nort of mob a chep easanct he less than eighteen baches in height, I presence. Now, eight fest is pretty well, "I recken," for the midship guns on lever deck of such a ship; her guns fore and of will be much higher. On looking it official data, I find that the Reday and her class are religioused in Mr. Edys's Book of "Navel Architecture, Displacement," So. to carry their midship pasts seven feet from the water; fore, fight feet two inches; aft, eight feet two inches; leed line, forward, twenty-three first them inches; aft, twenty-four feet three inches i aft, eight feet two inches; leed line, forward, twenty-three first them water; fore, fight feet any, one thing is clear, that the cost of the calculations; what the cetual facts were in Research way to judge of the reaspenting merits of these two classes of ships is to send back out together, with one or two of the best enting \$4.5, and them let up get, in a deathle or trable-needed topsall brights had lead ages, which ship then carries her lawar-dayle years the highest, is meet weatherly and steady; in Reot, which sould fight and sall the best under all christmanances. In my fore maind there reats no death, for I firmly believe Roday would have no charterly and steady; in Reot, which sould do nothing with Farguers, and her Giotair, lir.— Parker (now Admiral Parker, I hellevs.) have his highest testimony as to Farguers, and her Giotair, lir, ship carries her ports in Auriour or meeth water, the ship carries her ports in Auriour or meeth water, the her pitter, when her when the the test is not hew high a ship carries her ports in Auriour or meeth water, the the water, the unisales of her guns will be at least from hip carries her ports in Aurious or smooth make, but how when mader a press of sources and in a high sea; and the former might prove most inferior to the latter in that respect; and I suspect there are few Naval Office; who will not at some absentially admit that night feet in ample beight for the missibip guns of lower deck for any line-of-builte-ship in existence. What other matter in the world has any line-of-battle-ship carrying their lowerthe world has any line-of-battle-ship sarrying their lower-deak gams equally high I Mose that I know of, as you are likely to agree presently. With Albion's splendid beam and immesse stability. I believe she will be superior to any ship in the Service under canvas; but to show your needers how satisfy ridiculous all this repositing is, I give you, from an official document furnished by an American Naval Officer of high rank at their hard noder his name hand the haints of by an American Naval Officer of high rank at their Navy Board, under his own hand, the height of ports of their first class line of battle ships on two dacks, of their first class line-of-battle ships so two dacks, carrying 100 gues and 2600 tous barthan (American measurement—about 2800 Eaglish, I suppose). Ships, so North Carolino, Ohlo, Delaware, &c.: 2 Average height of lower-deak ports, anidship, from water, when ready for sea, 5 feet 5 inches; draught of water, load line, 24 feet, fore and aft; mean space batwace ports, 7 feet 5 inches; height between decks. 7 feet 16 inches. These ships carry long 42s, weighing 68 out. 3 qrs., on lower decks; long 32s, of 60 out., on middle dack; and 42-pounds; carronned of 24 out. 1 qr. on upper deck; and 42-pounds; her rather less than our \$2s, as Rodney, but more beam in proportions, being the same within 4 inches. and senger in rather loss than our \$2s, as Rodney, but more boan in preparties, being the same within 4 moles, or \$4-33. Here, than, we have those boasted American two-deckers of largest salah, and so long cried up as pattern-ships for the world, proved, by their sun showing, inferior to our Rodney that; and how mode more so to Albien! Albion ! .

The American accordicians line-of-battle ships carry their lower midship posts only 6 feet from water, as Washington, Columbus, i.e., they are 2200 tons, 188 feet on lower dock, 51 feet 28 extreme breadth, and 22 feet 5 inches draught of water, mean; armament—32s of 60 out. on lower deck, medium 32s or middle 32s carronades on opper deck; guns, \$6. Their first-class frightes, as Columbia, Cumberland, \$60, carrytheir main-deck ports but 7 feet from water; they are \$80 feet on main deck, entreme breachth, \$6; dringst of water, 2) feet; tous, 2700, 7 feet between decks. entrems breadth. 46; draught of water, 2) feet; 10us, 1700; 7 feet between degins—as also are account-class line-of-battle. Their first-class corvettes of between 700 and 800 tons carry their porter and delines but 5 feet from water.

"These are no doubtful desprisons, but mothers of Jack while I hold in plain black and white under the hand o

one of their highest Navas Officers, whose nume of give you.

I need hardly observe that the French have nothing equal to the Albion—their Bre-of-hattle ships are large, eavy, anwieldy-looking graft-shale former beauty has

heavy, unwickly-looking and to their former heavy has passed away, they are how nearly wall-sided, like the American packets, and just god work heavily.

It really is most pittable to see the desparate nonsense which some people are tamped to write, and others to believe; there is in the Marning Herald of the 18th ultimo, a most absurde letter upon the subject of Allien, which, amongst other wise things? says, "An old Officer of the Navy (one whom sixty people says, "An old Officer of the Navy (one whom sixty people says, and an home and foreign deckyards, constitute in matherity) who watched Allien very minutely from Derit's Point, as the passed into the Bound, declares that, so fer as he has seen, he does not like her appearance as well as the does the Rodney, 92, like her appearance as wall as he does the Rodney, 92, and the Nile, of same class; and he considers those two chips superior to the Athion. Now, really, this is rather the bad,—as old Octogramming (for such he must marry

The American ships of the Hea all sail very heavily, and work 93.00

be, having " seen sixty years' active service") whose prejudies appear shout as affong as he everght and judgment are weak, pretending to judge Albion's qualities by areing her pass into the Sound, and then coully compares her with two other ships with neither of which has she over been tried: the one, Medney, proved lurrall decidedly in-ferior to Fanguard, Ed, a ship built by the constructor of Roducy; and the other, Nie, has never been commis-sioned!! What, in the name of common some, could the ald grantenan air and know of Albion's qualities y But ald gentlemen size and fracts of Albien's qualities y But dean see him, with his given, and hear him grumbling at each look, and declaring "that such ships are inferior to the ships of his day—too large, overgrown, unfit to block—wite, its, its." How many old Diffuses do delight in such speeches, and set their flaces against BM improvement! Wall, wall, whatever he may think of untried Nice, and of Medicy, so often varioushed by Fanguard (both fine ships, no doubt,) his opinions shout Aldies are just worth "all." I have more soon this phip, but I have now her I have never seen this ship, but I have seen her model, and I confine I mover new a more exquisitely beautiful mould thus has appeared; which, if it gives not both good sailing and other good qualities, why, it is hard what will.

One fact I have health from an esteemed Naval frient, viz., that her height between stocks is not sufficient, being less than Reducy or Nike's, which he proved by actual management. New, this is to be greatly regretted, and I hope Sir William Symonds will avoid so serious as error hope the William Symethic will note no serious an error in all his succeeding chips of this clear. They out to the best in their, as are the Amerikans—in this respect alone, superior. It is most essential to have pleaty of height on all the fighting-decks, for working heavy mutal, as well as for health; this very defect is stated as "the regions why Addion has not the armament of her longs that the additional all through the state of the state of the longs." dock as originally intended, vis., long the all through. Now, her armanism is wated as the same as Rodney's, with two gens less? Blow is this 7-rather stacking fact, if true for the Albian is 500 tons larger than 2711. the Albiga is 560 tons larger than Nile class; and for what purpose, if not more powerful? The American 30s on their lawer and middle dooks carry o much heavier armament than here, (and there the battle will be fought,) though their upper deck is inferior; and they are 500 tous less. Surely, then, she ought to carry long 42s at least !! Her draught of water appears to be very near the constructor's calculations -- as near as such coloulations gonerally can be got at.

I would wish it remembered that I am no apologist for any proved foilings in this ship; by no ments; let any and all found be reatified in the next of her class. But it is surely must wrong and anitair to run down and condemn this noble ship, heford shoolas been fully and fairly tested, in all weathers and circumstances, with other reputed good an an weasure are circumstances, with other reputed good skips of a like slices. I cannot believe that the gellant constructor, with such success to Queen and Funguard, can fell, as report would vay be how, in Albion.

And now, basing thrown some light upon this most

And now having thrown some light upon this most prejudiced letter, I will take my leave of this proud daughter of Albian—" Albian," well named "Fride of the Seas;" and may many, many much as her, ene long be seen Boating on our waters, to guard our shores and carry terror to the foe!

THE INFANTRY HAT.

To the Righer of the Newd and Military Searcit.

Sizk,—I read in your Paper of the 27th ult., us the subject of the Infantry list, that a Pression Infantry Release had been deposited at the United Service Museum, and the comparison drawn between them appeared in favour of the latter. The circumstances under which the Helmet came to be lodged in that meritorious collection Majors came to be longed in that meritarious conjection would, I should hope be in the form of a "curionity." Buth it and the Hat are had enough, but, in my humble opinion, the Mat is the better of the two. Having seen the Pensainn Infantry in their new Molmat, I can assert that it looks very badly; and I am acquainted with some Infantry Officers in that Service who have deprecated it themselves most justly, and for one, among many other reasons, that the hind peak interiers so, much with the present system-both in Prussia and England-of rulling the great coat on the top of the puck, as to render neces eary the abglition of that practice. In England the great coat is solid to heavy-marching bedse; in Pruesis, in review order only:—now, in the latter order, it might be possible to aubmit to the incommences alluded to for purposes of review, but when it becomes a question of service, as in the marching order, the mane differs. With us, therefore, the Prussian Helmet, according to our present system of rolling the coat, would not snewer, unless we adopted also their mode of carrying the coat in heavymarching order, namely, horse-collar fashion, of en-

The French Infantry Cap is the best cap which I have agen, and the list would not be unlike it, had it a Military peak to the front only instead of the rim.—I am, &c. FRAN DIEMET.

#### To Readers and Correspondents.

"G. F. R." spriles-" Can you inform me when copy fautenings or copper for bottoms was first introduced into the Navy, as I find Naval Officers much at issue on this subject ?" - Copper sheathing was first tried upon a small frigate in 1758; but copper fastenings were not adopted at the same time, nor until the spil effects arising from the oxidation of the iron was full. The improvement became general in the first American war, and by 1783 copper fusionings and sheathing weers universal in all

became general in the first American war, and an excoper fusionings and sheathing were universal in all whips built for the Navy.

Poetage.—We must decline in figure receiving letters from abroad, unless sent through agains or private hands. Some of our correspondents, especially Non-commissioned Officers and private soldiers, constantly subject us to very heavy foreign postayes, for packages in which we have far less interest than the writers. This week we have been so favoured by several in India, at, the ways of Good Hope, in the Mediterranean, &c. &c.

in the Mediterranean, &c. &c.

"Constant Roader" (Bristol) will find the stations of regiments and depots in our last Number. The stations of detachments are not of sufficient interest to justify us in devoting the space they would regime.

To "Miles."—We have of luterpherved that when

practicalle, the national regiments of return from abread are sent to the country whanou they draw their regratic, The 26th and 92d are instances in point; and, we believe, the 87th will be sent to Ireland from Scotland on a

the 11th will be sent to Ireland from Scotland on a similar principle.

"Trident," "Blue Japket," "A.R.," "A Conservative," "W. M. E.," "Civilian," "P. S.," "A Wat Officer," "A Commander, R.N., h. 3.," "N. Z.," and several other correspondents, whose lefters cover our table, animal verting on the New Navel Regulations, must have a little patience. Our space vola not admit of ongtwentieth of the letters addressed to use we have ender-voured to show the defects in the Regulations, and doubt not that they will be fully discussed in Parliament when the estimates are brought forward. We will, honover, find room for a passage in the letter of "Ben Block." who, with reference to the Veterans of the Navy, willes : " The old Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants, wh have borne the heaf and burthen of the two last vores, ap-peur to be quite neglected. Look, for instance, at the Captains—what says their standing from Capt. J. Clavell, promoted in 1808, to Capt. F. C. Mainwaring, 1810—the former 36 years, the latter 33 ? With the Communders, first, 1794, 50 years, and to the close of 1813, 30 years? The old fagging-Liektonants, ever up and ready, with those I have before mentioned, from 1781—the dute of the first Commission for the present quarter to the close of 1807, of the first—will it be believed? 68 years as a Commissioned Officer ; and of the latter 56 ; and is nothing in contemplation for all these noble fellows ? As yet, nothing but the fold hope that as the benefit is indeed great to the rising generation of Navalherors, the day may not be very distant when those of the old and good school, at the Admirally, will enable the old War Officers to luff up a few points for the remainder of their days, by alther a promotion from the top of the several lists, or a large retirement for the Captains, and a more liberal one for the Commanders and Lieutenafts. Nelson died Communder-in-Chief at 46; Wellington commanded at Assaye at 29. We have now Midshipmen as old; and what can an Admiral or General be expected to achieve at 70 and upward ?"

Enlishment of Boys. - We have reason to believe that there has been a practice of late years in some regiments and depots to culist hops without sufficient inquiry as to their ago. Indeed, in very many instances, the ages are not known, and the chirf guide has been the boy's height, appearance, and stamma. We we not aware that it is umbent on the enlisting Officer to harsh out the parish registry, nor are there any orders which direct such in quiries to be made. The instructions from Horse Guards are well understood to mean that boys under the uge of 14 ure not to be enlisted. In the Allestation and descrip-tion the words used are "age apparently." This, see This we believe, is invariably the case; and every lay enlisted, if younger, is apparently 14 years of age. Our female younger, is apparently 14 years of age. Our fevent Mr. Wheeler, if Rochester, can eather himself of this by reference to a form of attestation, and he will clearly see that errors must often, though unintentional, be mad by Officers in the age of the boys. The faults, if any, lie with those who bring the boys for enlistment, and conceal their roal age.

"Onega" will be always resicons.—" Salamanca" next week.

To "Nauticus."-The Admiraity have determined upon commercing the works of the proposal new esta-

upon commercing the works of the proposal new esta-blishment at Morice-Town, Derapport, for the manu-facture of machinery for the Naval steam-cossels, &c. "Observer" & Leicester) Whould have authenicated his statement: however, as the horsewhipping affair at Leicester and the imputed crim-con will probably come lafore the courts of lair, we think it far bester to wait their judgment than to comment on ex-parte and anonymous reports.

"Waterloo" writes-" At what period of service are Officers who have never purchased any Commission, and who are not disabled from wounds, age, or infirmity, ullowed to sell their Commissions—and is it usual to allow such Officers to retire by sale of one or more of their Commissions?"—Buballern Officers of 12 years their Commissions?"—Buballern Officers of 12 years' service, and Officers of higher rank of 20 years' service, are permitted, by the Regulations of the Army, to sell out, receiving the full value of their respective Commissions; such are the Regulations, but they are constantly departed from and we believe that, in most cases, Subalterns of seven and Cantains of 12 years' service would be granted the indulgence in its fullest extent : under these periods of egrates allowed a portion of the regulated p hey are only

They are only allowed a portion of the regulated price—a half, or two-thirds—according to circumstances.

"A Constant Roader" puts the following question—in any Colony under the British Crown, can the local Commander-in-Chief effiche troops, whatever his rank is, carry a sentence of death into execution, awarded by a General Court-Martial, on a voldier for a Military offence, without reference to, and obtaining the samption of the Civil Power ?!"—Biffers sentence of death can be carried into effect, the samption of the Governor of the Colony must be obtained; in most cases, however, the Governor is also the Commander-in-Chief. Governor is also the Communitar-in-Chief.

The Mediterraneon Resiston next weeks also " Judex."

# Naval & Military Gazette.

#### SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1844.

Tun news from India is singularly meagre. As yet, no decisive steps appear to have been taken, though we have good ground for believing that a decision has been formed respecting our future influence in the Punjaub. fleers Singh's authority cannot hast we know how sandy is its foundation-and the safety of Dhulson Singh would not be insured at the highest premium by any man acquainted with the Punjaub, its Chiefs, and its Army. Lena Singh has sere this probably fallen under some assassin; and the life of Heers Singh hangs upon a thread. Nothing but the times, interposition of British authority can put shead to his state of anarchy, and we feel impuliant for an anwait more in the cause of humanity.

of rumanity.

The largly distorbed atute of swallor has obtained some hope of future tranquillity from the advance of our troops. But on the ultimate segment of this province into quiet and order, we saver all a magnetic a doubt. We had been by a former Mall informed of the certain murch of our trucps, and we will know that in India an Army is generally a peace-mater. It absuredly is an excellent ambusedor, and, like a hippor-war, take in a language well understood, without diplomatic interpretation and delay.

Soinds was tranguil when the last accounts were received at Bombay. The sickness the sperus sickness -amounting almost to a plague, had swent of a large number of our soldiers and Sipabets; but if proof were needed that our rule is acceptable to the people, this opportunity for insurrection got being scized on is the most convincing. Within all the borders of Scinde, the wise and firm Government of Sir Charles Napier was gratefully respected by the people. For any symptoms of interruption to this most designle state of things, especially in a recent conquest, we must look far from Scinde itself. In Moolten, indeed, some intrigues and preparations were going on for an attack on Scinde. That attack will be a good opportunity for introducing into Moolten a little respect for British coffnexion, and we think we may safely promise Sewan Mulifa visit from a division of the Army. As for the Beloocheen, they are robbers by profession, cruel exectors of Back mall, and time and leisure will be needed to reduce them this honest Highlanders and loyal subjects.

In a word, the News from Jodie, though meegre, is favourable. Peace actual, and maisures for future peace, sam up the News by this Mail.

In the Papers on Soinds receivily subselted to Parlia ment, there is a very remarkable detter from Lord Ellenborough to the Secret Committee, dated 30th June, 1845. We think that any man who will dispensionate well the admirable State Minûte, must be convinced in the section

of the conquest of Beinde. We assume to ourselves some credit for having from first to last taken the same view of the question, though mearly surgular in doing so, as His Lordship has done. We cannot understand the outeryunless it proceeds from ignorance of facts—that has been raised; because we have all along been kept well informed of what was doing in Science, from a source in Hombay that has never yet failed in supplying us with the truth. Lord Ellenborough's letter is long, but the whole case, in all its bearings, has been gone into, and for lucidness we know few State Papers to which it can be compared. Our limits do not admit of its being reprinted, but we beg our readers to refer to it in the columns of the " Morning Chronicle " of last week.

LASTERS from all parts of Ireland lead us to believe that the quietude which pervades the country, and the slience of the Repealers, have their source in a full persuation, on the part of the population, that Repeal will be granted, or that an appeal will be made to arms. One of the strangest facts connected with this state of things in Ireland, is the reserve and evident caution with which the neasantry address the gentry. This is so contrary to their natural character, that there must be a lurking secret at heart. Indeed, the organization of the people is too certain, and they all seem waiting for a concerted signal to rise. We pretend not to know the leaders, but leaders there must be: and this we believe that not one of the traversers are men who would take the field against the

inst, of the regulation which a prives Married Officers of the Army of their weekly allowance of coals and candles when living out of barracks, we have received several latters and communications on the subject, all pointing out how excessively cruel and obspatious the measure is; and in fact we verily believe then is not one dissentient voice in the Service, either married or unmarried, who does not feel indignant at such a meah and paltry regulation.

From the many letters lying on our table we select the following, for the authenticity of which we can vouch, and it places before the public energy the several instances of this most iniquitous measure.

of this most iniquitous measure.

To the Edder of the Neval and Military Gazette.

Siz.—I return you my best thanks for the great kindaces you have done to the marrie. Officers of the Army, in bringing that most shameful regulation, of not allowing us our weekly coals and candles, under the notice of the Authorities; and I hope that uit only them, but also that Her Majesty Queen Victo z, will read what you have said, as I feel confident the if the Queen was aware of such a cruel find barbarous legulation, she would at once give hat commands to have it rescinded, especially if the knew how, hardly it passes on those married Officers, who have been reised by their good conduct from the ranks; indeed, Sir, the sole reason of my at present addressing you is, that neverly and husband are in the precise situation which you accordity brought forward in your Paper of the 3d instant except, indeed, that we have three shildren, which ade to the picture. My husband has now been an Engan for upwards of three years, and I assure you we wen far better of when he was a Serjeant than we are at passent, as then we accould live in our one room in the barracks, and have our coals. live in our one room in the barracks, and have o and condies; but ever since he has been made an Officer, we have been under the necessity of living in lodgings, and far most part of the time to buy all our fuel, although for the first year we had our chils and candles continued to us; but about that time some "pood-natured" person write no test into the time some "pood-natured" person in the same provide and candles although living in lodgings; and the Geogral Commanding was erdered "to investigate such a dereliction of the rates of the Sarving." The Commanding Officer and Quartermaster more forthwite catled upon to account for allowing it, when they both fully explained the circumstance of any hasband being very lately raised from the ranks, and having only his any of 5s. 3d. per diem, with and condies; but ever since he has been made an Officer, very lately raised from the y of 5s. 3d. per diem, with stance of my hasband being very lately raised from the ranks, and having only his any of 5s. 3d. per diem, with a solve and three children to support; and he living not more than a few panels from the barrack-gate, they were indeved to penals his receiving the weekly allowance of cools and his living a planation was of no use, as they support the gulanation was of no use, as they considered the support of their humanity, and we lott. The support was a living to the living living the living mand for their humanity, and he! What I want to know, men in subjectly are debarred id science of the control o

"a pleasuring" from their source or apartments, which they have five of expense; such as the Royal Hospital in h as the Royal Haspital in have five of expense; Dublin, the Master-Genera of the Ordnance's House in 

Will the public believe uch a circumstance as is bere set forth? Will it believe that such a system is garaged towards those excellent man, who from their maritorious conduct are promoted from the ranks to an Officer's commission? Alse ! it is too true. And every one, both Civil and Military must agree that such a meat both Civil and Military must agree that such a mean and pitiful regulation or to to be at once reschided. There is no excuse for its continuance—there is no plea whatever to just to it, as it is quite a farce to say that "giving coals are candles to Officers living out of barracks would encourage them to do so, and thereby be away from the men." We repeat, to bring each reachnaforward as an excuse for such berbarity is a farce; for migried Officers have a choice left, as live out of barracks they must, it being utterly impossible to reside in one room in them; theofore all such arguments are worse than futile. And then the Ordnance Estimates are this year being voted we hope to find Lord Arthur Lennox and Captain Byard, as usual, in their places, and calling upon the Sutborities to account for not attending to the unanimus wishes of the Ardy and the country, which the public press has so frequently brought to their notice.

Ir is very gratifying to the journalist to be complimented on exertion used to benefit any individual belonging to the Naval or Military Service, but more so when his utmost has been exerted in the cause of the Officer's Widow and Orphan when friendless and in need:-- :-

"And the poorer the more he would encous distress."

We are pleased to hear that the article in our Gazette of the 2d December last, " on the injustice of requiring Letters of Administration from Officers' Widows and Orphans," was recently road at a meeting of the members of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society, to whose generous hearts we emphatically appealed for the influence which they must possess as a benevolent body, in obtaining a revision of the law which so afflictingly exacts a large amount from the Widow or Orphan of a Naval Officer to recover his half-pay, or other public moneys, if a fraction shows \$32.

We have been privately invited to bring this subject again before the British Navy, which we cannot do bette than by referring that gallant community to the article in question, to rouse their odmpassionate souls to action against this heartless law; yet we say for quiet but immemediate action, as the more effectual; therefore we carnestly offer our deferential augmention to the members of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society, that the Lords of the Admiralty should not be petitioned on the subject. but their Secretary, armed with their manimous voice, to nersonally represent the bardship of this law to Lord Haddiagton private Secretary, who, with his usual sounds scension, would lay the respectful resolution of the society before his Lordship, whilet his George Cockburn's interest could at the same time be moved by the appeal of his brethren in arms, to nafetter their Widows and Orphans from a law which keeps them weeks in misery's bondage. How deeply this iron of the law must enter the soul of the panniless Widge or Orphan, on reading a letter from the Admiralty disjoing Letters of Administration to be taken out to obtain her husband's or father's half-pay-infact, pay down some fire, six or seven guiness before we will give you thirty have younds, because there is one farthing above that sum the to him- a British Naval warrior, though he lies fieed, shroudless and week coffined! Ye British legislators on framers of just and equitable law, can ye steel yell hearts against making faithful picture of wee and destination.

The appointment of County of Repart William Garrett to the mentoy in Greenith Maspital, caused by

the death of Commander Williams, has been made during the past week. It will be some solane to the name rous unsuccessful candidates for this appointment, that strong Naval claims, and not interest, his softented the first Lord of the Admiralty in making the salection. Commander Garrett-very close to the top of his list-was wounded as Lieutonaut of the Mars at Trafaigns, present in the same ship at the esptare of the French frigates by Bir Samuel Hood, and prometed out of the Quer for capturing the Dutch brig of war (late British) Manly. While claims bear rais, disappointment is rabbed of its chief sting, and Naval Officers have good reason to be satisfied with the decisions of the Noble Esti who new presides at the Admiralty,

Tun numerous deaths which have taken place in th Senior Banks of the Army since the last Brevet of November, 1861, would lead the sangulon to hope that some rule should be satisfished for giving a Brovet. do not ourselves think it probable that any role will be cetablished. Some happy afant seems to be the some cause of a Bievet, and we campot foresee any such svent. We have no Royal Metriages to look to-and the Palage of Wales is a shild.

Tun Amèrica, 50, is ordered to be commission the flag of Regr-Admiral W. P. Wise, C.B., who is selected by the Admiralty to succeed Rear-Admirals Righard Thomas in the South American Command.

Chapterstant Habitan of the Sid Light Despite line proposed in a special experiency journal a long correspondence erising not of a transaction that took placerous the 18th of Displace Lab and which we had hoped had been build. The publishes. We depreciate the bringing back late light time a transaction; but as the Letters have been print it, wayen scarpely decline giving them a place in our application. Regarding the framewition. them a place in our and matter. Regarding the framewiton itself there could be interest spinion, the in part leaguest Lieutenant Hawker was have placed fitness before the Officers of his present re ment in a far more favourable es vottled by his Bolones and

the Dake of Welltogton at the Dake of Welltogton at Ea. L.—Casterbury, Cht. 2 which occurred has night, wider occurred has night, wider occurred has night, with occurred has night, with a sensor with 1 conselve, in the Army, it not fully investigated as the sensor with most of the leading a linear most of the sensor with most of the leading a linear most of the sensor with most of the leading a linear most of the leading a linear most of the leading and leading the lead

in the Army, if not folly in the Le debungs with most off tended a management built had movernation with a famale will wan insuited by Hajor Hanting arm in a rea with me person in question was religious he conceived her to be. Me reaction with religious most insulting manner, and reaction off, air II. Walk off, air II.

ne conserved her to be. My remost insulting manner, and his off, air it walk off, air it manner. I then obeyeds socil fattle Al-Manh, for Arm. In the Dragoom Guarda, and several city. I breaky disclam any interior Rajor Marin: he from our removes as well as by the Articles of Walter of the Commander of the request that you will have the file force the Commander of prepanded, allow a Field Officer, insulting a Junior in language the insulting a pulse by the latter in the state of the commander o

J. B. HA The Holl the Hom George Cathin No. II.—Cantastury, Oct. 1s., 1s that I had the homog to forme to neath that I have easiest in metermination until this morn Capt. Hammerdey on he-past, and he always seen it in the rightest that he should never the sightest action of us, all the he always seen it in the rightest that he should never the sightest action of us, all the health was the health of the health with the health was the fattering instantion; and this option of several wise were placed in a situation of should salight but hory and the control of the health of the several that is cannot sive shalter me, if her most destination and the myself in the hands of the To Gol. the Hon George Cati

myself in the hands of

we were instortunate affair, any interments uniform by every thing place before Glucto of other man the open to the talk of every interpolate passes that talk of every interpolate has a discouped in the 1 kines that the intermental, in the greatment of two Officials for eightfung I can know to I wood not remind 70% ley, and that the dect. de Malterwards Appeared.

an male

considerably here my feelings of proposition as an entition; and was in factoring of the Sparteger, 2 strain, to factoring the sparteger, and was in a single strain, and was in a single strain, and of the wheat sparteger sin to depict, as the factoring sin to depict, as the factoring sin to depict, as the sin in damend." In a limit to half, giv. Walk, a single seem in ad effected by single seem in ad effected by single seems to the factoring single seems to the factoring seems of the seems of t

The investment of the one together of here, at, at, at the together of the control of the contro

this is have disectine the same relating, but I has distinguished the collection of the collection of

the contrary, my reputation might have been called in question, for not having had recording to five usual mode of setting disputate between equals. The shadeof will not end here; hat is all probability a garbled statement will reach the Military Clubelle. London, and the story attach is the thiggent life.

Should I not obtain the red for thing, fully expect from your lifes across of justice and hund; I shall I four, he compelled to saw there of justice and hund; I shall I four, he compelled to saw there yours a few of promoting, and highly for an exchange into another porgs; for I feel that here an an league nerve under the immediate command of Major Artin, because the property of the beam interiors by a gratileman of the neighbourdrood, why is present on the personnel Major Martin what was the raw? To while the later spatial, "Of, he is during what was the raw? To while the later spatial, "Of, he is during what was the raw? To while the later spatial, "Of, he is during the Army discussing in particle of a brothing Officer with a second?" I will not say of word as to the propriety of a Major in the Army discussing in particle of a brothing Officer with a horse, dealer, but will cont. Emprey from a supplier she is the fact states, so the as my general conduct is consected, and it was a later to the consected, and it was a supplier to the content of the later states. he weed!" I will not say a in the Army discussing the horse, dealer, but will don't fact stated, so fir as sty go tion to this partionar inst

ne, and I call upon seajor gentin to cases.

J. S. Hawens, Lt., E. Dr. Gles.
cks. Oct. 45, 1641.— Spr., 16 genocker, the the union tonals affair historess seriously louked at by you. My own lying land I had no intention of off-cityon concurrent testimony I am not beat I had no intention of any the used irrinating language. I can no that I should lave asted or said a la the slightest degree: With the property of the large season of the transport of admit myself to have ing that I supposed you were drainly, by that mot provided any conviction of that not rest regret at having giving utterlayer, the To Ori, Hon. Growthen No.111.—Cantarbery in Ro.111.—Cantarbery in Rocate the pale; East a time you and myself has been a consistence warrante that I make convinced that I make convinced that I make convinced that I make convinced that I make to the property of the put capted to the lady-not have found here. I not make T. Manvin, K. Drage fids.

To Lient. J. H. Hawkeel.

No. IV.—Conterbury. Ch. 22, 18th.—Br.,—I have the humour to neknowing the vector of the pose letter of this day's dain, containing the vector of the on a recent occasion. I emaily with yourself great like phintul position in which we are both placed; in d. I the thin opportunity of apprising you, that us the lesselt official was was of such a public nature, and has been the subject of to mean convergation in one of the Myllery Clubs in Loudon positility servinents; to my character, it may become magness to emblish your apology at some furture petiod.—I have, as, ..., ..., J. E. Hawke, Lieut., E. Brag. Gds.

To Major Marcha, King's Braggoon Guards.

Improvipioner as is the position which Gre present concedes emongst European nations, the revolu-tion of which that kingdom has recently been the thesite ment is descring of consideration, both as to the may giring ther attention in more respects than one. manner in which it was effected, and the results likely to apring from it, in reference to the Ruler and to his subject

Happily, owing to the spreed of knowledge, the humanreapply, weng to the apress of knowings, the definite files of the arts of files, and the gradual decay to that forecity which rushed unscrappionsly to its and through bloodshed and came, revolutions are becoming less terrific in the means and mode of their accomplishment, without, perhaps, being less beneficial in their result.

A dynasty is overthrown a new state springs up and

appears on the man. Mighty political changes wrought, in leach succeeding instance accompanied fewer horrors and less sacrifice of life and property.

Since the massacres of the first French Revolution, sub successive struggle for freedom of institutions has been compassed by means ut any rate less objectionable than the preceding one; until at length we errive at the bloodless revulution of which Athens was recently the

Seldom, perhaps, had a people been more disappolyted in their just expectations, and never certainly was dissatisfaction expressed with more moderation con nlad with firmness and energy, then by the patriots of Greece in September, 1843. The nation spoke out, not by the September, 1843. The nation spons out, may be released demagogues and political adventurers, but is the land of th velop of demagogues and political adventurers, but in the persons of men of character and influence, who had an interest in the preservation of order. No extravagant nor unreasonable demands were made, but such only the public opinion had long declared to be necessary the prosperity of the people, and the stability of Gresce as a kingdom. No personal antipathies were sought to be gratified, no private revenge was wreaked upon any individual. Public feeling was unanimous. Civil and Military combined to put an end to a system which had outsiled national bankruptcy on a state whose capabilities were ample, and only required development by a course shined to put an end to a system which rational lagislative measures.
We shall nearests he

enerty be accused of injustion to the character of Other I, when we say that the selection made by the protecting powers in 1833 has not proved a yery

happy one.

latellectual powers of a mean order, the slenderest abilities for government, and an intense selfishness of character are the qualities which a seven years' rule have brought to light in the person of the Sovereign of Greece.

These evils or mistortunes, when occurring in the ordinary course of hereditary succession, are sufficiently to he lamented: but they are more than counterbulenced by the acknowledged advantages of the hereittary prin-opple. But, in adecting a tovereign, some regard might be had to personal qualifications, instead of satrificing coarything to the jealous fears of international policy. If it be desirable so far to remain the interests of other powers, as to guard against a hopeful praised springfug up into a dangerous and troublesome rival, still there is sensiting due to the people, whose interests and happiness are so much dependent upon the ruler whom they

may receive.

In 1833, King Otho, heing then 17 years of age, commenced his reign under the tubinge of Bavarian Ministers. Hie entered his new Kingden with a Bavarian Army, Bayarian Aides-de-camp, and Bavarian Contt. During the first four years of his reign he was scarcely responsible for the misgovernment of his langdom; he was only, as it were, serving his apprenticeable to the trade of royalty. But had he been a youth of the ordinary parts, and of good dispositions, he would he employed that time in studying the art of Government, he might have fearnt the advantages, may the necessity, of sopular representation in the management of a people of stituted as are his subjects: he might have discovered that his best hope of auccess lay in dentifying himself ath the nation which he had been selected to rule over—by tworking the outward t working the ontward apote, but seeking the acts, by the steady and had been selected to rule overchange of enduring the fees and good will and confidence of his en errate; affording proof heir Sovereign he was reverse of all this was systematic advancement of their that from the moment he becam less a Bavarian than a Greck. the course adopted by Otho. to that he came among endeavour to impress on the Gr them for his own benefit and n self and provide for his hungr cllow-countrymen and Upon Bavarians w all offices of honour, d. Bayarian Officera adherents. profit, and responsibility, confe proof, and responsibility, contemporary, and decorations. Was to the kingdom attended to? Was buted? Were roads planned a colucation extended and industry one of these things was done: Military appointments internal ec ommerce of exection equally distrithe kingdom attended to? Was anxation equally distributed? Were roads planned and constructed? Was education extended and industry incouraged?—No, not one of these things was done: at a costly palsoc was built for the King—an edifine mod apacious than Buckingham palace!—as though the horsreign of modern Greece might not have been contended with a parious and attic for the next ten years; or, at any rate, till he had paid the date, the cost of his outfit, and adopted some achieus of finance for rendering his expenditure conformable with his revenue.

We are not prepared to go the length of the " Morn ing Chronicle," which long ago authoritatively pro-nounced Otho I, to the an idiot. We have our suspi-cious that he has a few of the attributes of the character commonly supposed to be opposed to a tool. If he have not inherently despotle propensities, he has at any rate had the mistortune to graduate in a school most fitted to pad the misjortule to gradint gan a school most litted to generate or encourage them. A young man, unfetted to by responsibility, and with no care heroid spending the money supplied to him by exhers, would not be the most likely person in the world to sequire habits of reflection and moderation. So a boy sking, whose treasury was heaped with a logn of two and a half millions, with "pro-tecting powers" to keep him on his throne, and no tecting powers? to keep him on his throne, and no popular institutions to control his will, might well imbibe the inclination, and finally assume the right, to play

In \$37 Otho assumed, personally, the reins of Government; he had perfected himself in king-craft, and with the confidence and presumption of youth, he under-took to be his own Prime Minister! The results have been such as might have been anticipated—national bank-ruptry—the loss of the affection and confidence of his subjects—the scorn and ridicule of foreign states. We are only surprised at the forbestance of the Greeks. We pity and admire them. Remembering the miseries of Turkish rule, and the anarchy which followed their successed struggle for independence, they haded their sovereign with pride and gladogus, as a pledge of order, repose, and national improvement. Patiently they haired, and well did they parform their part of the en gagement.

Never did people pay taxes with greater chearfulness obey the laws with more ready alacrity, nor labour more carnestly to improve their social condition. The thirst for education and a desire to take place with the refined and civilized amongst nations, was never more strongly developed than by the modern Greeks. Un-complainingly did their warriors behold themselves superseded by strangers and allens, whose inferiority in the field was more than once tested. The merchant and field was more than once tested. The merchant and the agriculturist saw their interests neglected or sacrineed to support the extravagances and frivolities of a thoughtless court; all classes waited patiently and hoped for better times. And those times have come; but it was not until the conviction had come home to all men that no hope existed of a spontaneous concession of their rights, and that upon themselves devolved the duty of extorting that which should never have been denied them. Othe appears to have submitted to the terms imposed on him in September, with as good a grace as might be expected in one whose arbitrary will bed been so long undisputed. Still, if we are to credit the statement regarding his fregiment of Colonel Calege, who took an active ment in the revolution of September, his autifuractive part in the revolution of September, his antisfac-tion is more feigned than real. The incident to which we allude, and which appeared in the "Semaphors de Marseilles," created a painful sensation throughout the

public; and though, to allay this irritation, the King subsequently expressed regret, and bestowed a command upon the Colonel, this reparation, offered by the Severeign from motives of policy, cannot efface the impression made by the spontaneous ebullition of the feelings of the man.

It is rurely that sovereigns profit by the instruction of theis subjects, in whatever form it may be conveyed to them. Firstory, we believe, does not afford us au example of a prince receiving in good part the admonitions ample of a prince receiving in good wart two memorations of the popular voice. Not one has been content to make concessions of prerogative, to alter his views of Government, or even to forego a pleasure or sacrides a favourite.

The reconciliations between rulers and their subjects,

when such have taken place, have been but skin deep; and if the Soversign of Greece prove an exception to this rule, it will be nomewhat to his credit, and a nource of congratulation no less to his well-wishers than to his

subjects at large, The Committee of the National Assembly appointed The Committee of the National Assembly appointed to frame a Constitutional Charter has closed its proceedings, and a draft of this important document has this week appeared in the "Times." Its provisions assem admirably adapted to accure the liberties of the subject. The King's prerogative is clearly defined, and the responsibility of Ministers assorted. We trust that this Charter may not be emasculated before its ultimate adoption, and that its inviolability will be practically preserved. Let swil befail that party (be it King or neonly) which first assiss to encroach upon the rights of neople) which first seeks to encroach upon the rights of

King Otho's epeech on opening the National Assemb was highly curodistory, liberal in profession, frank an cordial in manner. The enthusiasm with which it was received is indicative of a corresponding feeling on th

received is indicative of a corresponding feeling on the part of the nation. We accept the as an analysis of father good, and are withing to nacribe the complete father wides except these of the complete father with such anticipation and staces desire to atom for the pilvisers. cation of his own interests with such anticipations are an entire confidence in his new as yielded to conviction. Time alone can show whether ining power of necestallacious—whether the Prince his, he has been merely of error, or bent before the constituter misus acuter: "aity and State policy —if, in shortfull of difficulties to acting upon the maxim, "reculosizer to the Sovereign, in the latter case, a filture opens and the demogratic in the latter case, a fature open, and the democratic the Greeks, and programs with distall the efforts and If a collision between the kings will avail; for these kingdom, nor create a stability in the suprame and moral and united the power take place in Greece, friendly interposition of the A cannot bring internal peace to e to look round Europe reveude where there is a wat a Sovereign of greater whom the people have cuch a ane only can have rapid growth of repub-ing ambition of the heads power, and an absence of vigo the Executive. Better would or haply to seek in Greece, weight of character—one or never obtained a victory; to a chance of checking the is entitled to free institu-tion as yet in her infancy. dicunism, and curbing the as of a popular faction.

Lies control and protection Grovee may fairly claim, tions; but liberty is in that In this condition also requir of a vigorous directing are and permanent existence. Without this salutary a corrective power, freedom and spendily degracentes

of the former he gard in mill, a representative conron of the arts, and healed?
heats end liberality in the
heat Coheng; the Chade: Albest was horn; of
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tional Theatain. He was
aghter of Augustus. Date
by whom he had lette
relevant Date, and Frince

by whom he said rince reigning Duke, and Prince Actaination, daughter of by whom he has left no a suddenly carried off by

el des Doubles el Aless

despotism. is licentiousness in diagu Cobarg and Gotha expired in Royal Elighness was unde in father shift-pines Albert, to Belgian Mikhthe Duchess and his 60th year. He succeed his 60th year. He succeed from his billeg in areas reclaimed from possessing berry until 1813. He coming farmer, and Mayence was or his restain from the Conjugation, were deveted to the surptinal superintandence of to the former he garp in will, a representative con-

The reigning Duke of Se auddenly on the 20th ult, and father in law to the Qu and brother of the King of of Keut. He had just recooded his Inther in 1806. against Nepoleon, he was himself of his sequestered pi manded the 5th Corps of the surrendered to his arms. grees of Vienna, his time at welfare of his people, and to of the education of his two the year 1019, of his own fr atitution. He was a warm behind him manuments of its crection of the River and the teaux of Roseneu, where I Calenberg, and Reinbardah Gotha, and the two splendid

into the worst description

count, and me eve spiendid mairied first to Louise, only i of ferse Goths and Altenbu Ernest, Hereditary Prince, no Albert. He married second Alexander, Duke of Mecklenb issue. His Royal Highest

Her Mejesty, Privos Alb

are observing the atmost plansbridge is cojourning at melancholy and unexpected coster, let Life Guards, Colume! Prince George of cinee's Staff, and heating Rome, with Lieut. Lord derile's bounds and Capt. Mecdonald, on the nearly at an end. Mr. the Campugna with Lord Caption, and the Solicitor-The Irish State Tries at the expected, would be the solicitor of the state of the solicitor of the so

The Irish State Tricle at, it is expected, would O'Connell has delivered his by, to afford time to the General has replied. The Charge to the Jury. A adjourn from Friday until Made and imprisonment the

Judges to consider respecting this venerable Nobleman conviction seems certain, and this second son, Lord patishment.

Depoterable, where his second so and patishment. house, at Brighton, and a at the advanced age of died on Saturday, at the as de Mauley, at Canford House in his titles and estates ennon.

Lordship had arrived from 1
sank under the prevalent influ
86. His Lordship is successful
by his eldest son, Viscount feel
Military Knights of Mrs.
This morning Major phapel - Windsor, Tuesday.overnor, during divine The Rev. W. Canning Foundation, was inaughes, who administered the oaths service, in St. Georgemacy, the new Governor was the Canon in p. By the two senior Knights, Capt. administered the oaths was the Canon in p. By the two of allegiance and omming, then led to his solonel Wyndbi

then led to his solonel Wyndhan, M.P. for Sussex, has Allen and Cape to the Scoretag of the Royal Agriculton Lape Bagland, desire that his name may be addressed, the list of members of the society, in consecutor of the recent deciaration of favour of Anti-Cornaw League principles by Lord Spacer, sho is President of that society. of that society.

The Dust as Camden Town.

The Duel at Camden Town.— leutenant Grant, one of the accords, has signified his attention to surrender and take his will, at the present ession of the Central Criminal Court. The trial will, it is expected, come on next want next week.

Pardon.—Her Majesty's Government has issued a free pardon to Valentine Marshall, one of the rioters who tree parson to valentine Marshall, one of the rioters who was transported for life at the special Reform-riot Commission at Nottingham, in 1831, for setting fire to Colwick Hall, the seat of Mr. John Musters, Nottinghamshire, and from the effects of which Mrs. Musters, the famous "Mary" of Lord Byron, met with her death in the shrubbery

Breach of Promise of Marriage .- Yesterday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, the doughter of Lieut Leaver, R.N. Commanding the Semaphore Establishment, at Beher, obtained 1500. damages from Lieut. Wells, R.N., who had befused to perform his promise to marry her.

An Old Soldier .- On Saturday Mr. Baker beld an inquest on the body of Joseph Emmerson, aged 70. Deceased resided in Summer-at., Whitechapel, and lived upon a pension of 26t. per annum. He had served in the 10th Foot, and fought in Egypt under Sir R. Abercrombie, until be was blisded by the sands and sent back to England. On Thursday, whilst sitting by the fireside, he fell back in his chair insensible, and the Surgeon, Mr. Edwards, who was immediately called, could do nothing for his ratiof. He died in about an hour, and in the opinion of the Sargeon his death was caused by a sudden attack of paralysis. Vordict, "Natural Death.

The opening of the South-Rastern Railway to Dover took place on Tuesday. All the French anthorities, Mayors and Corporations, from Boulogne and Calais, had come over to honour the ceremony, and were attended by a numerous French band belonging to the National Guard of Calais. At four o'clock the special train was put in showment from Folkestone, bringing the Directors, and such notabilities as had arrived from town, to witness the ceramony. A finer day could not have been bespeken for the corporary. Ten minutes sufficed for the train to clear the road and tunnels under Shakspeare's cliff, and in leaning from the last archway it was greated by a salute of Artiflery, and the huzzas of a crowd of English and Freach mingled. The profession went in order through the streets, the French band and its colours leading the way, followed by the Mayor and the authorities of Dover, way, followed by the Mayor and the authorities of Dover, Calais, and Boulogas. A dinner of 250 covers was given by the town council in the theatre.

Wednesday, the 23d

arm's Mospital Society .- On Wednesday, the 23d semest's Eropeses Sourcy.—On wennessey, and some should meeting of the committee of this Society, took place at the effect in King William street, City. The chair was taken by John Labouchere, Esq. During the past year there were 2,778 patients admitted on boing of the Dreadcought, and retief had been dispensed to 2,053 outside the committee of Breedought, and ratiof had been dispensed to 2,953 out patients, which, added to the number of patients relieve up to the date of the last report, gives 67,419, the total number of seamen of all nations who have received assistup to the date to an analysis who have received assurance, the hospital since its institution. The commence that the donations and sample and the hospital second that the donations and sample and the second that the donations and sample and the second donations being only 4,0407. 19s. to must an outlay of about 5,0008, a page. MER MARKETY'S THEATHE.

BRILLIART as was the past scasen; the present certainly hids feir to selipse it in every point. That touchatone of operation fallium and secones, the before-Easter scases, opens with the predection of Herold's Easter scases, opens with the predection of Herold's Easter, "Esseps," supported by Barmaser. Formism, Signor Corell, I new Tenore, its, dan, and the Ballet of "Essevalde," adapted from Victor Mugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," and supported by that delicines dansante, Cariotta Grisi. To commant more such an opening would be superfluous. Its novelty and strongth gives it its value, nor floss the repersoire of the session fail to gratify, and to bear out the aspectations which such a commencement is calculated to rates. Grisi, Lablache, and Mario will, of course, form the festions of the Opera, and Guy Stephan, the beautiful Frasi, Garilae, Fanny Elseler, and Taglioni, with Perrot and St. Less, will units with Carlotta Grisi in rendering the force of the Ballet unexampled. May successantised Mr. Lausley, the enterprising and able manager.

Haymarket.—On Theoday avening a new counts drama, entitled "Used Up," was produced at this theeter with camplete success.

complete sucus

## Barlinmentary Analysis.

MONNAY, Frs. 1.— Januer to the Address.—The kinnt CharCellor Communicated Mer Majesty's surver he the Address :
"My Lards.—I think you for your loyal and staidful address.
The first object of my whiles is to promise the his Address :
"My Lards.—I think you for your loyal and staidful address.
The first object of my whiles is to promise the his district of my poople; and I rely with conflictence on your assurance of support in
the ming anch measures is the interest of the constry may require. "
Slase Trade.—Is reply to a question may by Loyal, Snavengas, the Earl of Assurances based desired certain modifications to be made in the freshes grighing between the two couplies in respect to the right of rearch, which singlet reader them more equipment to the right of rearch, which singlet reader the most reposit may larvier. Though he could not predict the fate of these preparations, Lord Aberdson assured the House that nothing should be didly that would limit to the ripple our exertions in patting dawn the slave twise. The Noble Lord strongly impodited the shanges made on the other side of the channel, that an insighting on the right of actual, we sought any commercial, Naval, or other seides advantage.

Amy in Friend.—At the insignate of the Dake of Will Liverous, the Earl of Friend-Livia shoulted from making any remarks is accreain periods, and of the sums recently employed in Editory works in that country—these returns not being objected to by, the Government.

Operations in China,—The Long Chanceless making the second

works in that country—tress systems are allowed to the Government.

Operations in China.—The Loun Charcalas states to the House that he had received a letter from Admiral Etr W. Parker, acknowledging fine vote of thanks of that House for the gallant conduct of Her Najesty's Naval Porce under his command, engaged in the operations in China. His Lordship runs the letter, as follows:—

Operations in China.—The Loan Chamunaten study to the Mouse that he had received a letter from admired Ru W. Fratur, acknowinging the vote of thanks of that Hotses for the galinging acknowinging the vote of thanks of that Hotses for the galinging on the operations in China. His Lorching was the letter, as follows:—

"M.M.S. Corements, at Hong Kong, June 14, 1821.

f "My Lord.—I have had the high gradification of receiving and communicating to the Naval Portes under my command, your Lordship's letter of the 26th Feb., transmitting the distinguished honour conferred on Léept. Gos. Sir High Gouch, Bart., G.C. H., Commotors Sir Gordon Bramer, K.C. H., and my-relf, together with the Officers and men of the cash Jedn Gough; havy relying under our offers, who, by the resolutions passed in the Houle of Leitin on the 1st for that north, are included in the ground distriction of their Lordship' thanks and approhetion for the services performed on the coast and inhand waters of China.

"Fermit me, on the part of the Naval branch of the Forces, to assure your Lordship of the grazies feelings with which we receive this most homourable residence. "W. Parran, Vive-Admiral."

"To the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor, dec."

"The Karl of Mirry's Envire Had not beam conferred dyon Admired Parker. He conserved that he beam conferred dyon Admired Parker. He conserved that he beam conferred dyon Admired Parker. He conserved that he beam conferred dyon Admired Parker. He conserved that he beam conferred dyon Admired Parker. He conserved that he beam conferred door Admired Parker. He conserved that he would commander, as he does noted in the case of the Army.—The Barl of Hammander had been noted in the case of the Army.—The Barl of Hammander had been noted in the same of the Army.—The Barl of Hammander had been noted in the same of the Army.—The Barl of Hammander had been noted in the same of the Army.—The Barl of Hammander, as had been noted in the same of the house the house of the Hammander of the house of the house of the hous

their very high means of the gallent deeds which had been perfected both by the Army and Nayr.—The Earl of Militro said that the observations he had made were morely statistic by the letter from the gallant Alemand, which had been since if the Noble had Learned Lord on the weekend; and therefore he gast per that he did not consider that he was bound to give the Noble had he did not been could be made and the state of the House could do nothing more unconstitutional that, allowable the House could do nothing more unconstitutional that, allowable the groupely or the imprepriety of the Crown beatwards had been appeared to the country of the Crown beatwards had not more. All that he had said was, that Her Majosty's Government had left unrewarded a result factorished Offices's Government had left unrewarded a result factorished Offices's Government had left unrewarded a result factorished Offices's Government had left unrewarded he nest disclosurable of Hadesty's Country on the West of the had glebase, made a species after made allowable to the west of the had person of the Result of the notice of Gallion—was appraished Militer was the Earl of Militry with the facility of the factorist was the second and difficult arrives integration. While the facility of the Halvy balley strong Creak of the Halvy balley strong Creak of the Filips of the Halvy balley. The Dakes of Rights of the Second and difficult arrives that had here to the head here of the Filips's Young a spring stone of the Results of the Rights, or restrain a spring stone of the Rights of the Second and difficult arrives integration. The Dakes of Rights of the Filips's the made had one of the second and difficult in an advantage.

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the Government in India. — Lord Jacutyn supported Lord Ashley's motion.—Sir G. Narran appeared it.—Lord J. Russell would not take an himtelf the reponsibility of voting for the motion; but even if it were not carried, the Noble Lord who proposed it would have the quescistion of knowing that if there had been originally no inhantion of showing proper sessect towards the Americ, this motion weigh save to effect that object.—Lord Assile not being wilding to accept the compromise offered him by the Premier, went to a fill-thook, when there were.—Vor the motion, fig. against it, hely meightly, i.e.

Ordinance Marchesper.—It. Direct moved an Address in the Queen, praying her to dightly be recent and the recent from the wide of Storingeger of the Ordinance. The Mon. Member's charges, which were made a midst repeated point of the Contexpeller and the sharped him with being he confidential electionsering agent of the Contexpeller sate, jet heing the emiddential rises of the his services, the nikes of argument sharpes, and a reward for his services, the nikes of argument sharpes, with having found concepts constructions in nikes of argument sharpes, with having found concepts construction in second of the services, with having found concuting and or admits and or cents, with having found concuting and or admits and or cents, with having found concuting and or admits and or cents, with having found concuting and or admits and or cents, with having done the amagreeshie with a secondar, his medica for the grand middle much in the reconstruction.

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Mark the viser of reachous touth, my child,
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"Young Em-eyed disputants, who does this words."
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#### East Endia Entelligence.

#### THE OVERLAND MAIL.

THE, OVERLAND MAIL.

The latest dates are—Calcutta, 21st Duc.; Coylon, 23d Duc.; China, Macao, 28th Nov.; Chinan, 16th Nov.; Hong Kong, 1st Dec.; Lahora, 18th Duc.; Manila, 25th Oct.; Scinde, 26th Duc.; Singapore, 7th Duc. The London Mail of Nov. 4 reached Bombay, per Berenice steamer, 11th Duc.; Madran, 17th; and Calcutta, 20th. The intermediate mail of Nov. 13 reached Bombay 23d Duc., by the Akhan.

resched Bombay 23d Dec., by the Akbar. Genelies.—The "Army of exercise" he has done its spirising. A very large demonstration has been made before a very small for, and the latter, seeing resistance meless, has whelly given in. Lord Eilenberough arrived at Agra-Ress Calcutta on the 11th Desember, and the Army being in residuese to move, the first brigade, under General Valunt, of H.M.'s 40th, marched the next day towards Dholpere. On the 13th, 14th, and 15th the rest followed. The left wing also marched from Jhanses; and about the 19th intelligence reached Gwallor of its arrival it Chaud-Effit intelligence reaction dwartor of its arrival at Canadapore Sconbarce, while the main body had appeared on the
bank of the Chumbul. The nourage of the adverse party
at Gradier now ouzed out at their fingers' cude; the Hase,
whose wordy valour had shamed the most accomplished
of Scindent's warriors, became, gentle and pasce-loving,
end at length the great "book of contention," Dada

Khasgee, was marched off to Dholpore, under an escort of 50 troopers. Here General Valiant's brigade found him on the 17th, and he was immediately sent to the Governor-General's and thence to Agra, where he is now confined. The surrender of the Khasgeewalla is an important feature in the negotiations with Gwallor, as re-moving one great impediment to the settlement of salairs; ect is the submission of the Base and the Durbar. who have agreed to the terms imposed, but confess their inability to disband the troops, for which purpose, therefore, the Army continues to advance. The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief arrived at Dholpore on the 19th, and orders were issued for the advance of the Army in the following order:—

The vauguard, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Valiant The vanguard, under the command of Maj. Gen. Valiant, K. H., consisting of three troops of Horse Artillery, No. 17 Light Field Battery, the 3d Brigade of Cavelry, and 3d Brigade of Infantry, to cross on the morning of 22d. On 23d, the Commander-in-Chfel's camp, No. 10 Eight Field Battery, and 4th Brigade of Infantry. On 24th, the 5th Brigade of Infantry, with a pertion of the Artillery, and Engineer Park. On 25th, the 5th Brigade of Infantry, and Engineer Park.

The Governor-General would cross either on the 23d or 24th, after sending off despatches by express. The or 24th, after south the Army will pass, is only three fast three inches deep, with good firer faoting, so that there would be no trouble in crossing the Army; the advance column would halt on the right bank until the whole had crossed over, when the Army would more on to a place called Hinganas, where it is expected that the Base and Durbar would meet the Governor-General to tender their submission, when, no doubt, a proclamation will be lasted calling on the soldlers of the Gwallor Raj to submit under pain of being treated as rabels. The report current in camp as to the future arrangement of the force at Gwalior is, that a 2d contingent will be brigaded under Brigadier Stacey, and the Sippres contingent increased, so as to have two separate bodies of 5000 men in each of all arms -but this is more rumour.

The Army was encamped at Dholpore, on a splendid plain, on which an Army of 50,000 men could have manocuvred with ease. The Rana of Dholpore, not to be outdone by so insignificant a force as the Army of the Chumbul, sent some of his teg-rag-and-bobtail, with a couple of old guns, one iron and the other brass (to show that he possessed both kinds of metal), to swell its numbers, to do honour to the Governor-General, and to pro-tent the English Artillery during the night, in case some secret enemy should steal ou it unobserved and anni-

hilate it.

They were talking in camp of the probable time they would be back at Agragand what was to be done after whether to remove to the Sutledj, or settle down again quiatly. Whispers were chirent that the former was the more likely move; and words falling by accident from the lips of authority, were greedily picked up and specu-lated on. This is all pleasant enough in camp, where the smallest hint serves for an exciting discourse at the mess-table. Among other sayings which had been discussed, was one of a rather peculiar maure, as connected with the Ponjaub, but which may be taken in a double sense; "there is plenty of time to look after the Pun-jaub." This may mean, let us first settle this affair, and then we can mind the other; or it may mean that the Punjaub pear is not ripe enough yet, and therefore there is plenty of time to think of it. Be it as it may, the opinions of many are decided thatmoms interference the Punjant is contemplated in high quarters—and there the matter may rest in the mean time.

The Punjaub .- No renewal of disturbances has as yet taken place, but everything seems conding to a further outbreak. The most important events that have happened since the date of last mouth's account are, attempt to run off with the Maharajah, made by Jowahir Sing, his maternal uncle; violent quartellings between Soochet and Heria Sing; and the sudden and somewhat mysterious departure of both Soochet and Golab from Labore. The two latter occurrences seem to have Hera Sing has never been liked by the Khalsa (or united Saikh people), and that a rather strong party has for some time past existed, whose object is to get rid of the Minister, and raise Kashweer Sing, an illestitude som of Russians to the theory party in the contract of the Minister. gitimate son of Runjeer, to the throne, putting Dhuleep, the present occupant, to death. Chand Koor, the Maharajah's mother, a shrowd woman, of energetic tempera-ment, seems to have suspected the two older Rajahs of having abetted at least the latter part of this design; and her brutfler, sloubtless with her concurrence, attempted on 25th Nov. to frustrate it by carrying of the young prince from the palace. The thing, however, was badly managed, and failed. Jowahif Sing was caught, confined in chains, and his property confiscated. Soochet Sing, who it is supposed was gognizant of the proceeding, joined Chund Koor in remonstrating against the severe punish-ment inflicted on her brother, and this occasioned a fresh

and violent quarrel with Heera Sing. Golab Sing, after many ineffectual attempts to recognile his brother and many ineffectual attempts to reconcile his brother and nephew, at length succeeded in persuading Soochet to quit nephew, at length succeeded in persuading Soochet to quit Lalore. This was agreed to, however, only on the condition of Golab accompanying him. They both left on the 4th, Golab having seen Chund Koor, prior to his departure, and informed her that he was about to visit Jumboo, but would not make a long stay. Soochet, it was supposed, would go to Rannuggur. It is difficult to understand the circumstances attending the departure of the Rajahs. It is not likely that in contemplation of a speedy rather to Lahors they would have taken the whole of their derstand the circumstances attending the departure of the Rajaha. It is not likely that in contemplation of a epecdy return to Labors they would have taken the whole of their troops with them; and what object could be suswered by their prolonged absence it is not easy to conceive. There seems some probability for the armise that they propose cetabilebing a state in the hifs independent of Labore. It is said they have carried off a large quantity of jewels and treasure belonging to the Maharajah, all collected in pursuance of a proconcerted plan, and that their expedition is with the view of putting this property in a place of safety! The rumour carried his property in a place of safety! The rumour carried, that the cannot between the state of public feeling at Labore, does not appear worthy of credit. worthy of credit, Lahore.—The latest pocounts are to 18th Dec.

Delhi Ganette of the 23d gives detailed advices down to the 12th. The only item of impurtance is the despatch of reinforcements to attack Mulick Futteh Khan, who was creating disturbances in the territory of Tank. It was announced at the Dephar on the 12th that this Chief was amounced at the Derbar on the 12th that the Unier had sustained a reverse, having fled from the Fort of Muttesh to the hills. "There is certainly," says the newseriter, "an improvement in the bearing of the Scikhs, and they now profess themselves ready to only the orders of Rigers Sing." General Ventura has left Lahore for Lodianah. Bome say that he has quitted the Punjand for every others that he has quitted the Punjand for every others that he has proceeded on a political errand to the British Authorities. The former is the more likely to be the ease. The Bombay Times states that "the European residents who were about to cross the frontier, and east shelter in the Campany's dominions, entertained as Joseph that the British Government would very shortly be compelled to interfere." Warlike proparations continue to be made; and there can be little preparations continue to be made; and there can be included that the Seikha are really apprehensive of an attack from the British troops on the other side of the Suitedj. The greatest anxiety as to our proceedings continues to be manifested. We hear nothing further of the treaty be manifested. We hear nothing further or the treaty and it have been some time and proposed to the Selkin Durber; and it is attange that in me one of the letters of the Native newswriters employed to communicate intelligence, has there been the alignment intimation govern-

ng 4t.

Seinde.—Our intelligence from Scinde this month again
this relates to the sickness and sufferings of the troops. Hyderabed and Sakkur have been for some time past converted into vast hospitals; and Kurraches, though itself comparatively healthy, presents, from the number of sick constantly brought there from the upper stations, much the same apparance. It is nomewhat comforting to know that arrangements are in progress for the with-drawal of the invalids, the whole of whom, to the number of 3,000 or 4,000, are to come to Bounkey. Their place, it is said, is to be supplied by a brigada of Madras trope; but probably, now that Gwallor is srangulified, the Bengal Regiments originally ordered to garrison the province will be permitted to proceed to their destination. The Bombay Government has latterly evinced the greatest activity in furnishing Medical sid; and after despatching every Surgeon and Assistant-Surgeon of the Company's Service who could by possibility be apared, at length advertised for the temporary services of private practitioners. Of the latter not one could be obtained; and nine Doctors were ultimately procured from the Madras Presidency. "General Napier," says the Bombey Times, "is said to have expressed his determination to part with no troops, whatever their condition, milligalaforced by a corresponding number of efficient map."

corresponding number of efficient says."

Movements of Troops:—The left wing 21st Nil. has dropped down the Indus from Hyderabed, and proceeded to Kurrachee. The right wing will fellow, and the whole come to Bombay. The remnant of 2d Europeans has been withdrawn from Mandavis to Kurraches. Some norther of the men have arrived in Basskiw, whither the m of the mon have arrived to Bo whither the portion of the men have arrived in Boulday, whither the whole regiment is to come, preparative to proceeding to Belgama, to take the place of H.Mfs. 56th, which relieves them in Scinde. The head district wing of 16th N. I. has arrived in Bombay from Barode; for embarkation to Kurrachee, and the left wing—now at Khow—will soon follow. The remainder of the 78th Highlanders with 18th N. I. Testing the control of the 18th Highlanders. relieves them in Scinde. The head-dustric wing of 16th N. I. has arrived in Bombay from Harode; for embarkation to Kurrachec, and the left wing—now at Khow—will soon follow. The remainder of the 78th Highlanders leave with 18th N.I. Leslie's troop of Horse Artillery and Whitlie's buttery have returned to the Presidency, and the former has proceeded to the Decoar. The 18th N.I., sent some time since from Bombay, has arrived at Hyderabad. H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry is an result to Sukkur from Percepture. The papers teem with accountry of the wretched state of the troops both at Myderabad and Sukkur. The 10th N.I. had lost 60 in the sentence of the hands of the purpose substitute at the hands of the purpose the Bungush and Sukkur. The 10th N.I. had lost 60 in the sentence of the hands of the purpose the Bungush arrived at the hands of the purpose the Bungush and Sukkur. The 10th N.I. had lost 60 in the sentence of the hands of the purpose the Bungush arrived at the hands of the purpose the Bungush and Sukkur.

two months; out of 164 European artiflerymen, 70 had been buried since they left Ferozepore: the 9th Light Cavalry had suffered fearfully, as had Chamberlain's and Jacoba' Horse. Details are not given, but about 400 belonging to the Bengal Army had died in 50 or 60 days. There were in all 2774 meet in hispital. Shortly before There were in all 2774 men in hospital. Shortly before There were in all 2774 men in hospital. Shortly before this the Sukker brigade turned out as muster—14 men of 9th N.I., 30 of 10th R.I., and 73 of 55th N.I., some half-dozen of the Artillery, and a dozen of Irragular Horse—out of a force of 5500 men, 350 alone were fit for duty. Among the Officers who had died were Major Roberts, Dr. Pollard, and Capt. Woodburn. The latter expired on 20th Dec., on board the steemer in which he was preceeding to the mouth of the Indus, for the purpose of analine to Rombay.

coming to Bombay.

At Hyderabad on 27th Nov. the 21st Bombay N.I. had
815 men in hospital out of a total of 955; as fever left them on the advance of the cold weather, dysentory began to appear, till the regiment became so hopelessly disorganised from disease, that it was sent down in steamers by wings to Kurrachee, on its way to the Presidency. By the steamer Auckland, four European and three Na-tise Officers, 228 r. and f., and thirty followers, were brought to Bombay on the 30th. By the 14th Dec. the 12th had 536 mentia hospital, the 15th 736. The Medi-cal Officers had been almost all unwell. The 13th N.I., which left Bombay in the middle of Nov., were attacked with illness almost immediately on their arrival. Whitlie's Battery, when it reached Bombay, had four

men only fit for duty out of 100, its original strength; Leslie's Horse Artitlery, forty slive, and eight fit for ser-vice, out of 150. The portion of the 2d Europeans left at Mandavia, lost thirty men while waiting to be re-moved; 480 have arrived at Bombay, all sick. Of Military movements, or political events, there is lit-

tle to tell General Simpson, who went across the Indus with the 25th N.I., and the 8th N.I., two guns and fifty horse, for the purpose of punishing some Beloochee plunderers and cattle stations, as well as to settle the boundary on that side of the river, returned to camp on the 11th, having met with no enemy save fever, by which eleven out of his thirteen Officers, and many of his men were prostrated. The expedition was admitted to be, in every respect, a complete failure. It appears that our delectable ally, Ali Moorad, is playing us false. He is reported to be in correspondence with Shere Mohamed, reported to be in correspondence with shere Monamen, who, after residing for some time with Dewan Sawan Mall, of Moultan, has at length made his appearance in the neighbourhood of our position in Upper Scinde. There is every reason to apprehend a renewal of hostilities with this Chief, and if Ali Moorad join him, as is not a superior of the state of the unlikely, our sickly and debilitated troops may find it difficult to repel him.

The Governor of Scinde is about shortly to return to

Hyderabad from Kugrachee. He now has the northern division of the Army immediately at his disposal.

Wordt.—The three nephews of Yar Mahomed, late Visier, but now apparently Ruler, of Herat, have quarrelled with their uncle, and joined the two sens of the late Shah Khamran against him. The followers of the five young men assembled their followers, and he-sleged Herst. A conflict ensued outside the walls, the result of which gas, that " the Sirdars and Princes, being victorious, succeeded in shutting up Yar Mahomed in the fort."

Nepaul and Oude.-There have been some bostile collisions between the people of Oude and the Nepaulese, and the disputes between the two Governments are of a nature as agricus, that it is believed the interference of the British will be necessary. A short time ago the troops at Campore were ordered to hold themselves in immediate readiness for service, and it was believed hos-tilities were contemplated. Nothing, however, was done. The Delhi Gazette of 23d Dec. intimates that orders have been issued for the instant march towards Stawah (on the Junua, in the Donah, between Gwalior and Oude) of the following troops:—" A wing and headand Oude) of the following troops: -- "A wing and head-quarters of the 11th Infantry, an effective troop of H.M.'s 9th Liquests, another of the 11th Light Cavsiry, and two 9-pounder gime, manned by a detail of the third com-pany's 7th Battalion, the whole under the command of Licut. Col. Scott, of the 11th Infantry." The 12th In-fantry, and the right wing of the 18th, are likely also to leave Luckings for Etawah. Sir William Nott has temporatly realigned the Residentship at Lucknow, on the access of Mehabith, and Sir G. Pollock has suc-ceeded him.

country. Ilkhur Khan has returned to Cahul. His object in proceeding to Jellalabed was not to attack Fash awar; nor does there seem any likelihood of such a movement at present, either out his part or that of the Dost. The Walloe of Kholoom has arrived at Cabul on a visit, and was received with all honour. It is said he came to remove, by personal communication, an imputation which had been cast upon him by Ukber Khan, to the effect that he had entered into an allience with Boat Mahomed's inveterate foe, the King of Bothara. Judging from the inveterate foe, the King of Bothara. Judging from the was effectually disabuned of the strongous impression thus entertained; for, on his departure (on 13th Nov.), he took with him two newly-raised lufantry sprps and a troop of Cavalry, which had been made even to him by Dost Mahomed for the purpose of enabling him to allack the Bokhara Chief. Dost Mahomed and Ukhar Kham both purpose going to Jellalabad, but they have not yet started.

The Bokhera Captilies.—We have greet measure in aunouncing that letters from Trebizond of the 13th of December aunounce the arrival there on the 13th of some Bokhera merchants, who report that Colonel Stockart is Bokhara merchants, who report that Colonel Stoddart is, still alive, and holding the appointment, under the Emie of that place, of Commundant of a fortreal faring beam compelled to embrace Islamism under the nemis of Abdee Semet Khau. The same persengers Bravelse state that Colonel Stoddart has under him a young man, who note as his secretary, who, according to their description, is supposed to be Captain Conolly. Later dates from Trebiscond, to the 31st of December, mention that these reports had their confirmed by other persons arriving there from Bokhara on their pilgrimage to Mesca, and who had left Bokhara between five and six sports previous. Bix. Wolff had reached Erserones on foot from Trebisons, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. distance of one hundred and fifty miles.

# MILITARY PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS. 40.

arch Bath. v. Brinst i, 18, Lt. W. E. Warner yo, buckel, nor Gr. Mand. to cith Batt. v. Walker, perm. to reage age? 1 set Lt. Bt. Copt. Z. M. Mallook report on the Batt. in 18th Cap 12 Med. C. Bt. Voydo, have to plants for an Massociation on this Blow, 18th Gr. Lt. Bt. Copt. C. at Massociation on this Blow, 18th Gr. Lt. Bt. Voydo, have to plants for it redulate, on mad. cart. 3 Med. Lt. H. J. B. Machend Leave to Fretchapere, and to the billing brotch of the Briton. On control of the Briton. In the Copt. In the Copt. Copt. The Copt. Copt. In the Copt. In the Copt. In Briton. In the Copt. In the Co MILITARY PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, do.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, do.

MILITARY PRO

Niami's Army. 4th Lt. Cav,—Lt. Orr confirmed an Adj. Inf. 4th Reg.—Capt. De Ranney app. Capt.—Condt., and posted to bis sorpe.

Boffin Av.

Svapy.—Capt. J. E. Parsone, 11th N.f., app. Sup. of backers at Poone, v. Morrie, who vacates to prom.; Lt. F. Panning, 9th R.I., app. Ase, to Sup. of flav. Surv. in Boothern Mahratta country; Col. B. Hugher, C.B., Comm. at Deema; Lt.-Col. Manny, C. B. Comm. at Aumedinggat, and Lt.-Col. James, Games, in Considerab, app. Brigadiers of 2d class.

Least Gavalar.—2d Regt.—Lt. W. F. Hunker, farl. to Regions on med. part. Mo.-Capt. E. Walter, furl. to Europe for benefit of health.

Anvillanc.—The ist or "Lealie's" Tr.-House Art., and 2d Co. 2d Batt. have arrived in Bomber from Suinds; Capta. W. Beert and F.J. Pontardest, ret. to day from Suinds; Capta. W. Beert and F.J. Pontardest, ret. to day from Suinds; Capta. W. Beert and F.J. Pontardest, ret. to day from Suinds; Capta. W. Beert and F.J. Pontardest, ret. to day from Suinds; Capta. W. Beert of the Committy; Lt. J. B. Womann, to Bac. Capt.; Capt. (Et. Lt.-Col.), T. Leslie; C. B., to Europe on first.; I. A. W. D. Aitkin, trausif from 3t to 2d Tr.-Horse Art.; Capt., T. Pontardent, to join tet Sait. at Almedinagur; Bl. Mal., E. Pottinger, C.H., den. at Hong Kong on 18th Nov.; 2d Lt. J. D. Woodcombe, to be ist Lt., v. Pottinger, dee., 2d Lt. J. D. Woodcombe, 10 he ist Lt., v. Pottinger, dee., 2d Lt. R. St. Registing posted, v. Woodcombe, prom.

Essissague,—Lt. G. Wingete, ret. to day from farlough to Europe, Sec. Lt. W. Endali, to act an Adj. of Sappera and Miscratis for Presid Wennes.—Las. J. A. Cowper, 22d Mal. J. Willinghly, 2d Eur. Meg., and Dickinson, Engineers, app. Sec. La. J. Margary, to day from farl, to Europe.

Bergers Lt. A. J. Margary, to day from farl, to Europe.

Bergers Lt. A. J. Margary, to day from for Dees; Lt. Bergers Lt. S. Kenball and H. A. Adams, Officiating Assistantaness.

Sond-had Tank Spart, placed at disponel of Com.-to-Chert.

Bergers Lt. A. J. William and H. A. Adams, Officiating Assistantaness.

Las J.

THE Notes of the content of the cont

The present advices extend to the lat Dec., having been brought by H.M.'s steamer Spiteful, which left Hongs Keng on that day. The Impat prominent points of the intelligence are signing of the supplementary treaty, the occurrence of a large and destructive fire at Canton, and the death of Major E. Pottiager. The treaty was signed on Sunday, the 8th October, in a building practed for the occasion near the Anunghor fart, and not far, it is said, from where the opinm was destroyed by Lin. Sir Henry Pottinger had proceeded thither the previous evening, accompanied by his suits and several other gentlemen; and after the signatures of the two Chiness Officers, the Imperial Commissioner Kefing, and the Unvernor of Canafter the agnatures of the two chinese conters, the kin-perial Commissioner Kepfing, said the Governor of Can-tion, Ke-Kung, together with that of her Majosty's Pleni-potentiary, had been duly affixed to the document, the whole party were regaled with a diener. They returned to Macao Roads the same night. The Emperor had con-scuted to ratify the treaty without waiting for her Masentet to ratify the treaty without waiting for her Majesty's ratification, and a copy was accordingly desputched to l'okin for that purpose. This on its return would lift despatched to England; and it was expected to be received by the 20th December. Major Eldred Pottinger, who had arrived in China on a visit to Sir Heavy, was selected as the bearer, and would have left in that capacity, had he not nuhapply fallen a victim to disease at Hung-Kong. He applied at Government House, Victoria, on the 15th Bovenber. "It were needless," says the Friend of China, "to pass an eulony upon the character or medic of the Horo of less," says the Friend of Called. to plan as an en-logy upon the character or marks of the Hero of Herat and Cabul; his name will be enrolled by posterity amongst the foremost of these who, by their prudence, talent, and bravery, have served their country in emer-

genetes which had appalled less noble minds."

The only deaths of note beyond that of Bajor Pottiager, intimation of which is given in this papers, are those of Lientenant-Colonel Knowles, and Doctors Grahame and Dell-the latter belonged to Her Majesty's steamer Spiteful. It appears doubtful, however, whether the colony will ever gove healthy, and we fair it will be long ore the appellation beatowed upon it, of Victoria Infelix, will hesfound uncharacteristic. From the number of low outpast Chinese who had located themselves on the island, robberies, incomitary fires, and other outrages were frequent. Efforts had been made by the l'ortuguese to obtain for Manao the privileges of a free port, but with what syccels is as yet unknown.

The Consuls for Amoy and Shanghai have arrived at their destinations. Henry Gribble, Esq., is Consul for

Amoy; Capt. G. Baifour, of the Madras Artillery, for Shanghai. R. Thom, Req., has been appointed efficiating Consul at Ningpo, and by the last accounts had proceeded,

or was about to proceed, to the some of his duties.

Serious misunderstandings are said to have occurred betwirt Sir H. Pottinger, Lord Seltonn, and Sir W. Parker—the last named of whom was about to start for Calcutts on hoard the Cornwallis.

Calcutta on hoard the Counwallis.

Arrivals in England this Wesk from India: — Lieut-Col. Graham, Reugal Art., from Calcutta; his. and Men. Pools, child, and signant, Madras Inf., from Midras; Capt. Gifford, N.I., from Engla; Lieut. Orr, Company's, Englacers, from Calcutta; Lieut. Elaks, 11th N.I., from Bombay; Lieut. Mossay, Bengal Art., from Bombay, Lieut. Oglivic, N.I., from Madras; Lieut. Briggs, 19th N.I., from Bombay;

N.I., from Rombey: Gazette Appointments, Downing street, Feb. 9, 1844. Ganctic Appointments, ... Downing-street, Feb. 9, 1844.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint J. F. Davis,
Esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and
ovar the colony of Hong Kong: John Welter Halme,
Esq., to be Chief Justice of Hong Kong: the Hon.
Frederick Wm, Adolphile Bruce, to be Secretary to the
Government of Hong Kong: Brevet-Major William Caid,
to be Police Magintatic, Sheriff, and Provont-Marshal for
Hong Kong: Rahastic Financiae Com. Han., Writer to the to be Police Magistrate, Sheriff, and Provont-Marshal for Hong Kong; Robert Dundas Cay, Esq., Writer to the Signet, to be Registfar of the Supreme Court of Hong Kung; Alexander Gondon, Esq., to be Surveyor-Goneral of Hong Kong; William Padder, Esq., Lieutement in the Royal Navy, to be Mathema-Master of Hong Kong.

Lieut., Gon, Cumplaghame.—This gullant Officer, whose demise has been officially reported at the ladginuse, had been in the Service half a century, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutemant-Getteral, 25th June, 1830, (the coronation hypert).

AT. VALIBUTINE'S MORM.
Miss Jane from her executed by day break people.
Hoped her find night would not disappoint her;
But for Jane River ride up a great butcher's buy"No matter," cried Jane, "there's a jointer."

The Haymarket Physperize.—The number of plays sent in to Mr. Webster to compete for his premium of 500% for the best have appeared to only one hundred and seven. Of these the ways too late; the remaining 101 are submitted to the decision of the umpires who have ac-

ocpted aftico.

An Uniquestionable Black-Balling.—"I understand," said one, "that at the Athenseam the other night " a had a black-halling is black as my hat." "Black as your hat!" excluteed the party addressed, " aye, and with a orape round it."

ENGLISH FUNDS.

## Stock, 1924 3 | Long Anna., 26 Yells, Exp. Jun. 3 per Cent. Come. Anna., 96 85 | Ludis Bonds, under 1,800£, and 3 per Cent. Come. Anna., 974 1 | Ludis Bonds, under 1,800£, and 3 per Cent. Best. Anna., 1934 | Compos for Acc., 974 2 | Compos for Acc., 974 2 | Exchequer Bills, 1,8007., 124., 24 2 | Exchequer Bills, 1,8007., 124., 69 7 1 144., 69 7 men. 69 7; 13d., 69 7 per. 2 4 2 Long Anon., Exp. Jan. 5, 1260, Ditto 182 12-16 ntro, source do 7 pms. ittor Smisit, tifd., do 7, idd.,

Long Anna., 20 Years, Exp. Dittop Oct. 10, 1959, 12 11-16 69 FOREIGN PUNDS. IN PUNDS.

Portuguese Connected, 47
Ditto Acc., 474
Spatibles for Cert., 325
Ditto Acc., 48 bg 55
Ditto Science, 58 g
Ditto Science, 58 g
Ditto Science, 58 g
Ditto Science, 58 g
French Science, 58 g
Ditto Science, 58 g
Ditto Acc., 58 g
Ditto Science, 58 g
Ditto FOREIGE Belgian Boods, 106 Brazilian, 70 s Bustim Ayres, Acc., 34 Chilan Depercel, 413 524 Columbian ex Venezuele, 121 2 ere Corrected, 47 Mexican, 1837, 844 Mexican, 1837, 844 Ditto Deferred, 11 Pernytan, 154 Ditto Acc., 10 11 61 of 6

Disco New Long, 161:162

At Spring Genve, Jersey, the lasty of listing Funzum, 1610 7900, of a son—At Alkol-greecent, Ediobardu, the lasty of listing Funzum, 1610 7900, of a son—At Alkol-greecent, Ediobardu, the lasty of Listin. Col. Sit J. Camerella, Birth. 28th Reg. of a sun and help-Jode, 181, etc. Windsor Terrord, Bloke, the wife of F. W. Barneand, Boq., Master, Com. H.M. S. Rernes, of a daughter, Jan. 29, at Stone-house, the lady of Copt. Parcon, R.M., of a daughter, 28th Stone-house, the lady of Copt. Janual Boys, El. Hab Fuelitere, of a daughter, still-burn.

Rangal.—At Bangur (Central Indigh, 18th Rev., the lady of Capt. Enswire Managory, Control Copt. J. Prajum, 18th Rev., the lady of Capt. Towars Elizabeth, Meanthrytons, Sth Lot., the lasty of Capt. J. Prajum, 18th Rev., the lady of Capt. Thrond, the indy of Capt. J. Prajum, 18th Mr., of a sin—At Kussowise, 18th Rov., the lady of Capt. White, 18th at Pringe Albertis Lt. 18th, Oak ann—At Lucksow. His May, 18th or Pringe Albertis Lt. 18th, Oak ann—At Lucksow. His May, 18th or Pringe Albertis Lt. 18th, Oak ann—At Lucksow. His May, 18th or Pringe Albertis Lt. 18th, Oak ann—At Lucksow. His May, 18th or Pringe At Campuos, 6th Mye., the lady of Capt. White, 18th Apr., the lady of John Barutnerson Francis. Bass, ath N.J., of a daughter—At Sanna, Eng., ath N.J., of a daughter At Newmore, 18th Nov., the lady of Link, R. W. Winger, the Indy of Dr. Nasarit, Gerrhon Europe, of adaughter—At Cammpore, 18th Nov., the lady of Capt. E. Managore, 18th Reg. Irregolar Cavelry, of a daughter—At Nasarited, 18th Rov., the lady of Capt. E. Managore, 18th Reg. Irregolar Cavelry, of a daughter—At Nasarited, 18th Rov., the lady of Capt. E. Managore, 18th Reg. Irregolar Cavelry, of a daughter—At Nasarited, 18th Rov., the lady of Capt. E. Managore, 18th Reg. Irregolar Cavelry, of a daughter—At Nasarited, 18th Rov., the lady of Capt. R. Managore, 18th Roy., the lady of Lady E. Managore, 18th Roy., the lady of Lady E. Managore, 18th Roy., the lady of Lady E. Managore, 18th Roy., the

B. BROWN, Arth., of a desphere—At Meeret, 2d Dec., the legy of tippt. M. 15. Halles, 18th La. Cavalry, of a desphere—At Ferrangers. 3d Dec., the legy of Capt. Lindbary, Adj. 2d Lt. Cavalry, of a son—At Delbi, 9th Diec., the ledy of Licet. C. B. Vigura, Engineers, of a son son histowal Umballah. 3d Dec., the ledy of J. Herderson, of a son and histowal Umballah. 3d Dec., the ledy of J. Herderson, Sth. Lt. Cavalry, of a daughter—At Sultanpore, Benares, 18th Kov., the lady of Bt. Capt. T. L. Harrington, 8th Lt. Cavalry, of a daughter—At Benares, 5th Dec., the ledy of Licet. Capt. T. L. Harrington, 8th Lt. Cavalry, of a daughter—At Benares, 5th Dec., the ledy of Licet. B. C. Tyrles, 3sth Lt. Inf., of a son—At Meeret, 11th Dec., the ledy of Dr. Moneca, 3d Bengal Entropsish Regit., of a son—At Garden Rassh, 19th Dec., the ledy of Capt. J. B. Assert, Senior Assist.—Compositioner, Arrason, of a daughter.

Bairne.—At Bangalors, Nov. Sl., the ledy of Lifet, Henry F. Gistram, 6th N.I., of a son—At Medra, Nov. St, the ledy of Capt. Userson, 6th R.I., 18th Ledy of Licet. Loudow, of Engineers, 3d a son—At Nadres, Nov. St, the ledy of Gapt. Womersa, of a daughter—At Jaulauh, Nov. 16, the ledy of Gapt. Userson, 10th Reg., Nizaria Cavalry, of a con—At Bengalore, Dec. 7, the ledy of Capt. C. M. Pakaus, 16th R.I. of a daughter—At Bolarum, 10st. Sl, the ledy of Capt. C. M. Pakaus, 16th R.I. of a daughter—At Bolarum, 10st. Sl, the ledy of Capt. C. M. Pakaus, 16th R.I. of a daughter—At Jaulauh, Dec. 18, the ledy of Licet. W. Commissions of a son—At Hisper, 18th R.I., of a daughter—At Jaulauh, Dec. 18, the ledy of R. J. Rankin, Ed., Assist.—Bengalor, of a son—At Bellary, the ledy of Capt. Ranks, Assist.—Bengalor, and home. Dec. 6, the ledy of Physics At Mhow. Dec. 18, the ledy of Capt. Ranks, Act., Assist. Covi Engineer at Candish, of a daughter—At Delbis, Dec. 18, the ledy of Capt. Ranks, Act., Assist. Covi Engineer at Candish, of a daughter, at Illustrim—At Tana, Dec. 18, the ledy of Gapt. His Trunna, Engineer, of a daughter—At Ball

MARRIAGES.

Jau. 26, at Fevergham, Kent, Lieut. C. E. Warren, R.N., son of Chapt, Warren, K.N., to Herritary Mary youngest daughter of Lieut. Ross Connor, R.N., -Pet., S. at High Littleton, Major Parusaick Serve, R.M.F., to Miss Langford, of Montvale-

of Lient. Ross Connor, R.M.-Feb. S. at High Littleton, Major Prederick Benye, R.M.F., to Miss Langford, of Montvale-Rosso, Somerseishira.

Bengal.—At Simis, Nov. 15, Col. G. Moors, 35th Lt. 1of., to Constance May Openera Oliver, the eldest daughter of Lieut.—Col. J. Oliver, 10th Bengal, N.L.—Nov. 21, Br. C. J. Ross, Esq., Agalst., Surg. Bl.C.S., to Islandla, fifth daughter of the late R. Sandden, Esq.—At Bythet, Nov. 15, H. Rasan, Esq., 35th Reg., sop of the late Col. W. Raban, Bengal Army, to Lydia Kino, eldest daughter of J. Baker, Esq., H.B.M.S. Nuscully—At Be nares, Nov. 27, J. R. Punne, Esq., Lieut. 47th N.L., to Jans Loura, eldest daughter of C. B. France, Esq., Sarg. of the same Reg.—At Burtwan, Duo. 5, Lieut. I. A. Coor, 35th N.L., to Amelia, daughter of the late Lieut. A. Cameron, Assist. Com. of Ordinance—At Barsilly, Oct. 16, J. H. Sharkle. Assist. Burg. 42d Lt. Iof., to Amelia, third daughter of H. T. F. Beckeley, Esq.—At Barsilly, Dec. 7, H. B. Janes, Esq., 4th N.L., interpreter and Guertermaster eth N.L., to Lavatta, 4econd daughter of H., J. F. Barksly—At Barsilly, Nov. 25, Mr. J. B. Farthous, on of Capt. B. Fenkhome, of Barsilly, to Miss Bobara, daughter of H., J. F. Farrel.

Adudna,—Dio. 1s, at St. George's Cathedral, H. G. Bich, Reg., At Kurnsol, Dec. 5, Lieut. F. C. Barbara, 29th N.L., to Chaip-tiana, daughter of Lieut. W. Taylor, Mairas Army—At Veltors, Reg., 16, Capt.—H. T. Hillyator, 14th Reg., to Hannietta, Now, 16, as Trincomalee, H. O. C. Maavan, Exq., of H. M.'s 95th Reg., to Baira Massiut, oldest daughter of J. Hoggs, May, E.M.

E. Inf.—Nov. 18, at Pincomance, H. O. C. Maaten, Ed., of H. M.'s spik Reg., to Baika Marsier, eldest daughter of J. Higgs, May.

Jan. 22, at Somerby, near Brigg, L. E. Whator, Riq., aged 71, formeply Duch in 11th Lt. Dragoons, with which Reg., he served the campaign of 1782 in Fundors, under the Duke of York—At Aunglet, in France, lateut. Col. J. Parce, late 28th Reg.—Jan. 12, at Forgues, E. R. Warnis, aged 77, roliet of the late Col. G. L. Wardis, of Hart's-heath, in the county of Eent—Jan. 1, at his best. Cappanhabas, R. Mayer, En. 16 entered the Army in Early life, and served with his Regiment, the 28th, at the habis of Keoge, and at the taking and served the Army in Early life, and served with his Regiment, the 28th, at the habis of Reoge, and at the taking and served the Comminguage, on the retrect to Corsum, inder the late Bir John Moors, and on the expedition to Walcheres—Jan. 27, at Flymouth, aged 23, Dendrika, widow of the late General G. E. Vinicombe, E.M.

Bengal,—Brownest whilst bathing in the Calcuta River, opposite Markenspie's Dock, on the svening of 21th Nov., Kenvov, youngest son of Lieut. G. F. Parsons, E.N., aged 17 years—At ea, us boast the Suckingsian is 12th Aug. Inst. Curanter Harristry, and on the following morning Francusca Evan, colliders of Capt. Bowss—At Bullit, 2nth Nov., the Wife of Assat. Con. of Ordanese G. M. Dahakab—At Bussmotie, Shi Nov., Capt. O. Buss, of the Invalida, commending the station at Choure—At Disapore, at Heavalia, commending the station at Choure—At Disapore, At Merch, 18th Role, Andrews, Markey Browner, At Rollingory, 2th Nov., Ens. W. E. Pascon, 12th K.L.—At the Wife of Good Hope, 2d Regt., Analet.—Sur C. Canans James Cours, Bows, At Richinopoly, 2th Nov., Ens. W. E. Pascon, 12th Rolling, Mr. Pascon, At Bussmoth, Shi Nov., and the Bengal Airny—At Madura, 19th Deu., the Wife of Capt. Bengal Airny—At Madura, 19th Deu., the Wife of Capt. Bengal Airny—At Madura, 19th Deu., the Wife of Lieut.—Col. B. Cussingham, jat La. Cavalty—At Markey Mr. Andrews, 18th Deu., Andr

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had on that day plats six annual preminan:
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60		1.000	66	11 1		1	3.3	- 5	10	

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TEREMIE'S SEDATIVE SOLUTION of OPIUM, FIRST PREPARED at PATNA, in BENGAL.—The great merit of this preparation is its pseudiar freedom from the maximum proporties of Opium, and has therefore been found available in cases where other forms have been inadmassible, from its not disturbing the nervous system. The rest procured through its instrumentality is diversed of the heaviness and stoper usually the effect of Opium, and the patient, though taking it continuously, is left in free possession of his faculties. It has for several years been supplied to the R. C. Blapensary, by order of the Medical Board of Hengal, from its being found to meet Choiera in ladis, begind any remedy that had been applied to that fatral disease. Captain I remely from whose formula it is prepared, is well known to scientific persons as the talented improver of the Patna Opium. It will be found not to constipate the bowels, and to keep any time is any climate; it is exceedingly powerful in Cough, especially Consumptive Cough, wherein many have found it a great bisesing, in Influence, Gout, Tic Dopicureux, Cholera, and Bowel Compilaints, Rheumadism, and Cancers in Accouchements, and all cases where Opium may be desirable. The exceedingly issuations properties of the preparation have been proved by infamili of a few weeks old lawing taxen it, without any cerebral infamiliar and the envisore of the betters—a few only of the finance are on the envisore of the betters—a few only of the finance are given here of those who have approved, viz.:— TEREMIE'S SEDATIVE SOLUTION of

. MERICAL BOARD OF BENGAL. e Mangcal Board of Sungal.

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# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

## East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 580. Price 8d. ŠATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1844. Literary Notices:—"Wandetings in the Highlands and is lands, with Sketches taken on the Scottish Border."
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CONTRACTS FOR OILS, SOFT SQAP, AND ROSIN. Department of the Storchoper General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 14th Feb., 1444.

THE COMMISSIONERS for EXECUT-ING the OFFICE of LORD HIGH ADMIRAL of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, do Hereby Give Notice, that on TUEBDA', the 27th instant, at ONE of thock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be writing to contract for aupplying Her Mujesty's Dockwork with the contract for aupplying Her Mujesty's Dockwork with a property of the contract for aupplying Her Mujesty's Dockwork with a property of the contract for aupplying Her Mujesty's Dockwork with the contract for aupplying Her Mujesty's Dockwork with the contract for aupplying Her Mujesty's Dockwork with the contract for the contract for aupplying Her Mujesty's Dockwork with the contract for the contract for the contract for aupplying Her Mujesty Dockwork with the contract for the contrac

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SPERMACETI.

SOFT SOAP AND RUSIN.

Distributions of the Articles, Samples of the Soap and Rusin, and Forms of the Tradits, may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received street One O'Clock, on the Day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unders the Party attends, or an Agent for him dair authorized in writing.

nor any noticed, unites the Party attends, or an Agent for him daily authorized in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and her in the left hand corner the words. "Tender for "Tender for must also be delivered at Somerset Place, accompanied by a Letter signed by Two responsible Persons, eagaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the Sum of 25t, per each, on the vame, for the due performance of the contract, it exceeding 2000t., and by one person if under that sum.

THE following superior SHIPS, belonging to Messis. T. and w. Saitts, of Newcastle upon Type, and built by them for the INDIA TRADE, will leave Gravesend punctually at the undermentioned dates, and embark Passengers at Portamouth a week after.
FOR BOMBAY.
COLOMBO, 500 Tons. John Transon, Commander, to Sait February 17.

February 17.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

PEKIN, 650 Tons, Robert Laise, Commander, to Sail

February 27, ROBERT SMALL, 800 Tous, E. WILLIAMS, COMMUNICATE, to

Sad April 20.
ELLENBOROUGH, 1,109 Tons, M. C. Cross, Commander, to

Sail May 20. 1-UCEPHALUS, 1,010 Tone, Wm. BELL, Commander, to Sail

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
GIORIANA, 1,100 Tous, J. S. Webs, Commander, to Sail

TUPOR, 1,150 Tone, M. J. LAY, Commander, to Sail Aug. 15. FOR THE CAPE AND CALCUITA.
PLANTAGENET, 1,600 Tone, John Domett, Commander, to

POR MADRAS. • DUKE OF ARGYLL. 880 Toles. HENRY BEISTOWK, Commander, to Sail August 10.

For Passage supply to Capt. Barbers, 17, St. Mary Axe; Capt. Wm. Felense; or T. & W. Sults, 78, Copubill.

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GREAT LIVERPOOL, lat of every Month from Bonthampton,
and by the Hon. East India Company's steamers from Suez.

CALCATTA.—Calling at Ceylon and Madras By the Company's Steam-ship ORIENTAL, from Southampton, 1st March,
and by the Steam-ship HINDOSTAN, from Suez, about 22d

March.

March.

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MAREHA.—One of the Company's steamers will run between Madera and Gibraltar next Spring, for Passengers returning visite Ponimula, and will then return to Southampton direct.

N.B.—Passengers bocking to Malta, Egypty the Levant, or India, have the privilege of visiting Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, by the Penimsular steamers, without any additional charge.

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Apply at the Peninauiar and Oriental Steam Navigation Com-any's Offices, 51, St. Mary Axe. London; and 57, High Street, outhampton; and at the Office, No. 38, Regent Circus.

POR MADRAS DIRECT, and will sail punctually on the int april, the fine Teak Ship MELLIANI, ase Tons, J. H. Fawcarr, Commander; Iting in the Ri. Katherine's Docks. This Sup has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Burgeon. For Resident or Passenger apply to Mesers. Gunnaranes & Co., White Lidsbourd, Cornhill; or to T. Haviston & Co., Sun-court, or 69, Corshill.

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FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—To sail on the 10th March, being under engagement to the Hon, the R. I. Company, having all her dead weight engaged, the aplended teak-built first class ship ORIENTAL, fine tons, William Wilson Commander, lying in the West India Bocks. This ship has most excellent accommodation for Passengers, having a apacitous Paop, and is upwards of 7 feet high between decks. Will carry as experience Burgeon. For Freight or Passage supply to Romes Barny Eq., New City Chambers, Bishopagate-street, or to T. Havising, and Co., Sau Court, or 69, Corntill.

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Best route to BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, via
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The highest testimonials will be required. MESSMAN WANTED for the MESS of

THE ANNUAL ARMY LIST FOR 1844, with an Index, is now in correct of publication, and may chail in the Military Library, Whitehall.
War Office, 16th Feb., 1844.

A BAND MASTER.—WANTED, by the Ath Regiment, a BAND MASTER, fully competent to Arrange for, Instruct, and Lead the Band. The tergus will be liberal; it is therefore requested that no Band Master will offer library unless he can produce the most satisfactory Testimonials. Applications to beaudifessed to the Band Committee, 47th Regiment, Gosport. No applications can be entertained coming from Band Masters now, or about to be, engaged by any other Corps. BAND MASTER.-WANTED, by the

TO MILITARY OFFICERS and GEN-TLEMEN JOINING. -WIFFELD & SIMMS, M. NEW BOND STREET, LONIGN, are the only Proprietors of the really nerviceable BEDSTEAD, autitable to Military purposes. Upon any other construction they become ricketly by trequent removal, it is predicted by Letters Patent, and may be had in every seriety, together with all Articles required for an Outfit, upon the Lowest Terms possible and the Bhortest Notice N.B.—Bewern! Necond-Hand BEDSTEADS and BEDDING to be disposed of upon advantageous terms, being for the most park of their own manufacture.—R. N. HAYDS, Agent.

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TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS,-YOUNG GENTLEMEN desiring of going to KEA, may always hear of Bettin in First Rate East India and China beligs, belonging to Owners of the highest respectability, and commended by experienced Capather, For Terms, Outlie, &c., apply to Mesars, Am. ETT & Go., 57, Cornhill.

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DENT, 22, 80 and, who obtained the high distinction of receiving
the Government reward for the unparabled performance of the
best Chronometer ever submitted to 14 months' public to 16, flegs
to acquaint the public that the manufacture of his WATCHES,
CHRONOMETERS, and ULD KS, is secured to him by these
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from 86, 16, 104, extra, Gold Horzyntal Watches, with gold diala,
from 86, 86, 16, 124, each. Deat's Appendix to his resent work
on Time-Reopers, is now ready for chemistion.

TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

POTTER, MARTIAL MUSICAL INTRUMENT MAKER TO HER MAJESTY, BRI CAHE OF GUARDS, and the HONOURABLE BOARD OF ORDNAN CK. 2, Bridge street, Westmitoster, London, Inventor of the Improved Rettle Brooms - Bass, Tenor, and Side ditto of sever secretain. Finish, Carlonoirs, Bassalons, Respents, Bass Horns, Cymbols, Rec.—Valve French Horns, Rossian Cornetto, Vsiva Ophichicale, Royal Keul Bugia. Trombone, Trumpet, Cornopsan, and all sorts of Key'd and Slids Instruments.

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II ODGSON'S POTTED WELCH SAL-kurpasang any article of the kind grow with introduced to the public for samewith s, it sat, here, is new with confidence treemi-mended to specific, it can't for, and invalida, as a, real wequisi-tion weight consists, line mean, or supportable. Such in most at we dit, and is add, with deale and retail, at I is again is Briffin wine watern one, if, l'isometries of see, hypogenic form, and retail by all respectable offseen, general graphs, and fish-mongers, in town in volutry. Supering British which, for per dozen, wereant of our years old.

#### (Military Phielligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Maj. Henry Creswicks
Rawlinson, of the 1st Hombay Grenadicta, in the service of the
East India Company, to be a Companion of the Bath.
Royal Glamorgan Light Infantry Battalion of Militia—John,
Nicholas Lucas, K-q., to be Major.

FROM PRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

FROM FRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

WAR OPPICE, Fub. 16.

4th Drag, Guards - Cupt J. T. Bowdolu, from 19th Ft., to be Capt. v. Clerk, who exchanges.

1st Drags. - About. Surg. J. Grogan, M.D., from 66th Ft., to be Asist. Surg., v, Drummond, who resigns.

6th Drags. - Surg. Wm. Milligan, M.D., from 76th Ft., to be Burg., v. W. Dauny M.D. who retires upon h.p. 7th Lt. Drags. - Lieut. E. G. Cubitt, from 73d Ft., to be Paym., v. M'Carty, dec.

17th Lt. Drags. - Regimental Serj.-Maj. J. Stephenson, to be Adj., with the rack of Cornet, v. Lindsay, dec.

1st, or Greenature Regt. of Foot Guards -- Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. A. F. F.-ley, to be Capt. and Lieut. Col., by p., v. Lord W. Thynne, who retires Ens. and Lieut. H. B. Trelawny, to be Lieut. and Capt., by p., v. Foley; Ens. H. F. Pousonby, from 49th Ft., to be Ens. and Lleut., by p., v. Trelawny.

1st Foot -- Lieut. C. F. Mackenzie, from 41st Foot, to be Lieut. v. Wells, who exchanges.

v. Wells, who exchanges.

3d W. J. Macfarlane, Gent., to be Assist.-Burg. v. Stevenson,

3d W. J. Macfarlane, Gent., to be Assist.-Burg. v. Stevenson, promoted in 18th Foot.
7th.-Fis C. W. W. Lord Langford, from 85th Foot, to be Lient.
by p. v. Reanclerk, promoted.
9th.-(apt. C. R. Shuckburgh, from h.-p. Unatt. v. Bt.-Maj. W.
H. Hartman, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Capt. J.
Johnstone, from h. p. 70th Foot, to be Capt. v. C. R. Shuckburgh, who exchanges; Llout. v. V. Ballard, to be Capt. by p. v.
Johnstone, who retires; Ens. E. Morton, to be Lieut. by p. v.
Ballard; C. R. Richardson, Gent., to be Ens. by p. v. Morton.
12th.-Capt. W. Bell, to be Maj. without p. v. Sir R. A. Douglas,
Bart., dec.; Lleut. F. G. Hamley, to be Capt. v. Bell, Nov. 2.
11th.-Capt. M. Glerk, from 4th Drsg. Guards, to be Capt. v.
Howdoin, who exchanges.

resigna.

41st - Lieut. G. G. Wells, from 1st Foot, to be Lieut. v. Macked-

dist - Lieut. G. G. Wells, from 1st Foot, to be Lieut. v. Mackonzle, who exchanges in the Capt. H. H. F. Clarke, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Capt. v. Lachlan M'Phorson, whose appointment has been cancelled. byth.—R. A. Cog., Gent., to be Enc. without p. v. Pior, dec. 71st.—Ens. A. C. Parker to be Lieut. by p. v. Parker. 7th.—Capt. A. Campbell, from h.-p. 72d Foot, to be Capt. v. G. P. Pickard, with exchanges, seceiving the difference. sath. Serj. Major S. Dunning to be Ens. without p. v. Mills, app. Quarterm., Ens. T. H. Mulls to be Quarterm. v. Mills, dec. gorth.—Capt. F. H. Hart, from h. p. 84th Frot, to be Capt. v. J. D. G. Tulloch, who exch.; Lieut. C. M. Chester, to be Capt. v. J. V. W. Hart, who ret.; Rus. J. W. B. Peddio, to be Lieut. by p. v. Chester, T. G. Mercdith, Gent., to be Tha. by p. v. Peddio. gorth.—Assist. Nurg. C. Cowen, from 1sth Foot, to be Surg. v. Bardin, dereased.

Rife Rigade—R. Heaviside, Copt., to be Sec. Licut. by p. v. lin, promoted.

Bardin, deceased.

Rife Brigade—R. Heaviside, Gopt., & be Sec. Licut. by p. v. Glin, promoted.

Cape Mounted Riffemen.—Bt.-Maj. A. B. Armstrong, to be Maj. without p. v. W. Burney, who ret. upon full-pay; Licut. G. E. Gabrion, to be Capt. v. Armstrong; Kas. J. T. Bissett, to be Licut v. Caunon; C. E. Philpséka-ticut., to be Ens. by p. v. Hertshorn, appointed to 24th Foot.

USATTALERO—To be Licut.-Col. without p.: Bt.-Col. R. B. Macpherson, from Maj. h. p. 71st Foot. To be Majors, without p.: Bt.-Col. R. Licut., p. 71st Foot. To be Majors, without p.: Bt.-Col. R. Licut., p. 71st Foot. To be Majors, without p.: Bt.-Col. R. Licut., p. 18th Lt. Drags.; Rt.-Licut. Col. J. Jones, from Capt. h.-p. 18th Lt. Drags.; Rt.-Licut. Col. Sir J. S. Lillie, from Capt. h.-p. 18th Lt. Drags.; Rt.-Licut. Col. Sir J. S. Lillie, from Capt. h.-p. 18th Lt. Drags.; Rt.-Licut. Col. Jan. 10, 1837; Capt. V. H. Hart, 20th Foot, June 28, 1838. However.—To be Majors in the Army—Capt. J. Johnstone, 9th Foot, Jan. 10, 1837; Capt. V. H. Hart, 20th Foot, June 28, 1838. However. Staff-Surgeon of the First Claus. G. Barchay, M.D., to have the local rank of Doputy-Inspector-General of Rospital in China.

Office of Outhance, Feb. 14.

Rl. Reg. of Artillery — Nec. Capt. J. W. Ormsby, to be Adj. v. Warde, who resigns the Adjutancy only, May 26, 1843; First Licut. C. W. Smith, to be Sec. Capt. J. W. Ormsby, dec., Nec. Licut. A. C. Pigou, to be first Licut. v. W. Smith, Nov. 8, 1843.

CAVALRY.

1st Drag. Guards—Licut. Travers has joined head-quasters, at Canterbury, from Cork. 3d hight Drags.—Licut. J. H. Travers is on passage

from India, on loave.

ORDNANCE CORPS.\*
Rl. Artillery.—Lieut. Col. Darby has joined the garrison at Woolwich from St. Helena, on alek leave, said he intends to retire ou full pay in April next. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. Arbuthnot stands next to succeed him in the Command of the Island of St. Helens, and Lieut .-Col. Macbean will relieve Lieut.-Col. Browne in the Command of Gibraltar. It is also said that Licut.-Col. Whitty, Licut.-Col. J. Gordon, Capt. E. Morgan, Capt. Dyson, and Capt. Luand, intend to retire on full pay at the usual annual period of retirement of Officers of this corps in April next. Major Hornsby's company is under Land to proceed to St liclens, and will embark at Wool-

Littles to proceed to St Helens, and will embark at Woolingroup the course of the present month.

Law E. Morgae's company, 5th Batt, has been placed
will be deer to leave ballincollig, Ireland, on 27th inst.,
Landbushn, en route for head-quarters at Woolwich,
whose will shortly embark for foreign service. Capt.

Law and 28 men are on passage to England in the
law anake transport ship, having been invalided hone
from Hong Kong Capt. Wikon, with 14 gunners and
lieut. Binney. Rl. Engineers, with one
woosal and 43 men of the Rl. Sappers and Miners, have
embarked at Woolwich on board the Prince George (which
transport sailed on Thursday), for Bermuda, to fill up the

vacancies at that station becasioned by the late fatal epidemic in the West Indies.

A Court Martial assembled at Kingston Barracks Jamuica, on 27th Dec., for the trial of Lieut. Browns Januara, on 27th Dec., for the trial of Lieut. Drowne Willis, R.A. The following Officers formed the Court:—
President—Lieut.-Col. Warren, D.Q.M.G.; Major Grierson, R.E.; Capt. Gifford, 2d W.I.; Capt. Tomkyns, R.A., Capt. Elliott, foth Rifes, Capt. Carden, 2d 64th Rifes, A.M.S.; Capt. Whittiefit, 2d W.I.; Lieut. Armstrong; Lieut. North, 2d 66th Rifes, Act. Deputy Judge Advocate; Capt. Jones, 2d 66th Rifes.

After the customary forms, the following charges were

read by the Deputy Judge Advocate:-

read by the Deputy Judge Advocate:—

First Farge.—For scandalous and infamous conduct, highly unbecoming the character of an Officer and a gentleman, in dishonsetly secreting two cards from a pack used for the purpose of deciding a but between him, Lieut. B. Willis, R.A., and Staff. Assistant Surg. Thomas Halliday Young, in the presence of the said Staff Ausist. Surg. Young, and of Lieut. J. W. Lovat Fracer, 22 W.I. Rept., in the quarters of the said Lieut. B. Willis, R.A., at Port Royal, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, P.M., On the plant of with the Lieut. BM.

at Port Royal, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, P.M., On the night of 8th Dec., 1843.

Ascond Charge.—Por scandalous and infamous conduct, highly unbecoming the character of an Officer and a gentleman, at Port Royal, on the night of 8th Dec., 1848, in submitting to be charged with the act stated in the first charge, and to be taxed repeatedly with ungentlemanilke and binging arrive conduct by the aforesaid with ungentlemanilke and binging arrive conduct by the aforesaid J. W. Frazer, 2d W.I. Reg., and the aforesaid Binf Assist.—Burg. T. H. Young, without either repelling the said charge and the language used towards him, or reporting the same to his Communiding Officer, Lieut.—Col. Lloyd Dowse, R.A., or taking any measures to exculpate himself from charges so derogatory to his character. to his character.

to his character.

Third Charge.—For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an Officer and a gentleman, in stating a direct falschood to his Commanding Officer, Lieut.—Col. Lloyd Duws, R.A., when called upon by him for an explanation of the transactions as contained in the first and second charges, by asperting, in a letter addressed to his said Commanding Officer, dated the 10th Dec., 1842, that he did not recollect any such language, as stated in the 3d charge, having been applied to him, either by the said Lieut. Frazer or Assist.—Surg. Young, whereas he the said Lieut. Willie did on the 9th Dec., 1842, admit to Capt. James 8t. John, R.A., that the said language had been applied to him, with a certain proviso, namely—"If it was true,"—or words to that effect.

[ We have not space this week for the evidence and detence .- ED.]

INFANTAY.

Grenadier Guards, 2d Batt. - From Portman-at. to St. George's Barracks, March 1.

Grenadier Guards, 3d Batt .- From Windsor to St. John's Wood, March 1.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt .- From Wellington to Portman-street, March 1.

Coldstream Guards, 2d Batt .- From St. John's Wood to Wellington, March 1.

Scotch Fusilier Guards, 2d Batt .- From St. George's to

Windsor, March I.

To the Editor of the Noval and Military Gazette.

The Foot Guards—Sir,—Having heard in passing through town lately, from some old brother Officers, that the Guards in London are more sickly than other regts. and having a sincere regard for my old corps, I am induced to submit the following observations, thinking that possibly the cause of the reported mortality having been discovered, a suitable remedy may be provided. Therefore, without pretending to assert that the duty with them runs harder than with other regts., I put the case hypo-

thetically as follows :-We will suppose a battalion in Portman-street barracks -two nights in bed, one on duty-march to the General Parade, Horse Guards, in round numbers, three miles; guard mounting eight reliefs a quarter of au hour each including time for relieving, two hours-six miles; sight hours on scutry, where, if he wishes to keep his blood in due circulation, he must walk at the rate of three miles an hour at least, for starving with ordered arms in his scutry box will do his health no good; march back to Portman-st., three miles; making 36 miles in that tuen of duty, exclusive of the Adjutant's previous harrack parade, standing whilst the arms are piled on the General Parade, some men, if employed as formerly, going up to Portman-st. for the messes, guards turn out, with visiting rounds, &c., gives the man with cold feet more on his legs than talls to the lot of any other class of her Majesty's subjects. I have thought that the heavy showers in May, which wetted the men from the knee downwards, were very pernicious to their health. In the hottest weather I have observed the men more or less wet in the feet from the mud the reliefs go through, from the excessive watering of the streets, and during the winter season their feet are never very dry on sentry, and I am not sure whether much of this is not attributable to the present clothing. When the soldier wore white breeches and long black gaiters, he could easily get of the latter, and make himnelf comfortable at the fire to his heart's content, whereas if the pantaloous get wet they must dry upon him; moreover his head was more comfortable at night in the old foraging cap than it is in the present bearskin; and I do not know why we should not follow the example of many Foreign nations, where the men mount in knapsacks containing everything to make themselves comfortable while on duty. Fours, An Old "Gentleman's Son,"

4th—Capt. Teale receives command of the Depot st

Chatham from Capt. Bell, who embarks with the next draft for India. Lieut. Bond has arrived on two years' transport sailed on Thursday), for Bermuda, to fill up the leave from Secundarabed. There has been but one pro-

motion, by purchase, for the past three years. Lieut. Ruxton was the only Officer who sold out.

5th-It is reported here-I know not how correctly that Col. Sutherland will shortly resign the command of the Fisiliers, and be succeeded by Lord C. Wellesley, from the 15th Regt .- Correspondent of Times.

• 12th—Capt. Granet has succeeded Lieut. Staveley, 87th, as A.D.C. to Sir W. Gomm, at the Mauritius.

-At Templemore, is under orders for Limerick. Major Smith is about to retire from active service.

26th—On Saturday evening last, Corporal Thomas lock, at the foot of the Little Mound. It appears that he had taken off one of his boots, and pointing the muzzle of the musket to his abdomen, had drawn the trigger with his toes. The ball entered under the ribs on the right side, passed through the lungs, and came out at the shoulder. He died on Sunday evening. It appears that he had been accused of stealing some money from one of his comrades; and that on Friday evening he left the Castle with his muster concealed under his great-coat. He was not seen again during the whole of Saturday, till he was found lying on the ground by those who were attracted by the report of his musket. He was a young

man about 22 years of age.—Scotsman, 14th Feb.
27th Depot—Under Maj. Fawkes, at Drogheda, are under orders for Naas. Eus. Hamilton joins the Depot. 30th-Were minutely inspected last week by Sir Octa-

vius Carey. The regt. musters 36 Officers and 850 men. 33d Depot—Ensign Rotton is appointed Adjutant, v. Lieut. Walker, gone to join the service cos.
38th—Capt. Lecky has leave to England.

40th-From the General Orders by the Com.-in-Chief, we derive some farther information as to the appointments on the Staff of the Army of Exercise. The most important is the substitution of Major-General Valiant to the command of the 2d Division, in the room of Major-General Dennis — the latter, we believe, not being in sufficiently good health to enable him to undertake the duties of the command. It must at the same time be a matter of congratulation to the Army in general, and to the Division in particular, to have the exchange; and certainly no one deserves the command of a Division better than he who undertook a long and dangerous journey to be with his regiment. Lieut. Nelson is General Valiant's A.D.C.; Laeut. Cowell, 3d Dragoons, is Sir Joseph Thackwell's A.D.C.; and Capt. Harris, 70th N.I., is Gen. Littler's. Capt. Lennox, 43d L.I., is placed in charge of the Military Chest; Lieut. Dodgson, 31st N.I., is appointed ggage-Master, and Capt. Lamb, of the olst N.I., Post-Master.—Agra, Ukhbar, Dec. 2.
Agra.—This morning 11.M.'s 40th Foot marched into

the station, and a fine spectacle it was to see their old companions in Candahar, the 10th Grenadiers, drawn up along the road, welcoming them with hearty cheers .- Ib. 44th - To the Editor of the Nural and Military Gazette.

Stu. — Before any maswer was published to the letters of either "A." or "Junius," your following Gazette contained a joint attack of Mesers. Lawrance and Makenzie upon Col. Shelton, by way of preface to a lengthened apology of Light. Eyes for his book. In the one Gazette "A." gallantly tilting at the Brigadier, and "Junius" at the Lith Regt., both with their visors down, stigmatizing it for conduct alleged to have taken place 30 years ago, but of which the whole official accounts prove it to have been innocent, and, if they did not, there are Officers now living who could. The bare facts of Col. Shelton's enemies being driven to such a desperate shift as to endeaveur to injure him in the public estimation by such means, will, I hope, meet with its own reward, and tend to open the eyes of all impartial judges. In your next Gusette we have the tilt of Mesers. Lawrence and McKenzie, with their visors up. The Colonel's assailants, by this, evidently hunt in couples, like the London policemen. I couclade Messrs. Lawrance and McKenzie know nothing of "A." or "Junius," but include them in the class of anonymous calumniators to whom they refer in their letter. I have no objection to urge to either of the three reasons given by Messrs. Lawrance and McKenzie, as influencing them in declining a newspaper controversy; but it seems that notwithstanding these reasons, the temptation to abuse Col. Shelton, and to praise the book, recording their own heroic deeds, was too great, and that the three reasons, like the three wishes of old, have been valueless to them. The most amusing part of their letter, however, is their cool attempt to throw discredit on the assertion of an Officer, whose rank and known character are such as to stamp any statement he may make with unimpeachable integrity, and whose assertion is fully sup-ported by such other testimony as to compel even his enemies to believe it. Where is the evidence of which Mcsers. Layrance and McKenzic speak, and what is the What are the names of the whole Board of evidence? the nurshies and what are the names of the distinguished Officers they siller to? Does the evidence go to the verseity of the book, the joint production of those whom it principally lauds to the skies; if so, let us know to what points each or all the witnesses will testify, for I have already shown,

in my second letter, that the book is full of inconsistencies, and displays in its own pages a ismentable want of veracity so far as Col. Shelton is concerned, and " Miles," and others, who have entered more fully into the matter, have shown it to be equally inconsistant and contradictory in its statements and conclusious regarding the Queen's Regt. The death-bed testimony stamp I shall have thing to say upon before I have finished, and I willingly bear testimony to the late Maj.-Gen. Elphinstons's being as noble-minded a man as ever lost his life in her Majesty's Service.

We shall see how kindly and generously Gen. Elphinatone in his lifetime, and his memory since his death, have been treated by Lieut. Eyre in the apology for his

Lient. Eyre commences his apology by referring to my letter in your Gazette of the 12th August last, and states that he considers it his incumbent duty to take up the cudgels without loss of time in defence of his four friends whom, he says, he can fully exonerate from what he designates extraordinary and unjustifiable insinuations of tained in my letter, and then he informs us that the characters of these four Officers of the Cabool force have hitherto stood, and, he ventures to predict, will ever stand deservedly high in public estimation, "in respect of their supposed connession with his Narrative." He also states that I have not only rejected some of his most important facts, but even held up some of his chief witnesses to the acorn of mankind, as a pack of unprincipled conspirators, and that I wish to impress upon my readers that his narrative of the Cabool disasters is a regulah compound " envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness."

Now, Sir, that your readers who take any interest in this matter, may fully understand how fairly and manfully Lieut. Eyre has grappled with the contents of my letter, and given satisfactory explanation tending to shake any impression it may have made, I beg they will refer to it, bearing in mind that the correspondence was not sought by me, but so far avoided as to allow Mr. Eyre's letter of the 8th July last to pass unnoticed, who, not semafied with my silence, must needs tout me, in a triumphant atrain, for having found it convenient to forget, &c. &c. Lieut. Eyes proceeds to state that he utterly disclaims the idea of having been influenced for a aingle moment by any hostile feeling against Brigadier Shelton, with whom. from first to last, he continued on excellent terms, and that not even an unpleasant word had ever passed between them; and that he was on such terms of intimacy with Col. Shelton, that it he (Lieut. Eyre) might judge from the Colonel's own verbal assurances, the Lieutenant might well believe that he was regarded by the Colonel with that dogree of favour and good-will, that, had the Lieutenant shosen to sacrifice sincerity to become his partisan, would have induced him to further the Licutenant's interests to the utmost of his ability. I can scricely understand what this means, unless it implies that the Colonel was aware of the Lieutenant being engaged in writing a book for publication, and hoped to be mentioned in it as one of the hand of heroes; for how could the partisanship of the Subaltern sesse the Brigadier-General? And are there not bundreds who can safely uffire that Col. Shelton is quite inespable of inducing any one to energine their sincerity to become his partisan. Lieut. Eyre then refers to his criticisms on the Colonel's conduct, which have given so much offence to his friends, and writes; "I admit that this circumstance demands explanation, in order that I may stand acquitted before the world of hollow-hearted treachery and overweening presumption." Here, then, is an admission from Issett. Eyre himself, that, in regard to Brigadier Shellon, he has been, litherto, fairly open to an imputation of hollowhearted treachery and overwerning presumption, which he will now explain away. This is admitting a much gracer charge against him than any made in my letter at which he seems so angry; and what is singular, that so far from finding, in what followskin his own, anything in the shape of explanation to do away with his self-accusation of hollow-hearted treachery and overweening pre-sumption, the statements he makes do quite the reverse. It might, however, have been some astisfaction to this young centieman, had I, who have taken some pains to ascertain the truth of the statements published by him affecting the character and conduct of Col. Shelton and Her Majesty's 44th Ragt., by following the motto of your able correspondent Miles, and hearing both sides, assured him that I had not, before his publication in your Gazette him that I had not, before his publication in your cazers of the 27th ultimo, drawn any such considers of his hollow-hearted treachery, as he himself considers I should have been justified in doing. I beliased he was little better than a pupper, the wires of which were touched by hands belonging to more diplomatic and willy heads than he has on his shoulders. His everweening presemption has certainly been prominent, and sould not have escaped the notice of the most common observer. The first six, books of his Narrative, says Liest. Eyrs, were written between the 10th March and 10th April, 1842, and though Gen. Elphinstone "was prestrate on his bed, no one could exactly foresee that he would die before obtaining his re-

lease." At this time (writes the Licutenant) "Brigadier Shelton made no secret among his fellow captives of his intention to cast the whole onus of blame for our disasters on his unhappy Chief; and this it was, which seming to my knowledge, determined me, at every risk, to make known to the world the whole unvarialised truth." Whether this is intended by Lieut. Eyre as a reason for his having been induced to write his Narrative, or as a reason for abusing Brigadier-Gen. Shelton and Her Majesty's 44th Rogt., or as the promised explanation by which his self-accession of hollow-hearted treachery is to be proved groundless, I really cannot make out; but it matters not, for it is equally uncless for either purpose, and I hope Liout. Eyrs will excuse me for hinting, that as "it was (only) coming to his knowledge, he was rather too credulous—that it might have gained, in its "coming," and that what the Colonel really did say, if he said anything upon the subject, was perverted before it arrived with the Lieutenant. Lieut Eyre proceeds to state "that it has been seen that my leading and original object was to shield Gen. Elphinstone from what I teared would be the fatal consequences of indiscriminate Bume, apparent as it was to me that Brigadier Shelton, at all events, was not the man to cast the first stone." Here we have an explicit admission, that his object in writing the book was to shield his General from indiscriminate blame. Is this overweening presumption? And how does he carry out that object? Let the book speak for itself; and by way of example read that which was written before his death, (see p. 28.) "He had, indeed, but one unhappy fault as a General—the result probably of age and infinity—and this was a want of confidence in his own judgment, leading him to prafer everybody's opinion to his own, until, amidst the conflicting views of a multitude of counsellors, he was at a loss which course to take." These qualities (he writes) were not redeemed by the second in command. And almost immediately after the General's death (p. 144) the Lieutenant, upon informing the world that he was homoured with the General's friendship, applies to him the following pathetic and feeling quotation by way of

elegy :-
"From Marihorough's eyes the tears of detage flow,
And swift expires a driveller and a show."

And swift expires a driveller and a show." This is a strange way of shielding General Elphiustone by not only abusing him while living, but insulting his memory when dead; asserting that his only equal in imbecility and for incompetency to command, was the second in command, Brigadier-Gen. Shelton. Is this also overweening presumption in Lieut. Eyre? Equally strange it is that such "a leading and original object" should produce a book at all, as it was so apparent to the auther, "that Brigadier Shelton was not the man, at all counts, to cost the first stone." This is an unnecessery mnuendo, which may mean anything had as regards the Brigadier, which the reader's imagination may think proper to present, but I know not what it can mean; it is certainly quite at variance with the former statement of the Lieutenant, that the Brigadier made no secret of his intention to cast the whole blame on his Chief. The next subject of the Lieutenant's long letter is the sore point of the Cabool cabal, or joint authorship, and have we are condescendingly informed by him to what extent contributions were made by Mesers. Pottinger, M'Kenzie, Lawrance, and Troup, by which it appears he was rather too laviah of praise in the admissions made by him in the preface to his book; that is, provided he gleaned no information or materials with which to form his Narrative from either of these gentlemen, beyond what appears in the statement in his letter. It is as well slav to state the fact, that Mesars. Eyre, Pottlager, M'Kenzie, Lawrance, and Troup, were all witnesses for the prosecu-tion in Brigadier-General Shelton's Court-Martial, and that Capt. Bygrave, of the Company's service, an Officer whose conduct during the whole Afghan campaign it is impossible to praise too highly, was examined on the defence. Now comes the ground of the Lieutenant's alleged apology for his book, ushered in with all the pomp and flourish of verboatty, which is at once to prove the kind-hearted simplicity and generosity with which he and his friends have acted towards Colonel Shelton—that fully justifies all that has been written against him, and was an instrument by which he might have been crushed on his trial, and which—thanks to me, an unknown and humble individual—is now harled at him by Licut. Eyre and his co-authors and co-witnesses, as a thunder-bult, which by their sapient prediction, must inevitably do for the Colonel what Affghan juzuils, knives, and treachery, failed to accomplish.
"Parturent montes nescetur ridiculus mus."

It is a pity, however, to deprive this gentleman of one ta of the praise which is due to him and to his friends for their past consideration and delicate conduct towards their vecond in command, and I give it therefore in their own words:-- But I am now about to produce a document mener before published, which proves that even General Ephinestone himself, on his dying bed, was tempted by the father of lies to lend himself to this hidsons cabal-Credite Romani scriptores, credite Gouli. Brigadier

Shelton must now feel deeply indebted to his friend, who by openly impuguing my veracity, and by attributing the basest of crimes to gallant and honourable men, has forced me in vindication of myself and them, to adduce this damning testimony against him of which I have, perhaps, too long forforms to usual ingests. This paper consists of straggling notes, penned at intervals by General Elphinstone at Buddesbad, in vindication of his own character, from the aweeping aspersions which Brigadier Shelton's hostile tone and demeanour in prison led him to anticipate would be formally cast upon him by that Officer on his release. At the period in question, General Elphinatone shared in the accommodation of a small hill tent with Major Pottinger and Captain Bygravet It was a tent with Major Pottinger and Captain Hygraver II was a most painful exection for him to write, which sufficiently accounts for the disjointed style of the composition. The paper was brought immediately after his death at Teescen, to Major Pottinger, by private Moore, of H.M.'s 44th, who attended the General in his last moments, and was forwarded by the Major to the address of Colonel Etchhostoms a brother of the deceased, residing in Page. Eiphinstone, a brother of the deceased, residing to Eugand. Of this paper I now present to the public a true copy."—And then follows the "memorandum found among the effects of the late Major General Elphinatone, C.B., in his own hand-writing." I will not unnecessarily occupy your columns by setting it out in this letter, although to underwind the matter properly it ought to be at hand for reference by those who may read these remarks. In the very first somenee of the above flourishing presemble, licut. Eyes makes an assertion as fact, which appears to me is not correct.

This is unfortunate for him; but fortunately for Colonel Shelton and the honour of her Majesty's 11th, quite in keeping with his Narrative. He says - But I am now about to produce a document never before published."

This is not atrictly true; for no time was lost in forwarding a copy of this precious production to the Authoritles, if the Major did forward the original to the address of Colonel Elphinstone, and Lieut, Eyre knows full well that no pains were spared to twist it into a destructive missile as against Col. Shelton, but that it was rejected as being innocuous.

This act of itself was a publication, last an alleged copy of it has been seen by several, and referred to long ago by the Indian newspapers. "This paper," says Liont Eyre, (and he mays very truly, if it is a genuine document and written when General E. was in a sound state of mind,) proves that even General Elphinstone himself on his dying hed was tempted by the father of hes to lend himself to this lideous cobal. Wg are in the next sentence but one told that it consists of straggling notes panned at intervals by General Elphinstone at Buddenbad, in vinit-cation, &c. Pray, how does Licutement Kyrs happen to know in the one sentence that it was written by the General on his dying bed (he died at Tagzeni), and in the next that it was penned at intervals at Ruid-deabad? It is not assumed that the paper bears either date or algorithms, but it does appear that although "never published before," it is upon the second day after Cica. Elphinatone's death surefully certified to be a tens copy B. Pottinger, Visjor Assistant, Cabul Mission, and R. Wailer, Brevet-Captain, Beagal Artillery," Was Lieut. Eyre in the confidence of Gen. Elphinstone

an much as he has told us he was in that of Gen. Shelton? Did he see Gen. Elphinatone writing this at intervals, or is it another fact that has come through others to his kno#ledge?

Nay, he not only tells us that it was written at integvals, and during what period it was written, but he also kindly informs us why Gen. (Sphinstone wrote it at all; riz., notfor the purpose of beinging charges sgainst Gan. Shelton, but in viadication of his own character from the aspersions which he anticipated Gen. Shelton would formaily cast upon him. I sould very easily go through this document in detail, and prove, that, as evidence, it would not have been off any weight in establishing any charge against Col. Shelton, even had it been signed, dated, and rwarded officially by Gen. Elphinatone; but I will deal with the subject upon a broader busis, and maintain that Gen. Elphinstone never could, so long as he retented his intellect, have penned that document.

Gen. Elphinstone was a pentleman, in every sense of the word, and would never have penned that decument with a recollection of what he had stated of Gen. Shelton in General Orders, and in his despatch to Government of the 23d February. It is very true, that at the time it is alleged this paper was written, the Order-book and every document (except a few which it seems Lieut. Eyre and his friends occasionally enlighten the public with, when it suits their purpose) had been taken by the enemy, and there was no reason to believe it would ever again fall into our hands. This fact might have had an iffiliance on some minds, but Gen. Elphinatons was shove it. Order-book was, however, found by our Army, in September, 1842, at Istalist, and so late as the 24th November, 1841, Gen. Elphinstone, in this Order-book, recorded times his death, "Legs Brigadier Sheken will necept his most cordial thanks, for his able conduct and exertions

yesterday, as well as upon former occasions, and for the unremitting assistance he has invariably received from him during the late trying circumstances." Compare, Sir, during the tate trying circumstances." Compare, Sir, this Order with the alleged letter of Gen. Elphinstone, whether such letter was written on his dying bed, or whether it was penned at intervals at Buddeabad, and I ask whether it is not a gross libel on his memory, to assert that he could, unless deranged, have ventured to pen that document, upon a knowledge of the Order-book being lost.

t this is not all : for we are informed by Lient. Evre that the original of this "true copy" was written at Bud-desbad, where they arrived on the 17th January, and left on the leth April, 1842. Now, Gen. Elphinstone's deon the feth April, 1022. Now, 1000 Emphasized we appatch to Government is dated from Buddenbad, on the 23d February, 1842, accompanied by a memorandum of the events of the whole campaign; in neither of which is there one word of censure regarding Gen. Shelton, but on the contrary; for, after alluding to the destruction of his entire Staff, and all official documents and memorands, and that he had only been enabled to remedy the deficiency through the assistance of Mesars. Pottinger and Lawrence, who had aided him with fucts and dates : he writes, " I beg to be allowed to express my sense of the gallant manner in which the various detachments sent out were led by Brigadier Shelton." Is it likely that any man in his senses would venture to write a despatch to Govern ment containing the above testimony regarding Col. Shelton, and within a face days of the date of it, or perhaps upon the very same day, write the alleged letter at Buddeabad? for it was, by Mr. Eyro's account, written at Buddeabad, where Gen. Elphinstone arrived on the 17th January, left on the 10th April, and wrote the despatch the 23d February intervening.

Assuming, however, that this was, as affirmed by Lieut. Assuming, however, that this was, as affirmed by Lieut. Eyre, written by Gen. Elphinstone, at Buddenbad, the inference is that it was written after the 23d February, at a time when he was in a debilitated state, both in mind and body, and, in preparing it, was sided by some kind friends of Col. Shelton, both as to facts and dates; for it is full of the latter, and had it been in existence before the 23d February, there could not have been any occasion for Gen. Elphinstone, when he wrote his last despatch, to seek essistance from others as to detes, whatever there may have been as to facts. I strongly suspect that this very certified true copy, that was never before published, reached the despatch, and is one of those referred to by Gen. Policek in No. 304 of the Blue Book, but which back evidently has emitted many documents. Lieut. Eyrs, however, and his political friends, appear to have understood better than Col. Shelton did the policy of being provided with conn coi, sneiton did the policy of being provided with certified true copies of even unsigned and undated scraps. Why was the original memorandum sent to the address of Col. Eiphinston, and a certified copy forwarded to the Government? Wastilis out of kindness and compassion to Col. Shelton, for fear so important a document might Norush "him? Did is ever reach its destination, and to what extent are the friends and relations of Gen. Elphinstone indebted to those who have brought it thus before the public upon the flimay assertion that it was hitherto kept in the back ground out of mercy to Gen. Shelton? Towards the latter end of his letter, after endeavouring to impress his reader with a belief that this important de ment—"this damning testimony"—of which he had too long forborne to avail himself, he writes, "In January, 1843, I believe, the above paper was made the groun work of an investigation by a Court of Inquiry, assembly He belleven-why, he knows it was at Ferozepoore.' He tells us he was called as a witness in the Court of Inquiry. Pray, by what right, or in what manner did Lieut. Eyre become possessed of a certified true copy? Did he ever see the alleged orginal? What object could be have had in procuring it? Having Brigadier Shelton's confidence, did he show it to film? Was the alleged original, or the copy, ever shown to the Brigadier during the time he was a prisonner by an account of the time he was a prisonner by the same her and the same that the same her and t the time he was a prisoner by any one; or was it kept a sung secret from him, that his confidential friends wight take credit to themselves for having forborne to avail themselves of it when they might have "orushed" him with it? All these are very natural questions for an unprejudiced inquirer to ask, and upon the answers given will the motives be construed which induced Licut. Eyro to exert his great influence in obtaining a copy of a doment not in any manner affecting him; which, it is probable, the only person whose name is offensively mentioned in it was not even made acquainted with its

Again, referring to the Court-Martial on Brigadier Shelton, he asks, whether, "if a cabal had really existed to rura Cor. Shelton, we had not an opportunity to exercise our demoniacal power to crush him when symmoned as witnesses on his trial? whereas it was a subject of general remark that each one of us seemed rather to view every-question put to him in Court in the most favourable acceptation of the terms employed, as though our joint object had been to shield rather than to bonvict him. And Deput Paymagter, v. Thurlow.

such truly was the Teeling of every one of us," &c. I cannot pretend to affirm or deny what the general remark was, but this I can say, that if "one" and "each one of us" did really endeavour to shield him as stated, that he must have result entered to spice with seeing, or he would never have lashed such kind-intentioned friends in the language he used in his defence, when commenting on their evidence. "We" "and each one of as" were upon the trial at any rate, evidently acting in concert, as shown by Lieut. Eyre's own admission; but it was for the benefit of Col. Shelton and to protect him from a conviction ;—the same benevolent motive that induced the Lieutenant to write him and H.M.'s 44th Reg. down in his book, for fear poor Gen. Elphinstone should have been convicted and executed upon Brigadier Shelton's evidence. There is no difficulty, however, in answering Licut. Eyro's ques-tion. Neither he nor his friends to whom he alludes had the power to crush Brig.-Gen. Shulton on their evidence, or to convict him upon any charge, except that most extraordinary and unprecedented one of obtaining food for his starving horses; although nearly all docu-mentary evideffee had been lost, and all the Officers of his regiment had been killed—except Capt. Evens, who was left at Cabul in charge of the slok, and Lieut. Souter, who seved the colours--yet there was ample evidence, both oral and decumentary, to eathly so high a Court as tried him of the charges against him being groundless. There is yet one point which I have overlooked in Lieut.

Eyre's letter, and which, on account of other parties, I feel I ought to notice, although not of much importance. viz., that I never knew what Miles was before Mr. Eyrn's letter informed me. That I do not now know who he is. I always thought, by his writings, that he understood the matter well, and must have been one of the Force in Affghanistan. The eccurate knowledge which Miles displays of the subject upon which he writes is now accounted for by Lieut. Eyre in a very satisfactory manner. Even at the risk of being a conspirator in the estimation of the Lieutenant, I should be proud of feeling that I am collisted with such able men as Miles in defence of a gallant soldier, and the memory of a noble regiment, against the attacks of their calumniators,

I believe I have now remarked upon all the points of Lieutenant Eyre's letter; and I hope I have done so fairly, avoiding offensive language, and using only such terms as are consistent with a discussion through the medium of vour Gasette.

You will not. I think, either in this or in any of my former communications, find a single statement as facts unsup-ported by evidence, and to which evidence every one can, if they will, refer; and if parties, by their own written and published testimony, lay themselves open to what they may fall calumnious suggestions-but what I, and many others, I hope, call fair deductions upon their own showingthey must take the consequences. The book is offered for sale, and I purchased and read it, with an unprejudiced desire of arriving at the truth; and, although speciously and pleasingly written as to style, I find it, as I in my former letters, so lamentably partial, contradictory, inconsistent, and, consequently, inaccurate, as to be satisfied I cannot esteem it as a work of any historical

The abuse of Brigadier Shelton and Her Majesty's 44th Regiment is too palpable—it is overdone. This was always my impression; but I little thought, until his ' appeared in your Gazette, that the author's reason for abusing his second in command, whose confidence he had, was to shield the Military Chief from evidence which ome of the author's friends induced him to believe would be given by Brigadier Shelton against the late lamented General Elphinstone.

You will, I trust, Sir, pardon the length of this letter, which I have endeavoured to make as concise an answer as the apology of Lieut. Eyre would admit of .- I am, &c.,

Maidetone, Feb. 5.

Rainetay.

48th—Capt. Hamilton has leave to England. The fellowing Garrison Order was issued prior to the service cos. leaving Gibraltar for North America:—

48th Depot.—Lieut. Massy is ordered to the service see. at Jamaica, and Lieut. Pullerton Joins the Depot. Rl. Marines—Marine Cadets appointed to Excellent,

ris. :- Francis H. Noot, N. Pyne, and H. S. Baynes. 50th-Lieut. Lovett has succeeded Lieut. Pakanham 7th Fusifiers, as Recruiting Officer at Mullinger.

floth let Batt.—At present forming part of the Dublin garrison, have reseived a letter of readiness for the pro-

A 200 3

61st—Capt. Campbell's co. is stationed at Killelee since Monday.—New colours were ordered last year for this regt. by Licat.—Gen. Sir John Gardiner, new of the 50th—and these beaners inscribed with "Sphinx, Egypt, Kalavers, Salamanca, Pyrencea, Nivelle, Nive, Orthea, Toulouse, Peniasula, and Maida," will, it is expected, be presented at the New Barracks, by the Hon. Miss Burgh, daughter of Maj.—Gen. Lord Downes, K.C.B., on 10th April next, the anniversary of the battle of Toulouse (1814), in which the 61st were eminently distinguished. Lieut.—Col. Burnside, has week, presided at a Court of Inquiry at Newcastle, into the conduct of Serj. M'Alpin, on charges preferred by the privates of the company 61sb-Capt. Campbell's co. is stationed at Killalos on charges preferred by the privates of the company stationed in that town.

-The service cos. will return from Quebec early next summer, by the Apollo troop-ship.

69th-Major Blackbarne's detachment, at Ballinrobe, oyth—Major Blackburne's detachment, at Ballinrobe, was called out of burracks at midnight, on Sunday, by the noise of a great body of country people, collected with torches, sticks, and horns, who drove through the town on foot and horseback, in the greatest tumult and conflicion. The Military were accounted, and stood to their arms in ten minutes; but the Major ascertained the country people had thus disturbed the "stilly night" to celebrate the marriage of a Repeal warden, John Madden, whom they were at that hour escorting to the priest's whom they were at that hour opening to house! This imposing array of the Repeal masses was happily attended by no other effect than temporary alarm to the inhabitants of the town; but it proves the Military will not be caught napping, or instentive to the call of duty, though O'Cennell has thrown out the invidious , that " there are before me as good breasts covered taunt by frieze as ever wore scarlet or blue.

79th Depot moved from Aberdeen to Stirling on-12th inst.

85th Depot-Ensigns Walters, Filder, and Knox, and Surg. Clerines, are under orders to join the service cos.

88th Depot marshed into Paislemon Wednesday, 14th inst., relieving two companies of the 87th, under the command of Capt. Duckett, consisting of 2 Subalterns (Lieut. Rich, and 2d Lieut. Taylor), 6 Scricants, 123 rank and file, 10 women, 14 children.

1 at W.I.R.—Ens. Wood is under orders for Barbadoes.

To the Editor of the Naval and Milliary Guzatte.

Sin,—In your Paper of the 20th ult., I perceive a let-

ter from a correspondent who, under the name of Zara. has commenced a most unwarrantable tirade against the 3d West India Regt., and as I have the honour to be connected with that regiment, I feel pryself bound to say a word or two in its defence (however poor the attempt may be), and trust I shall not be deemed to trespass too on your valuable columns. After exclaiming against the expense Government will be put to in removing the West India Regiments to and from the Coast of Africa, and in which he is rather out in his calculations, and seems to know very little, if anything, of the arrangements on that score, Zara "commences firing" on the Colonal of the 3d West India Regt., because he has exercised his right of Colonel in altering the buttons, &c. of the regiment, when changed from Royal African Corps to 8d West India Zara says that the 3d West India Regt. " try to dub themselves Light Infantry, and bedaub themselves with bugles, wings, &c.. and a host of tawdry baubles, and blaze with bugles (silver) in front, rear, right, left, and centre, because, you must know, they are Light Infantry, although the Com.-in-Chief and Colonial Office do not acknowledge them as such, butmerely as 3d W.I. Reg.," &c. I beg to state that this is wholly without foundation, as the regiment has the positive order of our late respected Commander-in-Chief to retain the appointments, &c. (in-cluding the blue feeings) of the Rl. African Corps, which had been a Light Infantry reg. for the last 30 years, Zara then comments on the impropriety of allowing a

Major of the regiment to remain in command of the two companies at Honduras; but he forgats, that, with the exception of those two companies which the Major took over from Sierra Leone two years ago, there has not been, till lately, another man of the regiment in the West Indies.

From the tone of Zara's letter, he seems to think that great injustice has been done to the let and 2d West India Regts., by allowing the 3d to share with them the glory (9) of serving in the West Indies; but surely they have no right to complain, as the 3d (or R.A.C.) have been in Africa for 30 years, and have done nothing to be exiled any longer, as they have never mutinisd or in any

other way disgraced themselves.

A been of ten months' leave of absence is a small recompense to Officers who parit their lives in Africa for
twelve or eighteen months; and it is very little indeed for one who has served, as I have for five years, continuously at that elation, where, in addition to having the climate to sentend with, we are obliged to live quits in an exemitical style, while our confiders in the 1st and 2d are enjoying themselves in the comparatively salubrious climate West ladies, in such a manner as to attract the at-light and excite the semarks of the notelist (vide Marsystem Frank Mildmay," Chap. zviil.). Trusting it will be unnecessary to revert to this subject, and that the regient may be spared from such effecious se Zore's, I A 3d WEST INDIA SUB.

publishing a second letter from "Africanus," unless that oppresent will oblige us by confining himself etrictly to points not already noticed,—En.]

Orders have been issued from the Office of the Cou Orders have been issued from the Office of the Communder of the Forces in Ireland, for the multilishment of a Military station at Tyrrell's Pass, the force to consist of 40 men. This is the first time since the rebellion of 38 that a soldier has been quartered in this ratired village.

Lieut...Col. Pritchard, Unattached, Brigide Major on the Staff of Canada, has successed the late Lieut...Col. Dickson, as Daputy-Adjutant-General at Queber.

m J. Hall has succeeded Dr. Roe, as Staff-Surgeon to the London Recruiting district.

CAVALRY.-We annex the recruiting Memorandum re-

geon to the London Recraiting district.

CAYALNY.—We annex the recruiting Memorandum referred to in our Gazette of 27th January.

Recruiting Department, Horse Gazeta, Jun., 1844.
(Crnoulan.—Immorary.)—Mem. for the information of the Impecting Field Officers of the recruiting districts.—M further recruiting for the Cayalry Regiments serving in the United Kingdom to be forthwith discontinued. By the Com. in Chief's Command,

N.B.—The parties of the above regs. to rejoin their corps.

The Irish Staff.—All the Colonels now specially employed in Ireland, hold the appointment of "Colonal on the Staff." This is a regular defined Staff appointment, superior is grade to that of Assistant Adjutant-Mental, and, indeed, on a per with that of Deputy-Adjutant, or Deputy-Quartermester-General.

Thoors in Irishamo.—Total Rank and File of all Arms in Ireland, on the 1st Jan. in wach Year from 120 to 1344 inclusive; 1830 1840 1841 1851 18,701 1806 17,906 1841 14,807 1832 19,901 1827 1840 1843 14,907 1838 19,901 1827 18,601 1843 14,407 1834 23,934 1839 1849 1843 14,407 1834 23,934 1839 16,934 1844 21,334 Adj.-Gen's Office, Feb. M. 1894 John Macrowalle, A.G.

COURTS-MARTIAL,—Ena William Regimeld Davis, 18th Madras N.I., was the in Nov. 1sst, on charges of intoxication and uttering falseboods, and dismissed the Service, Licut. W. B. Gray, 28th N.I., was tried in October last, on charges of insulting Assistant-Surgeon J. L. Lowery.

Lieut. W. B. Gray, 26th N.I., was tried in October last, on charges of insulting Assistant-Surgeon J. L. Lowry, M.D., of the same regiment, and sentenced to be sus-

pended from rank and pay for two months.

Hono-Kona.—Letters of Dec. 21, 1843, from Hong-Kong, give a melancholy detail of the great number of deaths which have recently taken place at this unhealthy station. Of the 55th Reg. 400 had died previous to 21st. Dec., and 47 of the Rl. Artillery. Mae of the Rl. Sappers and Miners were in the hospital, and one dead.

REWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES .- The following additional names are included in the Hallmates for 1844-45:-

lowing additional names are included in the Hatlanetes for 1844-45:—

Major-Gen. Sir Henry Watson, 2001.—commanded a regiment of Portuguese Cavalry, and was badly wounded at Salamance, where he made some very successful charges.

Major-Gen. Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, 2001.—he has five Command-medale, and his services in the Peninsala at the head of a Battalion of Portuguese Cayadoras were frequently noticed by the Duke of Wellington as being to highly distinguished cheracter. Major-Gen. Sir Richard Armstrong, C.B., 2001.—eerved in the Peninsula frug. 1806 to 1914, and was in all the battles and singes in those countries, and frequently distinguished; severely wounded in the battle of the Pyraneos; serveri also in the campaigns of 1825 and 1826, in Burmah, as a Brigadior; stormed and carried the Stockades near Prome, in Bec. 1825; has received three medale for Busseo, Vittoria, and the Pyranega.

Major-Gen. James Pergusson, C.B., 2864.—eerved in Portugal and Spain 1808 and in 1899; Walcheren, 1809; and Peninsula from 1816 to 1814; was in all the great actious and eleges, and was wounded three times.

Major-Gen. Thomas William Brotherton, C.B., 2001.—served in Egypt, Peninsula, and America, was wounded at Salamanoa; was taken prisoner near Bayonne.

Major-Gen. Alured Dodsworth France, C.B., 2001.—served in Holland in 1799; Copenhagen, Bweden, Portugal, Busin, Welcheren, Peninsula, South of France, and America. Gen. John Maeteazie, in addition to his present allowance or 1901, 2101.—has been 65 years in the Bervice of the Crown, and served in Holland, in the Kast Indies, at the Onye of Geod Hope, shd in the Meditarransan.

Major-Gen. Heller Touzel, 2001.—ins been 42 years on full

has been 65 years in the Bervice of the Crown, and served in Holland, in the East indies, at the Cape of Good Hope, shd in the Mediterranean.

Mijor-Gen. Heller Touzel, 2004.—has been 45 years on full pay, and has served in the West indies, Jamaica, Holland, the Coast of France, and Spain, and in the superition to Walcheren. Major. Gen. Jemes Hay, C.B., 2004.—was 29 years on full pay; served in the Peatinwila, and at Wateriso where he was severely wounded, and he commanded the 16th Light Dragoons in two general actions.

Maj.-Gen, William Wood, C.B., K.H., 2007.—has been 47 years in the Bervice; he served for a considerable time in the West Judies; in the first campaign in Spain; and at the battle of Blandensburg, in America, he received so nevers a wound as to oblige him to go to half-pay.

Major-Gen, Lieusey Burrell, C.B., 2008.—has been questantly employed for 48 years; he served is the West Indies, and the campaign of Canada in 1914; and he commanded the temops that were first east to Chitan and in the attinck and enpure of Cheman; and was engaged is the operations before Canion, and was left in charge of the dencehannia occupying Heng Hong.

Major-Gen. Sir Bohart John Harvey, C.B., 2004.—has been above 69 years in the Bervice, and served in the Pennicula from 1925 to 1914, on the Staff of the Perniquesis Army; was attached during a great yeation of that time to the hend-quarters of the Commander of the Forces, and was position in nearly alt the battle of the Perniquesis Army; was attached during as great yeation of that the Officean mental for the of the ther perniquesis and injuried a meant for the fortee.

M.R. The Resulem of the Officean mental for the of the perniquesis and injuried a meant for the fortee.

be the sea were better of the Pyresen, and previous a seem for that of Orthes.

N.B. The Services of the Officers previously please on the List, will be found in the Manning Military Gaustic of 25th Feb., 1843.

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MEMORANDUM. — By the Act 4 Geo. IV., c. 71, n sum of Se,0001, per Annum is paid into Her Majoury's Exchaquer by the Best India Company, on account of the Charge for Retiring Payand Fendione, and other Expenses of that nature, ariting in respect of Har Majoury's Forces serving in India. This Sum is applied towards the general Expenses of the State.

War-Other, February 7, 1844.

M. Managnes.

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1,301,607 1,713,607 1,301,607

#### THE LATE MAJOR ELDERS POTTINGER.

THE LATE MAJOR ELDINED POTTIMGER.

This esteemed Officer was born at his father's seat, in county Down, in August, 1871; his mother was consingurant of that celebrated Officer; file mother was consingurant of that celebrated Officer; file Robert Rolle Gillegia. The bubject of that dering and desided disposition which distinguished him in after years, and a predilection for the Military profession. At an early age he was sent to the Military College at Addiscombs, where some fells pranks showed that love of afterprise which marked his subsequent cureer. In 1825, he proceeded to Reserve as an Artillisty Codes, and divoted himself intendiately to the study of the imagnages and his profession; at the same time participating in field-sports. He afterwards zerved in the discussion of Katch for some years, where his attention to the participation of Katch for some years, where his attention to the participation of the participation, and his accided disposition, made him it individual deposition. In 1833-33, he was appointed to a

ucrative Regimental Staff situation at the Presidency, but this was not congenial to his bold spirit; and at his nest entresty, he was nominated second in command of the Irregular Hores in Katch by the Earl of Clare, then Governor of Bombey. In this employment he continued about two years, during which time he offered several times his services to explore the difficult Passes in the great clusio of mountains to the westward of the ladge. At cleain of mountains to the westward of the Indus. At length, early in 1830, his services were mosspled by the Supreme Government, and he started on his expedition in stignies, and accompanied by some faithful fallowers from his own corps. After many dangers and privations he reached Herat, just before the Persian Army set down before that city. He was superpoted by the infamous Vinier Kamran of being a spy and favourable to the busingers, and threatened with imprisanment, or at least expudsion from the place. His olear intellect and decided mind at once saw the great disolear intellect and decided mind at once saw the great disolear intellect and decided mind at once saw the great disolear intellect has decided mind at once saw the great disolear intellect has been of that important fortrans; and although alone, and utterly ignorant of the wishes of the Government he served, he offered his fervious to finatruct the people in the defence of the city. For nine mounts the siege continued, during which period the Garrison suffered incredible hardships, and during which time Lieut. Puttinger directed the construction of all the defensive works, and on several occasions was engaged Lieut. Fothinger structure ton countries was engaged defensive works, and on several sociations was angaged band to hand with the enemy in repuising attacks. The sleep was finally reised on the 9th Sept., 1837, and the Order issued on the occasion by the Sovernor-General of India will for over mark the remarkable and distinguished part taken by Lieut. Pottinger in this schlevement. He returned to India, on being compelled to laws Herat by intrigues of the surrounding States, and remained some time at Calcutts. On the death of the lamented Mr. Lord, Lieut. Pottinger was chosen to succeed hid as Agent in the Kohistan, or Hill country; and was stationed at Charukur with a Ghorka Regiment, about a thousand strong, having several Officers under him. In this situation, his penetrating judgment soon dispovered the code of that insurrection which afterwards discovered the eases of that hausenection which afterwards ended so terribly, and he made frequent representations to the superior authorities at Cabui, which were all utterly disregarded. The insurrection at length broke out; and Major Pottinger and his companions, after the most heroic defence, were abliged to evenuate the forts and seek safety by retreating to Cabel. During the might, however, the small body, enfected by fumine and disease, were attacked by thousands of infuriated Afighans, and after a desperate struggle the whole were drawinged with the exception of Major Potlinger, Lieut. Houghton, and one poor Sepoy. Both Officers had reserved dreadful wounds, and Lieut. Houghton had lest his arm. In this terrible situation, surrounded on all sides by the watchterrible situation, surrounded on all sides by the watch-free of the enemy, and by blood-thirsty fenctics seeking their destruction, the presence of mind and daring spirit of Major Pottinger saved himself and his companie During their journey over fastnesses and wirds of the most fearful description, Lieut. Houghton, overcome with agony and weakness, fell from his horse, and carnestly implored and wearness, tell from his norse, and carnessly amplored to be left to die. His companions, with a noblemess of heart which is probably unparalleled, dismounted, and awore never to leave him. This generous devotedness was rewarded, for in an hour or two Mr. Houghton was enabled to resume their journey, and by the most singular soulness, resume their journey, and by the most singular scolless, presence of mind, and intrepldity in passing directly through the sentincis of the enemy, instead of endeavouring to make a détour, they arrived safely in the British samp, where they were welcomed "as people arisen from the dead?" The murder of Sir W. Macnaghten speedliy followed, and Mejor Pottinger was called to the head of the political department. He energetically denounced all attempts to negotiate with the Affghen Chiefs, and proposed to seize the citadel called the Bula Hissar, and there defend the fleshers to the opening of the season, or to march one of the season, or enemy. His plans were, however, all overruled, and the fearful tragedy which followed is too well known. The remarkable words made use of in the Despatch to and remarkable words made use of in the Despatch to Government amouncing the arrangement for the melancholy tetreat, show what were the impressions of Major Pottinger. "Here ends," says he, "the Comedy, or rather Tragedy of Errors!" During the time he resmained as one of the captives, his efforts were continually directed to the release of himself and fellow-captives, and to this heart was to make in a section. ally directed to the release of himself and fellow-capitives, and to this happy event he was in a great measure severary. The moment he was released he appeared once more in active service, and accompanied the Force to Charuber and Istalif, where he did good service, by his limbuledge of the country. On his return to India Major Pottinger had a Court of Inquiry on his conduct during the disastrous events in Cabul, and the result cetablished his fame more firmly than ever.

Instant of being received by the Government, which he had so well and so faithfully served, with houser and distinction, which his noble conduct deserved, he was doomed to neglect, and remended to his corps to do regimental duties as a Lieutenant! There is too much fear

that this most unworthy treatment preyed upon his noble spirit, and his shattered frame was still further shaken by this unmerited treatment. His wound continued to discharge pieces of hone and cloth, and his health was pompletely broken. A change of climate to China restored his health in a trifling degree, and enabled him once more to accept public employment, and he was about to return to England with the Supplementary Treaty with China, when the prevalent fever put an end to his short and glorious career. He died in his thirty-second year, in the flower of his age, leaving behind him a reputation which, had he been spared to mature it, promised to be second to none of those brave spirits by which the renown of England has reached its present climax.

#### Nabal Antelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rear-Admiral—Bir Thomas Cochrane, Knt., C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, v. Bir William Parker.
Captain—Henry Ducic Chaig, C.B. (1828), to be Commedore of the Second Class, and to hoist his pendant on board the

mérian. manders-4George A. Frazer (1841), to *Lucifer;* James Wolfe

(1843), to Terferm.
Lisutenants—II. R. Crofton (1842), and Richard Hooper (1810), to Terferse.
Lisutenants—II. R. Crofton (1842), and Richard Hooper (1810), to Terferse; W. F. Fead (1828), T. C. O'D. Whippis (1840), and Robert Hull (1843), to Camperdown; H. Ainalie (1830), to Escellent; G. T. C. Smith (1841), to Lacefor.

(Lists—F. K. Hawkins (1841), Acting Lieut. of Geyser; W. C. Harbert (1841), Acting Lieut. of Urestar; G. W. Preedy (1886), to Geographysics.

to Camperdown. Naval Cudets—F. S. Dallaton, to Torioles; B. W. Hallowes, to

8t. Vincent.

Assistant-Surgeons — James J. Paul (1839), to Greenwich Hospital, v. Clarke; D. Booth (1837), Andrew Lillie (1839), Andrew Coates (1837), and Rhenezer J. Bruwn (1868), (addit.), to

Coates (1837), and Roenezer J. Brown (1848), (andit.), in Penelops.
Chaplain—G. Bellamy (1840), to Island of Ascension.
Mavai Instructor—G. J. Bourne, to Esculent.
Clerks—J. Thornton, to Prometheus; D. Gordon, to Terteiss.
N.B.—The Assistant-Surgeon appointed to the Pyomethes (see our last), is Dr. Robert Whitmore Clarke (1886).

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 15 .- (From our own Co ent.)...The only circumstance relating to Naval affairs which has transpired in the port this week is a Court-Martial, which was held last Monday, on board St. Vincent, on Lieut. P. H. Dyke, late of the Iris, on charges preferred by Captain Lee, R.M., formerly Commandant for a short time at Ascension. The transac-tions occurred in July, 1842; and Capt. Lee having heard that Lieut, Dyke had publicly stated that he, Capt. Lee, had destroyed some letters and papers left by his predecessor, which were intended for Capt. Tucker, of the Iris, and also that a box of sundries had been broken open, and the contents not forthcoming, he requested the Admiralry to order a Court-Martial, to investigate the affair and clear his character. The expressions attributed to Lieut. Dyke, which formed the first charge, were declared by the Court to be in part proved, but uttend without a malicious intention, and he was admonished to be more circumspect in his language in future. The second charge, relating to expressions said to have been used about the box of sundries, was not proved. The Admiral-Superintendent of the Docknot proved. The Admiral-Superintendent of the Loca-yard, Rear-Admiral Parker, was President; and with him were Captains Henderson, Rowley, and Sir T. Hastings, of the Victory, St. Vinnent, and Excellent; and to make the requisite Court, it was necessary to have Commander Wilcox, of the Victory, as one of the members. There is not a ship or vessel fitting in the port. Nautitus is to return to her cruising station of Brighton; Firebrand will be moved out of dock next week, to make room for the Viotoria and Albert yacht; Nop-Platory, Excellent, Violoria yaoht, Nautilus, Fearless.
Platours, Facellent, Violoria yaoht, Nautilus, Fearless.
Planouth, Feb. 15.—(From our own Correspondent.)
—9th—The crew of Prometheus st., Lieut.—Com. Pasto,

were paid wages in advance, and proceed to the Mediterranean in a day or two. 13th—The crew of San Josef, 112, Capt. Burgoyne, were paid wages down to six months. 14th—Arrived Devon tender with stores from Pembroke. On her passage to this port, she was forced to put into Scilly the 4th mat, by a very heavy gale, in which she spring her mainboom, and split two of her sails. Grecian, 18, was hauled out of dock, having been new coppered, and expected to be commissioned as soon as her defects are made good. Forts, 44, is ordered to be taken to Deptford, to be broken up; Forth, 44, will supply her place as a breakwater at one of the jettles, where a new sea-wall is in progress. Fanguard, 80, has been inspected by Superintendent Rear-Adm. Sir Samuel Press, and reported to the Lord Commissioners of the Pym, and reported to the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty at what time she will be ready to receive men. 15th—dmerica, 50, was hauled into dock to have her copper cleaned; there are not any Officers appointed har ay yet. Caledonia, 120, Capt. Milne, will be hauled into dock in a few days, to have her bottom examined, and to be new coppered; having touched the ground while at Cork. Renelope at., Capt. W. Jones, moved from the harbour, and proceeded on a trip round the Eddyatone, to tay her machinery. Sailed Noticy tender, with supernumeraries for the ships on the Irish station. In harbour,

Caledonia, San Jasef, Ponelops, Resistance, Crans. Prometheus, and Confiance sts.; Diligence, N.T.; Lancier Dutch schooner.

SHERRERS, Feb. 15 .- (From our own Correspondent. The African steamer went up the river yesterday to search for an anchor the Cyslops steamer lately dropped there; she has not returned yet. The Gipsy tender, Wilson, Master, has just arrived from Portsmouth with supernumeraries. The Bounc, Naval transport, arrived in the morning with stores for the dockyard; she will come into the Basin on Saturday to unlead, when the Waterloo, 120, will be hauled out and laid up in ordinary, the alterations of her magazines having been completed. She has been in the Basin nearly 12 months. Vulture, lat class steamer, is progressing slowly for being commissioned; it is reported that a Captain will be appointed to her in three weeks. Her engines were proved yesterday at half speed; it was calculated that her progress was seen knots an hours about the progress was seven knots an hour; she was in the Basin and lashed fore and aft. In Harbour—Camperdown, Ocean; Raven and Speedy, cutters; and Boyne, Naval transport.

and Speedy, outcors; and Boyne, Navat transport.

Milrond Haven, Feb. 14.—(Prom our own Correspondent.)—There has been no arrival or sailing of Her Majesty's vessels during the week. Mr. Latr, now at Bombay, has been appointed Master Shipwright of the Dockyard up at Pembroke, vice Edge; and Mr. Roberts (1810), Surgeon of the Royal Sovereign yacht, v. Noot, deceased. Mr. F. Noot, son of the before-mentioned Surgeon Noot, on Monday last received his appointment as Marine Cadet. The contractor is proceeding rapidly with the new boundary wall at Pembroke-yard, as well as the pickling pond, for which the south-western boundary of that areenal seems formed by nature. A survey of the Haven, under the inspection of Capt. Beechey, is shortly to take place, for which purpose be has been appointed to the Firefly steamer, now fitting at Deptford.

DEAL, Feb. 15.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Saturday, 10th—Sailed the outward-bound vessels from the Downs to the westward. 11th—No. 11 transport went through the Downs to the eastward. veral sail of vessels came down from the river and ans chored in the Downe. H.M.'s revenue cruiser Lion anshored in the Downs. Not a single man-of-war has passed for the week that I am aware of.

DEFFORD, Feb. 14.—(From our own Correspondent.)—8th — Arrived H.M.'s steamer Myrtle, Bryant, Master, from Woolwich, and returned the same day with Master, from Wootwich, and returned the same day with stores. 9th — Prinages Royal transport, from Portsmouth and Shearness. Hemain—Blumdell, to fit for convicts. London remains fitting for convicts, for New South Wales. 14th—Sailed Prinaees George transport, for Bermuda, with victualling stores. Forts frigate is ordered to this yard, to be broken up. A vacancy has occurred in the Upper School of Greenwich, by the death of Mr. Graham, Second Master. The Lucifer steamyeasel was commissioned at Woolwich on Tuesday.

NORTH SUNDENLAND. Feb. 6.—The Janet and Ann.

NORTH SUNDERLAND, Feb. 6.—The Janet and Ann, Prophet of Leith, from Ellie, for Leith, with a cargo of wheat, put in here on Thursday last, the 1st inst., with loss of mainboom, and pumps choked, and otherwise damaged, she having slipped from her anchor in Berwick Bay. It is feared she will have to discharge her cargo and undergo repairs before the can proceed. The Master desires to return his sincere thanks to the Commander of the Mermaid cutter, now on the Berwick station, who sent a carpenter and part of his crew on board to assist him.

Newcastle Advertiser, Feb. 8.—[We are always happy to insert proofs of the disinterested services of Naval Officers in command of Revenue cruisers to vessels in distress, or requiring temporary assistance. In this instance the Officer's name (by Navy List, Lieut. Howes, R.N.) was not even mentioned to the Master of the vessel assisted. -Ep. N. & M. U.]

PORT ROYAL, Jan. 8 .- The Ringdove brig, Com. Sir W. Deniell, arrived on the 27th ult. from Port-an Prince, in five days, and returned to that port on the 5th inst., in company with the Griffon brigantine, Lient. Jonkin. The Hermer st., Lient. Carr, agrived on the 30th Dec., four days from Honduras. The Pigus frigate, Capt. Hon.

Stopford, arrived on 4th, seven days from Barbadodi.

A Court-Martial was held on board the Imaum, at Port
Royal, on the 26th and 27th Dec., to try Lieut. Morrish, Royal, on the 26th and 27th Dec., to try Lieut. Morriah, late of H.M.'s steamer Appn, on that station, on charges preferred against him for flogging a Petty Officer, &c. The following Officers composed the Court—Commodore A. R. Sharpe, C.B., of the Inseque, President; Capt. C. H. Freemantle, Inconstant; Capt. J. E. Erskint, Illustrious; Capt. Geo. Elliott, flavydice; Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, Specian. The Court, after hearing the evidence on both sides, ordered Lieut. Morrish to be reprimended. CHINA.—On AUTON HATTA.—On Monday at the ordered China.

o'clock, a previous notice having been given by order of the Governor and Directors of the East India Company to the Officers and scamen of the several men-of-war, frigates, steamers and scamen or the several man-of-war, frigates, steamers, and other vessels which had been engaged in the hostilities against the Chinese, that a district betton of donation betta would take place at the Bast Indis-house, many of those who had shares in that war

attended there for that purpose. The donation batta, which had been ordered by the Governor-General of India to the Military and Naval forces, in consideration of the extraordinary and great services rendered by them in the subjugation of the Chinese empire, consists of an addition of pay according to the time of service. The addition of pay according to the time of service. The vessels serving in that war were—the Welliesley, Blenheim, Melville, Blenheim, Algorine, Allipator, Calliege, Columbine, Conway, Cruiser, Druid, Herald, Jupiter, Leva, Sagnarang, Starling, Sulphur, and Veluge, with the Nomesia and Queen steamers. The distribution was an increase of 6, 12, and 48 months' pay. The vessels were called alphabetically, when a batch of 12 were admitted. The men produced the certificates showing the vessels they belonged to, when they received a cheque for the money. Those who had assignments, and soveral females had some, attended with them. Between 84 and 96. had some, attended with them. Between 8t. and 9t. were paid to each; many, however, it is expected will receive more. This will cause an addition to the expenses attending this war of several thousands of pounds. The Military received their batts at Calcutta, the money having been taken there by the Calliope. The Officers and men are yet to receive the prize-money for that war, and which will be paid at Someraet-house.

H.M. S. Curacos, Craness, and Cockatries, were at Rio Janeiro 24th Dec. Alfred, Commodore Purvis, st. Gorgon, Pearl, Daphne, Racer, and Ardent, were at

Video 18th Nov.

H.M.'s brig Flying Fish, 12, building at Pembroke, will be launched on 3d April, and brought round to Plymouth, to be fitted for commission. She is to be one of the experimental squadron, to assemble in May, for the purpose of trying the several brigs building on the various plans lately submitted to the Board of Admiralty.

Mr. G. Hempstead, Mate, is the young Officer alluded to in our Plymouth letter of last week, who was taking a passage in the *Emerald* cutter to join the *Vestal*. This promising young Officer has passed for a Lientenant now six years, and it is to be hoped the severe accident he has met with may further his claim to promotion.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

WE annex the abstract of these estimates for the year 1844-45. The sum required for the whole Effective Service for the year 1644-45 is 4,292,404f., and for the year before it was 4,358,892f., being 66,474f. less in the present year than in the last year, when the war with China was hardly brought to a conclusion. Some of the greater charge, than otherwise might be necessary, is no doubt caused by the ships and by the Marines employed in Ireland. The demand for wages during the present year is 1,196,997L, last year it was 1,298,642L. The charge for victuals in this year 594,377L, last year it was 669,058L, a reduction of 74,681L. The wages for artificers for 1844-45, amount to 649,104L; whilst last year they amounted to 591,951%.

they amounted to 591,951.

Wages to Seamen and Marines, 1,196,997.; Victuals for ditto, 594,577.; Admiralty Office, 136,856.; Office for the Registry of Merchant Seamen, 2,980.; Scientific Srauch, 49,653.; Her Majesty's Betablishments at Home, 139,986.; Her Majesty's Retablishments Abroad, 24,450.; Wages to Artificers, &c., employed in Her Majesty's Establishments at Home, 649,184.; Wages to Artificers, &c., employed in Her Majesty's Establishments Abroad, 48,4680.; Naval Storoe, &c., for the Building and Repair of Shipa, Docks, Wharfs, &c., 1,999,732.; New Works, Improvements and Repairs in the Yards, &c., 398,866.; Medicines and Medical Storge, 32,660.; Miscellaneous Hervices, 60,147.; Total for the Rective Service, 4,992,484. Half-pay to Officers of the Navy and Royal Marines, 743,296.; Military Pensions and Allowances, 164,557.; Total for the Naval Service, 5,692,883. For the Service of other Beogarisments of Government:—Army and Ordnance Department (Conveynors of Troops), 182,900.; Home Department (Conveynors of Troops), 182,000.; Home Department (Conveynors), 488,841.; Grand Total, 6,421,599.

Admiralty, Feb. 8, 1844.

PENSIONS GRANTED IN 1844-45, FOR GOOD AND MEmironious Survices, vis.:—Resr-Admirel Sir Charles Bullen, K.C.B., K.C.H., 8901.; Major-General Walter Tremanheers, K.H., 3001.

Bullen, K.C.B., K.C.H., 8001.; Major-General Walter Tremesheete, K.H., 3001.

Sir Charles Bullen entered the Service, 16th Feb., 1779; Lieut., 5th Ang., 1791; Com., 26 Jan., 1792; Capt., 29th April, 1802; Rear-Adm., 16th Jam., 1837. Sgived in the Legalist at the reduction of Charleston in 1781; was Lieut. of the Culleden at the attack on Martinique in 1793; was Lieut. of the Remellier in Lord Howe's actions of May 28th and 29th, and also in the Heatle of the 1st June, 1784; was Sen. Lieut. of the Romensia at the Battle of Camperdown, for his services on which occasion he was promoted; was Capt. of the Britismic at the Battle of Trainigar; in 1837, when in sommand of the Velentsire, was actively employed in craising off the coast of Catalonia; in 1819 and 1811 was actively employed in the operations on the Conat of Catalonia, during will nevice he received a severe wound from a battery on about 7; years; of this period has served about 6 years and 8 months Superintendent of Pembroke Dock. Yard.

Majer. General Tremenheers was appointed Sec. Lieut., 1st Jan., 1795; Major 25th March, 1812; Lieut., Col., 4th Jan., 1814; Gol., 28th Dec., 1825; Gall. Gen., 23th March, 1812; Lieut., Col., 4th Jan., 1814; Gol., 28th Dec., 1825; Gall. Gen., 23th Word, 1941. In 1791 commanded the detection of the Battle of the Digger Bank; in 1792, while still serving in the Clopadra, welling settled in the hout of that ship in an attack on a Privater to discuss the Standary and Custoon and its Dependenties; in 1800 commandiation desired in the boats of that ship in an attack on a Privater to discuss the Standary and Custoon and its Dependenties; in 1800 commands the decomments of the Standary and Custoon and its Dependenties; in 1800 commands in the Standary and Custoon and its Dependenties; in 1800 commands in the Standary and Custoon and its Dependenties; in 1800 commands in the Standary and Custoon and its Dependenties; in 1800 commands in the Standary and Custoon and its Dependenties; in 1800 commands in the Standary and Custoon and

brought to action in the outer Road of Brest. Has served on full in the Incomeant the Island of Gorce, on the coast of pay in the El. Marines nearly 50 years, during 7 of which he comAfrica, with a garrison of 300 men; and in the same ships
manded the Chatham Division.

brought to action in the outer Road of Brest. His served on full pay in the El. Harines apply 55 years, during 7 of which he commanded the Chatham Division.

Further Pensions granted in the Year:—
To Capt, Sackett Hope, in lieu of a pension granted on account of an injury received when a Midahipaman, which wha discontinued on promotion to the rank of Lieut., 61; Com. Curyndon Spattigne, in lied of a Out. Pension received when a Midahipaman, 94; Lt. Daniel Shewon, in lieu of a Pension granted in consequence of a wound received white serving as a Midahipaman, but which had ceased on promotion, 61, 1t. William Laster, in lieu of a Pension from Greenwich Hospital, 41, 1t. Robert Bates Matthews, in lieu of a Pension granted in consequence of a wound received while serving as a Midahipaman, but which had ceased on promotion, 41, 1t. Frederic White, in lieu of a Pension received whon a Petty Officer in the battle of Trabigar, 61, 1t. Jumes St. Quintia, in lieu of a Pension received from Greenwich Hospital, on account of injuries received in the Service as a Petty Officer, 81, 1t. William Venna, in lieu of a Pension for an injury-received when serving as a Midahipaman, which caused on promotion, 41, 1t. William Venna, in lieu of a Pension for an injury-received when serving as a Midahipaman, which caused on promotion, 41, 1t. John Rainer, granted in consequence of a wound received when on Midahipaman, 61, 1t. William Henry Goddard, in lieu of a Pension granted in consequence of a severe injury sustained by his foot having best hieleft arm while serving as a Midahipaman, but which had ceased on promotion, 41, 1t. John Rainer, granted in consequence of a severe injury sustained by his foot having best hieleft arm while serving as Midahipaman on board the Desire in lieu for a Pension received when serving as a Midahipaman on board the Severa, 45. 11e. 3d., 1t. John Douglas, in lieu of a Pension granted on account of a Levis of the Africes, lieured and the several severe injuries, 814, 1s.; 1t. Antew John B. Hannby, of the

Pensions granted in the Year to the Widows and Rela tives of Officers slain :-

taves of Omoors stain:—
Caroline Emma Uniacke, St.-Major's Widow, 1881.; Margaret
Mosse, Captain's Daughter, 331.; Eliza Hewitt, Lieut.'s Mother,
401.; Elien Sophia C. Lingard, Lieut.'s Widow, 601.; Eleanor M.
H. Mallard, Master's Widow, 451.; Charlette Bound, Bontawain's
Widow, 351.; Ann Pendlebury, Bontawain's Widow, 251.; Sophia
Ann Goldie, Gunner's Widow, 251.; Mary Thomas, Gynner's
Widow, 351.; Ann Perry, Carpenter's Widow, 251.

PRIZE-MONEY .- The Officers and company of H.M.'s brig PAIRE-MONEY.—The Officers and company of H.M.'s brig Waterwitch, Licut. Henry James Matson, Commander, will be paid their respective proportions of slave and minuage bounties and proceeds for the undermentioned slave-vessels, at No. 22, Arundel-at., Strand, on Thursday, 39th inst., where recalls will be made on Wednesdays and Thursdays only, for the three fol-lowing months:— Maris Rita, swized 13th July, 1840.—Licut. and Commander, 474, 32, 56; 24 class, 324, 69, 36; 36 class, 114, 62, 15d; 4th class,

Maria Illia, soured 12th July, 1860.—1, mat. ma. 441. 34. 641. 34 class, 111. 6a. 14d.; 4th class, 71. 6a. 9d.; 3th class, 121. 6a. 3d.; 3th class, 111. 6a. 14d.; 7th class, 14. 4a. 54d.

Donna Francaca, seized 20th Oct., 1861.—Plag, 5l. 15s. 11d.; 7th class, 14. 6a. 14d.; 12d. class, 4d. 6a. 4d.; 3d.

Donna Francesca, selved 20th Oct., 1841.—Plag, 31. 15c. 11d.; Lieut. and Commander, 10f. 17c. 4d.; 2d class, 4f. 6c. 4jd.; 2d class, 4f. 5c. 4jd.; 2d class, 4f. 5c. 2d.; 3d class, 4f. 6c. 4jd.; 5d class, 9c. 2c. 2jd.; 4th class, 1c. 4jd.; 5d class, 9c. 2d.; 7th class, 4c. 9jd.

Bella Indiana, seizeni 7th Aug., 1842.—Flag, 10f. 19c. 8d.; Lieut. and Commander, 30f. 13c.; 13d. class, 3f. 10c. 5d.; 4th class, 2f. 7c.; 5th class, 1f. 3c. 6d.; 5th class, 18c. 8d.; 7th class, 2f. 7c.; 5th class, 1f. 3c. 6d.; 5th class, 18c. 8d.; 7th class, 2f. 16c. 3d.; Lieut. and Commander, 3ff. 8c. 8d.; 2d class, 16f. 15c. 3d.; 3d class, 6f. 7c. 7jd.; 4th class, 3f. 11c. 9d.; 5th class, 1f. 15c. 10jd.; 5th class, 1f. 3c. 11d.; 7th class, 1f. 11jd.

#### VICE-ADMIRAL EDWARD STIRLING DICKRON.

Another veteran Officer, whose name has been frequently identified with our Naval triemphs, has ceased to Vice-Admiral E. S. Dickson entered the Service in 1772, in his seventh year, and was present in the Action at the attack of Charleston, where she was destroyed by the batteries of Sullivan's Island, under which led. Transferred to the Bristol, was at the capture of New York, and afterwards joined the Ectus, in which he assisted at the capture of the Prudents, French frigate. In 1780 was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, at the unprecedented and early age of 15, and appointed to the Artois, a captured frigate. In the Sampson he assisted at the relief of Gibraltar, and in the battle be-tween the combined Fleets witnessed the fall of his Commander, Capt. J. Harvey (afterwards killed in the Bruns soick) by the windage of a shot, a fact frequently disputed. He was wounded on the glorious First of June, while Second Lieutenant of the Covar, which led the van; and in the West Indies, while commanding the Frederick cetter, beat off a privateer of very superior force, which gained his promotion as Commander of the Victorieues. Stationed of Trinidad, he suggested to Admiral Sir H. Harvey the facility of capturing that island, and led in the Fleet, which reduced this important colony in 1797. In conveying the Trade to St. Kitt's he encountered of rape two Republican privateers, who laid him is, one of which he captured and the other decaped. alongside. alongside, one of which he captured and the other escaped. He took the towar of Carrupano and Rio Caribe, on the Spanish main, destroying their fortifications, and while hearding a privater, pretected by them, he was again severely wounded in the head. The immortal Picton, then Governor of Trinidad, with the English inhabitants, asknowledged these services by presenting him with a sward worth 160 guiness, while Earl Spenier rewarded him by his premotion to Peet Renk. In 1864 he re-explained

on the Guernesy station, commanded a squadron for the blockade of St. Male. In 1809 he was sant out in her to the lale of Prance station, but unfortunately grounded to the northward of the Cape of Good Hope, by an unusual set of the currents; he repaired the damage by heaving her keel out in Table Bay, and righting her when the swell set in, and this for several consecutive days, a fest, of seamenship denounced as impracticable by Commiser Shield, th success of which, however, drew forth from Admiral Bertie his admiration in Public Orders to the Officers and Ship's company. In the Stately he commanded the Navel Forces at the siege of Tariffa, and received the thanks of the Admiralty. Admiral Penrose, who at Gibraltar witnessed the operations, at a time of the year generally severe, but which during the siege was uncommonly bolstsrous, thus estimated them: "You have had to contend against obstacles too many to suumerate in a letter, but sufficient to call forth the most ardent seal and the most skilful seamanship, and the result has proved that you made use of both in an eminent degrae, as neither a moment's time nor a man's life has been lost. Those under your command have well seconded your exertions. If an additional motive could exist to induce me to write you this letter, it would arise from my baving observed, on the perusal of the public letters of the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Porces, that there was an appearance of his being unaware of the numerous difficulties which the Naval arm ordered to co-operate with him had to surmount, and perhaps it is only a Naval with him had to surmount, and perhaps it is only a reaval.

Officer who could duly and fully appreciate them; still I have the pleasure to assure you that his Excellency, Licutenant-General Campbell, has most cordially expressed his spies of the difficulties you have had to contend with and your manner of surmounting them." This arduous and anxious service procured him the command of the Swiftsure, line-of-battle ship, under Lord Exmouth, at the blockeds of Toulon, where he form frequently one of the in-shore squadron, which continually, under the batteries baffled all attempts of the French Fleet to escape. In the Rivoli, on the escape of Napoleon from Eiba, he was most actively employed in the Mediterramenn; he blockaded Naples, and observing the Joachim and Capri line-of-battle ships at anchor in the bay, under the Fort of St. Elmo, determined, after consulting Mr. J. M. Davison, his Master, to run alongeide the outermost, and carry her by boarding: for this purpose she went in with a favourable wind, but to their surprise found that both ships, apprehending his intentions, had sheltsred themselves inside the mole. With unshated vigilance he prevented the escape of Napoleon's mother and sister Pau-line from Castel del Mare, who, emburked in L'Inconstante, were there awaiting that purpose, and thus intercepted and captured at his own risk, after a spirited resistance, the Melpomens frigate, bearing the tri-coloured flag sent by Napoleon to convey them to France, an act of hostility in time of peace censured by Napolson, but which our Government approved by giving her as prize to the captors. He then took command of the expedition cantors. against Naples, under General M'Farlane, which becalmed on the Calabrian abore, and welcomed by the peasantry (ever hostile to the French conscription and Government) bonfires, thus apprised Murat of the impending danger of his dynasty, and produced his immediate surrender to the Tremendous, Captain Campbell. Beleeted by Lord Exmouth at Naples, he commanded the expedition against the Fortress of Porto Ferrajo, and thus reducing the Island of Elbs, had, as recorded by the historian James, "the singular honour of striking the first and last tri-coloured flag of the Hundred Days' War;" he was subsequently employed on a diplomatic mission to Tunis, and returned to England with his prize. In 1831 he was appointed to the Ganges, of 80 guns, at Portamouth, where he received the rank of Rear-Admiral, which termithe old school, he carred out his estate by his own sword and energies, but his early exploits being previous to the Peane of Amiens and the Peninsular eampsigns, were subject to the stringent rule of exclusion, thereby debarring him and many others of those decorative honours to which they were so pre-eminantly entitled. The Vice-Admiral died on the 28th of last manth.

### MUSINGS IN CAMP .- No. V. YOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR PARTICULAR SERVICE IN CHIMA.

[For the Naval and Military Gazette.]

Tuz population of China, when the people were last numbered, amounted to three hundred millions of souls. We talk of millions, without really having an adequate idea what even one million is. But that we may in some measure comprehend what this wast multitude of three measure compresent wast this vast multitude of three hundred millions is, let us suppose them paraded in line, and see what will be the length of their alignment. Twenty-two inches are allotted to the standing of each soldier in the ranks; but as a large portion of the people in question must be children, let us calculate on only

sighteen inches for require one yard.	each Wel	ind I, th	ivld:	ıal,	00 10	y t	hat	two will
The number of yards	in a :	mile	is	•	•	•		1750
Number of persons in Circumference of the			mlie	ei e	queto:	•	:	25,000
		•	•					176nu <b>ouo</b> 7010
Number of persons real at the equator, star						eart ·	<b>h</b> }	FU,000,000
Ditto, three deep . Population of China		:	:	:	:•	:	:	264,000,000 300,000,006
H.Kuena	•	•	•	•	۰,	•		26,000,000

We may now have a tolerably clear conception what the population of China is; for we have see that if it were

population of China is; for we have use that if it were drawn out three-deep, R would not only engines the earth at its greatest diameter, but that there would yet be a corpe de reserve of thirty-six millibue—that is equal to about double the population of Great Britain.

But, Christian readers—you who believe, on divine authority, that through faith in Cunrar your sina are blotted out, and that you are destined for a glorious immortality when you is have fought a good fight," and your wearfooms much on earth is ended—know, and remember too. that these three handred millions of immortal souls. too, that these three hundred millions of immortal souls, somprising one-third of the whole human race, have the unrepealed sentence of everlasting punishment hanging over them, and yet have never heard "the open Nates given among men whereby they must be saved." I ask, atand at ease, while you see so many fellow-belong alceping, as it were, on a mine, which Death will assuredly apring, and will you make no offert to save them? What

esn you plead at the Great Day of account for such neglect?
In China "the fields are white to harvest,"—all is,indeed, ready for "the gathering in;" the sickle is at hand. But one Soversign rules throughout the length and breadth of the land; the Nation acknowledges that they, have from generation to generation been retrograding, and are still retrograding in wisdom. They are a reading people; but one lenguage is written and spoken throughout the vast empire. Well, then, the entire of Holy Writ, with the Liturgy of the Church of England, is already translated into that tongue; and as quickly as a field-piece could be discharged, the Bible Society could throw off copies of the secred volume, viz., "four per minute,"—the order need but he offen

minute,"—the order need but be given.

What, then, is wanting to resp this harvest from this extensive field?—Why, for ENGLAND, blessed and highly-privileged England, to "send forth Ishourers into the field;" for the LORD of the harvest deigns to employ His orestures in the work; in other words, to send Officers regularly commissioned in the Army of Chaus- men of honest report, full of the Holy Gleest and wisdom".... men "wise as scripents and harmless as doves," who are ready to "essiture hardness as good soldiers;" that, under the benners of the Cross, they may march from the coast to the Great Wall, with the already-translated Word in their hands, proclaiming our Heavenly Father's gracious message of pardon and reconciliation to all who put faith

in the atoming sacrifice of the blood of Incarnate Con.

Brother soldiers, to you I appeal—you who are in the prime of life—you who do feel what the Saviour has done for you-you who are read in Holy Scripture-you who have some slight classical attainments, and have a facility in acquiring languages, to you I say, volunteers for wanted for important service in China. When were volunteers ever called for to storm a breach, and British addiers hung back?-never. Remember, then, that it in the Captain of Salvation who now wants your services. Is there at least not one among you who will lead the Forlarn Hope !-no, not forlorn, for an immortal grown awaits you -one who will present himself to the Church Missionary Society and seek ordination at the Bishop's hunds, and then go forth amidat England's prayers, olad in "the whole armour of God," "to pull down the strongholds of Satan," hitherto inaccessible in the vast territory of China? And you, too, fellow-soldiers, who are ever ready to subscribe to commemorate the noble achievements of some gallant soldier—you who may not feel qualified for, although interested in, this important service—will not although interested in, this important services

you give at least one day's pay towards equipping volunteers for the Missionery cause in China?

Would to God that I may learn that I have been the humble means of "stirring up the gift" that is in some red-coat or blue-jacket, to undertake that glorious service which I meanly am by see and want of attainment. which I myself am, by age and want of attainment, enqualified for. MATRORK.

Bignatures to Letters in Type....." Ad Ex-Dregnon," "Han-cok," "Fix Hayousts," "G. Ballingall," "C.," "H.," and

#### To Readers and Correspondents.

The space occupied by the long and interesting Debate in both Houses of Parliament on the Votes of Thanks to the Army in Scinde; the Army and Navy Estimates, and the Discussion on the Conduct of the 44th Regiment, obliges us to postpone our Leading Remarks on several topics; and to crave the indulgence of many esteemed Correspondents, whose letters are in type and shall appear the first opportunity.

We could not reply to the question of "A West Indian"

We could not reply to the question of "A West Indian" (Longford), respecting a recent regimental appointment, without lacerating the feelings of an Officer who has already been severely punished for his misconduct.

"M. S." (Adde de College) should again address his

"M. S." (Adde de College) should again address his claims to Messrs, Cox and Co., who will do what is necessary: up have done all in our power:

"A Constant Reader" (Greenook) shall have early attention.

'An Old Soldier" resident at Devenport asks—" What is the reason that the plun and estimate for building a Military chapel for the Carrison has been so long shelved? The present excellent Secretary-at-Wur cannot be aware that the Board of Ordnance directed such to be made about four years since, but the order has not been acted upon; he is two much alive to the good of the Service.

to allow such an important part of his duty to be neglected if brought under his notice."

To "M. D. B." (Sheffield).—The Noble Lord referred to was nover tried by a Court-Martinl; consequently, the passage in dispute could not have formed a part of the alleged senionos.

'A" Subscriber," Le. will observe the strong hint contained in our columns of to-day, in reference to the subject of his letter. We advise him to petition the proper Authorities.

"Complainant" cannot have read the "Naval and Military Gazette" lately-indeed the date of his letter (Jan. 9) proves that he has not; he will therefore excuse our not giving insertion to his communication.

A Correspondent writes—" Can a Field Officer retire on full pay after 30 years' service, part of which time he was on half-pay (not from choice), his regiment being disbanded in 1816?" He must have served 30 years on full-pay to be eligible. The pension of a Lieutenant-Colonel's widow is £80 per annum.

We have not heard of the existence of any such order as that to which "A. B." refers; and cannot say whether any measure of the kind is in contemplation.

# Naval & Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1844.

THE many letters we baye received, all complaining more or less of the New Raval Regulations, demand some notice from us beyond that which we last week gave to them in our replies to correspondents. Many appear to have expected too much from them. Complaints of want of promotion and of insufficient retirement are out of place when finding fault with the Regulations, which it should generally be known relate exclusively to the Service affoat. That there remains much to be done before old Officers of all denominations can be considered to have had ample provision made for them, is but too true; and we have repeatedly advocated the establishment of an additional number of out-pensions, if order to enable the First Lord of the Admiralty to meet the strong claims which daily press him from within and without.

The one class for which there is no such provision whatever, we have so often endeavoured to benefit, that we almost fear to have seemingly incurred the charge of partiality; but if such a supposition has been indulged in, it is quite erroneous. Regard for the Naval Service and for neglected merit has alone induced us to befriend those who appear most to want our aid. For this simple reason we have brought forward on all occasions the Masters' disabilities, and now make another appeal in their behalf; hoping to induce some influential Naval Member of Parliament to acquaint the Legislature with the grievances of which these Officers have so long complained—apparently in vain; and to impress upon the Admiralty the propriety of instituting a commission to inquire into their claims, as they did for the purpose of adjusting those of the Pursers.

We now propose to show the disproportion of official situations enjoyed by Masters, when compared with those Officers with whom they were formerly classed, Surgeons and Pursers. But in this we would not be misunderstood.

Talent, humanity, and professional knowledge, together with all those qualities which, united, form olever Officers and gentlemen, are the marked characteristics of Naval Medical Officers and Pursers; and we would not, therefore. willingly be charged with the most distant desire to curtail the number or value of the appointments which their abilities and meritorious services have been the means of acquiring for them. We freely admit that the most able men should be, and are, secured for the Haval Service as Surgeons, and that men of good education, and of knowledge as Accountants are equally desirable fill the situations of Paymesters and Pursers; but it is no less requisite that the best seamen, most skilful navigators, and men of quick foresight and energy, should be secured to conduct our ships; and whose interest it should be to give all those talents and energies to their duties. But if we sak to what extent this course has been pursued with reference to Masters, the answer must be -scarcely at all. It is true that men well fitted to discharge these important functions are in the Service, but what actual interest have they in the successful result of a contest, or in helpingto bring to a favourable consummation a long series of difficult operations? Let the answer be read in the Navy List. Look to the list of Masters, in order to find there the veterans of fifty years' standing - relies of Nelson's battles, and of every expedition down to the Chinese war. If services of another nature are in question, look at the names of the Masters who have sem all their messmates and shipmates promoted for parilous Arctic and Antarctic voyages, while they alone have remained in statu quo. But to our figures.

There are 405 Medical Officers on the Active List, exclusive of 200 who will not be called on to serve, and 42, who, preferring, wisely enough, a good shore practice, have retired on a commuted allowance of half-pay.

Of the above 405 there are employed as-

Inspector-General of Hospitals, &c. at 1,000/, s-year.
Inspectors of Hospitals; one at 786/. 10s., three at 603/. 5s.
Deputy-Inspectors; two at 58s/., one at 565/.; six at 501/. 7s.od.
Surgeons of Hospitals, Dock-yards, &c.; five at 500/., three at 450/., one at 400/., one at 393/., one at 274/., two at 300/.

Total

Beneficial and Full-pay Retirements.
Physicians
Deputy-Inspectors
Surreons
52

27

41 68

. 22

85

Pursera—Total, 598.

Comptroller of Victualling, at 1,000/.

Royal Yachts ; one at 500/. two at 500/.

Greenwich Hospital; one at 500/. three at 500/.

Secretaries to Commanders in Chief; at 400/.

Superintendent to Victualling Coast Guard; at 500/.

In Victualling Yards; one at 500/.; two at 400/.; two at 700/.

Naval Hospital; one at 400/.

Dockyard; one at 500/.

Total

Beneficial Retirements.
Secretaries to Commanders-in-Chief
Senior Pursers; at &c. 6d.

Total

Masters—498.
Masters Attendants of Victualling and Dockyards; two at 680f.; four at 480f.; one at 450f.; one at 460f.; five at 380f.; one at 380f.

Beneficial Retirements—None.
Aggregate nums to the three classes; Medical, 18,9201.;
Parsers, 19,5001.; Masters, 6,2701.

Suppresent praise cannot be bestowed upon the present Board of Admiralty for their wisdom in throwing open to competition the merit of producing the best description of vessel for Her Majesty's Service; and any one at all conversant with these matters can alone tell the hostility and impediments of every sort which a Board of Admiralty are subjected to and hampered by, who make an attempt of this nature. However, most fortunately for the Public Service, the present Board of Admiralty have persevered and overcome these difficulties.

We shall shortly see the five new twelve-gun brigs ready for trial, and, although we could have wished that

 We have no means of exceptaining the emoluments of these situations with precision, but believe the above to be under rather than over-rated.

the various builders had been totally free from all interference," yet we believe that the five brigs may be considered as offering a very fair specimen of the particular ideas of the various builders entrusted with their forms. tion. We trust, however, that the greatest precaution and fairness will attend the trials of these brige. We have so often seen the most erroneous reports given to the public of the merits of Her Mejesty's ships, that we earnestly hope, upon the present occasion, every symptom or shadow of favour and affection may be avoided, and that we shall see no Commander of any one of the brige under trial "topping the senior Officer" over the others, and making signals to make or shorten sail to suit his own vessel's point of sailing; and that we shall read no reports (such as we saw a short time ago)+ about one of Her Majesty's frigates thrashing down Channel, and beating another frigate by so many days into Plymouth, when it was very well known that the frigate reported as beaten had never put to sea until the weather had moderated. We hope to see an experienced Officer appointed to superintend the trials of these brigs, who shall not sail on board any of them, but who shall take their bearings every hour, having diagrams of the same made, which will tell their own story.

Whilst on this subject we cannot do better than call the attention of all who are interested in Naval Architecture, to the following official Return of the ships whose magazines have been altered, and how often; and of the ships whose aterns have been altered, and how often, between the 1st day of Jan., 1830, and the first day of July, 1843, and the expense attending the same.

RETURN OF THE SHIPS WHOSE MAGAZINES HAVE BEEN ALTERED.

(Rate.	Gans.	Name.	Reasons of al- teration, and by whose plan.	Year.	How often	Ex- pense.
1	126	Britannia	New Plan by Admiralty of	1942	<del></del>	2
-	_	St. Vincent	Ditto by Bir P.		_	1,450
	_	Trafalgar	Ditto by Admi-	1840	-	1,350
2	92	Rodney	raity of Completion on		_	72
-	84	Calcutta	P. Malcolm's Parts removed,		-	240
_	-	Powerful	building new. New Plan by	1838	-	400
2	76	Achille	Admiralty of Ditto and Sir P.	1943	once.	1,250
4	80	Vernon	Hestings . Shifted while	1840	-	684
	_	Vindictive	under repair. Ditto on Capt.'s	1837	-	233
5	26	Pique	application . Altered from	1841	-	981
•	30	Lidge	midship to	1842		
Steam	Vessel	Gorgon	Enlarged while	1943	_	903
			fitting, in con-			
1		•	increase of armament .	1838	_	20

RETURN OF THE SHIPS WHOSE STERNS HAVE BEEN ALTERED.

	-		144		·				
1	1130	St. George	Mr. Ro	oertë (	i bien	1	1039	١	<b>\$50</b>
		PrincessCharlotte	Quarte	L Balle	ry .	ı	1836	1	85
2	93	Nile	Mr. Re	berts'	s plan	ł	1#32	1	480
	1 —	London .	Mr. Fu	icham'	s plan	1	1840	1	507
-	84	Monarch .	Quarte	r galler	ies a		1340	Ι	60
-		Powerfal .		litto		1	1830	once	
	80	Collingwood .	l. • .		•	1	1840		49
_	1 ==	Gollath	i :	•	•		1840	i''	200
3		Indus .	Mr. Per		la '		1822		730
	70	Benbow	Quarte	me by	un .				
-	78						1936		50
-	ı —	Edinburgh .	ª	litto	٠,		1883		. 80
							1834	5	637
	70	Boscawen .	•	•	• •		1940	7-5	95
				•			1842,	2	194
_	-	Cumberland .	, '				18427	٠	348
4	56	Chichester .					1630	i. *.	266
_		Warmite .	While 1	azeein	•	ı	1839	١	30
5	44	Meender			•		1885	1: :	108
		Melempus			•		1884	1: :	448
_		Merroad	• '	•			1931	١	135
		Cambrian .		' '	• •			once	
_			• '	•	• •			COCE	, , –
_		Centur	• •	•	• •		1833		197
6		Calliopa	٠.	•	• •		1823		40
DOD	18	Rover		,			1632		98
		Boout .				i	1946		35
team		Informal .				1	1849	. ]	15
		,	•		•		30 )	· 1	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							

Peb. 5, 1844. Jour

JOHN EDYE, for the Surveyor.

\* Such, for instance, as submitting their lines to the inspection of the Surveyor, who is himself a competitor against them. † The frigates Fas and Iris. The latter was lying very quietly at anchor at St. Helen's for two days, whilst the former was blown away to Dunganess, and this was called a trial!

Our " Gamille" of the 3d instant contained a report of the example of Mr. Mahon, an Irish gentleman,

before the Insolvent Court; and the circumstances which transpired were peculiar.

Mr. Mahon, as shown by the strongest testimonials, had served with credit in the Royal Marines for som years: he was under the gallant Colonel Owen, in Spain, and elsewhere. In 1840, he exerted himself to obtain the appointment of Adjutant; and being acquainted with Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., he requested that gentleman to back his petition to the Admiralty. The then Member for Athlone, introduced Mr. Mahon to his cousin, Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, M.P., who understood these matters better, and had more influence than himself. Mr. Morgan John O'Connell took up the case with so much zeal, that in a short time he obtained for Mr. Mahon from the late Board of Admiralty, not only the appointment of Adjutant, but also that of Paymaster, and absolutely became Mr. Mahon's security, and induced one of his friends to join in the bond. In gratitude for such kindness, Mr. Mahon asserts that he was induced to lend his acceptance to a batch of bills, amounting to upwards of £6,000 !!! which the Member pledged himself to pay as they became due. The bills were dishonoured the Adjutant and Paymester was pressed and sued by the holders: he became deficient in his public accounts to the amount of £250; and being peremptorily called upon by the Admiralty to make good the deficiency, was advised to resign.

Lieutenant Mahon being thus deprived of his commission, thrown penniless upon the world, and quickly incarcerated, was compelled to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act. The Chief Commissioner (Reynolds). who presided at the hearing of the case, said in his concluding address, that "during his many years experience in that Court, he had invariably remarked amongst the number of persons and various classes of society which came before him (and there were some of all classes), he always found the Officers of the Navy were more tenacious of their honour than any other class of men, and he was happy to say, that in the present case he saw nothing mean-nothing shabby nor dishonourable, and, therefore, the Court considered the insolvent entitled to the benefit of the Act, and ordered him to be discharged forthwith."

Although we consider Mr. Mahon, like all other acceptors of accommodation bills, highly blameable, still his case seems to be deserving the consideration of the present liberal Board of Admiralty, and we hope to find him re-instated in the Service.

WE regret to find that Gentleman Cadet Black, of th Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has, in consequence of ill treatment received from some of his companions under the vile system termed fagging, absconded, and has not been heard of since Saturday last. We may have something more to say on the very important subject of fagging in public schools; in the meanwhile, we carnestly trust that this particular case will be thoroughly probed by the Authorities

Wz give insertion to the subjoined letter, signed "An Unsuccessful Candidate," with much pleasure; and it must, we think, be a source of gratification to the Noble Earl who dispenses the few good things in his gift with so stern a regard to the Naval strvices of the claimants, to find that even an unsuccessful candidate can acquiesce freely in the justice of his Lordship's decision in the instance referred to. We further assent cordially to the view taken by our Correspondent, as to the necessity of making some more extensive provision for meeting the claims of the Old Commanders. We have already shown in strong colours the inadequate number of out-pensions allotted to them, and hope, with "An Unsuccessful Candidate," to find the humane Nobleman at the head of the Admiralty devising some further plan for their benefit. To the Editor of the Naval and Military Canette.

of a Commander to Greenwich Hospital claim the cordial assent of overy Naval Officer, even of the disappointed many, whose too sanguine hopes have been blighted by the decision.

It is a fact well known to some, and sught to be nown to all, that it cost his Lordship at the head of the Admiralty much patient inbour and investigation into the various argent claims pressed heavily upon his notice, before he decided in favour of the successful party. And ent must necessarily be fult by all, although disappoints more especially by those who in addition to strong service-claims as Officers have large families to support upon very inadequate means, there is a satisfaction in knowing that all the candidates obtained a deliberate share of his Lordship's best consideration. It is to be hoped that the "First Lord" having thus become more minutely acquainted with the strong and unrequited claims which the old Commanders have upon their country, will be indused to devise some farther plan for their benefit.

No class of Officers in Her Majesty's Service have served better; and, assuredly, none have been more neglected. On this subject I quite concur in the senti-ments of your correspondent, "An Old No Plus Ultra, hich appeared in one of your recent Numbers Perhaps you will be good enough to give insertion to these few remarks, offered as a bumble tribute justly due to the Nuble Lord, who happily presides with urbanity and good feeling over our Naval affairs; more especially as they proceed from one who, with no pretensions, experiences more of regret than ground of complaint, in signing himself

London, Feb. 12. AN UNBUCORSEFUL CANDIDATE

WE believe that the following circumstance, though trifling in itself, illustrates very forcibly the comments we offered in the Gasettes of 27th January and 3d inst. upon the unmanly and ungenerous prejudice of the civilian classes in England against the Military, and the decay of generous patriotism, and gratitude to those who have bled so freely for the national honour.

e who have seen the bustling Military spectacle of Waterloo at Batty's, late Astley's, Amphitheatre, will perhaps remember that the dislogue is here and there interspersed with a few appropriate and generous sentiments, and, among others, that Corporal Stedfast, when accepting Molly Maloney's invitation to a glass of her comfort, pro-poses a toast somewhat calculated to awaken a latent spark of national anthusiasm in the breasts of a British audiance if such yet lurked in the sordid bosoms of those of present day :- "To the memory of those galiant fellows she have fallen in defence of the liberties and honour of their country by Sea and Land ! "

The speaker, upon the delivery of the sentiment, pause as if in anticipation of some response from his auditory

What would be the reception of such a soul-appealing toast delivered before a French audience? We need no attempt to describe how the chivalrous enthusiasm and ardent love of their country's glory and Military honour would have burst from the bosoms of Frenchmen! nor to portray that even of a German audience, with all their reputed phlegm, upon such an appeal! What, however, reputed phisgm, upon such an appeal! What, however, is that of a British audience; of the contemporaries and their sons, of those whose glorious memory is thus appealed to? As cold and void of generous sympathy patriotism, as though the memory of Homer's heroe had been pledged! Not a tongue responds; not a voice re-schoes or applauds the heart-appealing sentiment !-- not a foot or hand is moved in demonstration of gratitude to or admiration of, the fallen brave who shielded their necks from the yoke of the foreigner; of those to whom they owe the freedom of their hearths from the blood-stained footsteps of ambition !

Truly we are a degenerate and ungrateful race, whom a coarse jest and Molly Maloney's sliusion to "l'argent can sione move to a repturous applause!

If there is a task more ungrateful than any other, it is that of serving a community whose members are not only meanly chary of rewarding the merits of their servants, and readily forgetful of the importance of their services, but who, when these are no longer immediately required, visit them with contumely, distrust, and humiliating brutality. Yet is this the confirmed habitual mode of treatment which the British soldier has to endure from the majority of the several classes of his civilian countrymen, at whose hands, when reward or distinction is achieved, i is wring by a sense of shame, or doled out sparingly through the tainted medium of that vicious party influence, which has been so long the bane of this country. When we consider the fact of this existing public prejudice, we cannot, however, visit the grammen of our re-proach so much upon the "wanteded" of our community, as upon the professional, and particularly upon the commercial and trading grades of English society; and, for this reason, the debased moral condition of the farers, who, in the words of a parepicuous forriguer, "if they were sanguinary would be the most ferocious people in Europe," cannot, in justice, he laid to their own door. for, sensible that they have great reason to be dissatisfied with it, as one which has been studiously imposed upon them by neglect, and not in keeping with their real capa-sition, they are naturally apt to misdirect the expression

of its sense, and visit upon the Military, the fancied instrument of their depression, the ignominy of that recentstrument of their nepression, the ignominy of that resemb-ment which is merited elsewhere. Not so, however, with that portion of the British community which Sir Robert Peel has so well defined by the appellation of the "rich vulgar," the classes of all others who derive, continually, the most immediate benefits and protection, abroad and at home, from the ill-requited devotion of the profession they affect to despise; yet, in comparison to which, despite the advantages attendent on their position and meens, their own morale is, upon the whole, of a much more equivocal stamp.

In fact, Mercury, with all his attributes, has set his seal, with metallic impress and sharpness, upon their souls. In this metropolis, the Pandemonium elect of his sordid votaries, where the worth of the man, and of his station, is estimated alone by the weight of his purse where the vulgar and daily-fraudulent, who know not the discipline of honour, brave the opinion of the world with impunity, and receive, despite their known turpitude, the fawning homage of the crowd that worships, like them-selves, the personification of wealth under any garb—it is tantamount to an impossibility that any slove mation of honour, Military or other, can be expected. With them a long peace has been percented to the culture of the most debasing passions of the human breast, and the nobler attributes of individual and national character have resolved-into what ? into the virtue of the breschespocket ; while patriotism and love of country-sentiments that state policy, in all ages, deemed it advisable to foater and expand-are become even subjects of ridicule in the British senate.

It would seem that the civilian in this country imagines

that the soldier, having subjected bimself to the discipline of his profession, abandons thereby every communal right and privilege measured by himself as a member of a free community. It is not so; and it must speak volumes for the virtuous influence of discipline, and the sentiments It is not so; and it must speak volumes inculcated in the school of arms, when that profession stands forth, as it does, an example of honour and in-tegrity to their fellow-citizens, and capable of resisting the peruicious influence of a gross administrative and social system, some features of which are even grafted upon its own constitution. We are not asserting too much, when we say that the mass of English civilens, from the trader upward, are far behind the majority of the men they so gratuitously insult; and the qualifications of the latter for public exteent, and their real position and character as Officers and soldiers, are so unintelligible to their fellow-citizens, that it appear for those a vast in-feriority in the social scale. They can understand the necessary qualifications for the pulpit (such as they are scorpted and commonly exhibited in the present day), for ), for the Attorney's office, the counting-house, and the shop ; but they cannot imagine that the character of an Offic requires augthing further than those qualities of the imply that term in the every day and on. Their intellects cannot grasp, the gentlemen which worldly acceptation. Their intellects cannot grasp the wide sphere of noble duties and delicate responsibilities which the profession of arms imposes; they cannot consider that it demands not alone a high cultivation of obseracter, a thorough development of every espability and active principle of the mind, but also a varied and extensive range of knowledge as well as mere tactical skill. And. Indeed, to whom is a higher sense of honour, love of duty, and exalted patriotiem, more necessary than to the soldier? Who is more frequently placed in situstions which demand that unrestricted neif-donial, say, that full submission of the will of self, so doer to man, to the dictate of the superior? Who requires energy of mind to make him rise superior, more in the moment of danger, to the thousand various nonflicting feelings, which are the heritance of all alike?to look unembarrassed and calmly at peril, and therein atili unswervingly pursue the object in view, or the order received? There are moments with the soldier in which the most exalted enthusiasm, forgetfuluess of self, dovotion, and martyr-like resignation, are supremely necessary, in order to the attainment of efficient results, in which, as it were, the overflowing of the soul's nobility, the aurea spiritualis of the man, can alone lead to a decisive achievement of the public weal. Yet, even under the influence of such feelings, so stimulating to a vigorous line of condurt, moments arice when everything depends upon judicious foresight and consideration, requiring a rapid transition from cool presence of mind and collectedness of judgment to intensity of feeling and devotional action, as again from the latter to the former, which is indeed a natter by no means so trivial. Much strength is requisite to resist the power of those feelings in the moment of ection, that the voice of reason be not neclected-in the process of consideration, and during the action of the judgenent, to be still espable of passing rapidly to the ex-contion of its dictates ! How widely different are all these from the qualities of mind and heart necessary for the pursuit and accumulation of pounds, shillings, and pence!
In conclusion, we would advert to the error in judgment committed by a people (supposed to be jealous of

their libertles) in thus deporting themselves towards the Military part of the community, a portion of its composi-tion, without which, whatever may be the Utopian ideas which some affect upon the subject, it could not exist. There is a grievous and brotal want of justice, as well as a blindness of common polics, in this line of conduct, which, should circumstances ever deteriorate the virtue of the Army, (and who can foresee events?) may retort a severe return for the long-inflicted slight and contumely heaped upon a meritorious and, in a collective sense, exemplary body of men. And in our opinion, it should rather b the true interest of the civilian classes in this country to win by courtesy and brotherly bearing the friendly sentiments of the soldier, whereby he is divested of all personal incentive to become the blind instrument of coercion in the hands of any rulers disposed at any time to overstep the bounds of the constitution,

The Court .- In consequence of the recent becayemen in the Royal family, namely, the demise of the Duke of Saxe Coburg, Her Majesty and her Royal Consort and illustrious family are not expected at Buckingham Palace for the senson until after the Easter recess, the second

The State Triple Our anticipations last weak were correst—verdicts of Guilty have been recorded against Mr. O'Connell and the other conspirators. The Court stands adjourned till the 15th April, and the traversers re-main out as usual on their recognizances. On that days fourday rule for judgment will be served on the traversers, and its expiration the Attorney-General will pray the judgment of the Court on them. It is understood, however, that before the expiration of the four-day rule, a motion on the part of the traversers will be made in arrest of judgment. Should the Court decide against this motion, judgment will be passed, and then a writ of error will be sued on the part of the traversers, which will be argued before the twelve Judges; and should their decision be adverse, an appeal will lie to the House of Lords. The question is, ether, pending that appeal, the Court would proceed to carry judgment on the traversers into execution? earry judgment on the traversers into execution? The grounds of the application in arrest of judgment will be—

1st. A misdescription of a juror's name. 2. The omission of proof of any unlawful act done by the traversers in the county of the city of Dublin. 3. That no judicial act should have been done after twelve o'clock on Saturday night by the Court.—Mr. Daniel O'Connell strived in London on Thursday, and took his seat in the House of Commons.

Foreign Office, February 9.4-The Queen has been graclouely pleased to appoint John Francis Davis, Esq., to he Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superinten-

dent of British trade in China.

The Duke of Wellandon's Health.—London, Fob. 16, 1844.—" Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to the Editor of The Times newspaper. It will save the Duke some trouble if the Editor will be so kind as to announce that there is not one word of truth in a paragraph of The Times news-paper of this loth instant, headed "The Duke of Wellington." The Duke has not been in better health Wellington." The Duke has not been in better hearth for the last 20 years than at present. He was not on horseback on Wednesday. He went to, and returned from, the Horse Guards on foot through the streets, followed by his groun with his horse, which was not mounted on that day.

mounted on that day.

\*\*\*\* The paragraph was couled from an evening paper, and is manifestly one of those vile fabrications by which the press is occasionally duped. We cannot, however, in this case regret the error, as it has elicited from the illustrious luke so gratifying an assurance upon a point which must be one of interest

Mr. Henry Sibley Hodgson is appointed one of Hor Majusty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Bluwitt, who retires : and Mr. Francis Straith, vice J. N.

Smith, who retires.

The King of Hanover has presented Colonel Sir Noel Harris with the decorations of a Knight Com-mander of the Royal Hanoverian Order, in consideration of his meritorious services with the Allied Armics in Germany and Hanover, during the campaigns of 1813

Viscount Sidmouth died on the 16th instant, at the Wnite Lodge, Richmond Park, in the 87th year of his age.

The Earl of Cardigan and Lord W. Paget .. lowing is the answer returned by the Duke of Wellington to an application from Lord W. Paget to His Grace, as Commander-in-Chief, praying that the subjects of difference between him and the Earl of Cardigan might be made the subject of a "full, complete, and searching" Milkary inquiry, and inclosing copies of certain corre-Spondence: —

"London, Jan. 30.—Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington

"London, Jan. 31.—Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington presents his confinition is to Captain Lord William Paget. He reserved last night his Londship's letter of the 30th instant, and several inclosures marked No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, relating to, or giving cause for, questions between Lieutrannt-Colonel the Earl of Cardigan and his Lordship. The cupy of the better to the Earl of Eastdington, referred to by his Lordship, was not sent. The questions are all of a social character, and are properly cogniz-

able by a court of common law; and it appears that one in which able by a court of common law; and it appears that one in which the Earl of Cardigan was defendant was under discussion before a competent common law tribunal, but the record was withdrawn by his Lordship's desire. In respect to the other, of more recent date, in which the Earl of Cardigan is plaintiff, it appears that the Earl has commenced proceedings before the competent common law court, which proceedings near take their conress. Even if Colonel Lord Cardigan, as plaintiff, was to apply for the interference of a Military tribunal in these proceedings, such application could not be compiled with, as his Lordship, Lord W. Paget, the defendant in these questions, is not lable to the mediation. Under these circumstances, Field Marshal, the Duke of Wellington begs leave to decline interfering in any masser in these questions.

Capt. Lord W. Paget, R.N., 238, Oxford-st., London." An application preferring the same request to Lord Haddington, as First Lord of the Admiralty, received the

Lord W. Paget v. the Earl of Cardigan. Crim. Con.— In this cause, which was put down for trial in the sittings in London after last term, it will be recollected that the record on the morning appointed for the trial was with-drawn by the noble plaintiff, on account of the principal witness being absent. During Hillary term a motion was made on the part of Earl Cardigan to enter up judgment in his favour, in consequence of the withdrawal of the record, but on the plaintiff undertaking to go to trial in the present sittings after term, it was not granted. The cause has been definitively fixed for trial, by a special jury, before the Lord Chief Justice, in the Court & Common Plans, at Guildhall, on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

The Military Steeple Chases.—These races take place in the neighbourhood of Northampton on 26th March. the day preceding the Spring Races, under the stoward-ship of Lord Cardigau (11th Hussars), Sir George Houston (Grenadier Guards), Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw (37th Regt.), Msj. Lawrenson (17th Lancers), and Capt. Barber (Inniskilling Dragoons), J. Wilkinson, Esq. (17th Lancers), officiating as Secretary. The following are the entries :

Lancers), officiating as Secretary. The following are the entries:—

The Meany-weight Eugepelakes of 18 sove. sach, A.ft., with 100 sided—Mr. Catur (M. Horse Artillery), ms. Rival, Mr. Morrett's (Royal Artillery), Prima Donna, Mr. W. Crofton's (Rl. Artillery), The Prolitest, Mr. Barnett's (Scora Greys) Bookkeeper, Mr. Arkweight's (14th Id. Bragoons) Oyrus, Capt. France's (Carabineses) Hreads, Capt. Thompson's (Inniskilling Pragoons) Hamlet, Capt. Shirley's La Gatana, Mr. Butler's The Lord of the Isles, Sir W. Russell's (17th Hussars) The Great Western, Capt. Lowndes's Gth Hussars) Hatchet, Mr. Mostyn's Baulf, Mr. Brown's Brien O'Linn, Mr. Jenkinson's Knight Templar, Mr. Cooper's ns. b. g. Manfred, Mr. Thompson's Witney, the Earl of Cardigan's (11th Hussars) Waterwitch, Mr. Williams' Thunderbolt, (12th Lancers), Captain Hamilton's (18th Lt. Dragoons) The Fighter, Mr. Maitock's Oakstiek, and Mr. Whitehead ns. Orwell, Major Lawrenson's (17th Lancers) Pipedey, Captain Broadley's The Romp, Capt. Scobell's Humbug, Mr. Househerst's The Impostor, Mr. Hamilton's A. P., Mr. Miles's The Colonel, Mr. Taylor ns. Diana, Mr. Orayshay's Fire King, Mr. Hobson's The Litter, Mr. Innes's Speculation, Mr. Haworth's Blued, Mr. Blathwayt's Dreadnought, Capt. Markham's (28d Reg.) Coatham, Capt. Boyd's (3th Rl. Irisn Fusiliers) Mallard. Se Sabecribers did not name. The Light Weight Sweepinkes of Saeus, each, p. g.; 11 e. each, 4 Miles.—Mr. Cator's (8l. Horso Arth.), Ganymedes, Mr. Willan's ns. Conspirator, Loud W. Hill's (Scota Greys) Gameboy, Mr. Barnett's White Stockings, Mr. Grant's Warwick, Capt. Francis, The Fair Penitent, Capt. May's (Inniskilling Dragoons) Gammon. Mr. Davidson's Don Juan, Mr. Hessining's Manager. Mr. Fitz-ingram's ns. Renedict, Mr. Shute's Sweet Bisecit, Capt. Sutton's Jessy, Sir W. Russell's Pussy, Capt. Jenkinson's (8th Hussars) Pitzmanired, Mr. C. Smythe's ns. Fioncer, Hon, James Band-

ingram's us. Benedict, Mr. Shute's Sweet Biscuit, Capt. Sutton's Jossy, Sir W. Russell's Pussy, Capt. Jenkinson's (8th Hussard) Fitzmanfred, Mr. C. Smythe's ns. Pioneer, Hon. James Bandinand's Brother to Blinks, Mr. Thomson's Witness, Capt. Little's (9th Lancers) Pickwick, the Barl of Careligan's Patron, Mr. Sutton's (18th Lancers) Creele, Capt. Tacespoou's (18th Light Bragoons) Mermeld, Mr. Whitehead's Gurassler, Maj. Lawrenson's '17th Lancers) Pipelay, Capt. Broadley's The Tod Rider, Capt. Scohell's Crock Rohin, Mr. Boucherett's Wizard of the North, Mr. Hamilton's A. P., Mr. Benson ns. Biped, Mr. Taylor ns. Diane, Mr. Crawshay's ns. The Baron, Mr. Lyon's ns. The Romp, Mr. Hobsout's Gangrens, Mr. Innes's Ratontcher, Mr. Raworth's Marengo, Mr. Bisthwayt's Dreadnought, Capt. Markham's The Boldier, and Mr. Boyd's The Pusy. Three Subs. did not name.

Hillingdon House, near Usbridge....A. fire, which has

st name. Hillingdon House, near Unbridge...... fire, which has resulted in the destruction of this house, the country man-sion of R. H. Cox, Esq., of the firm of Cox and Co., the Army agents, and one of the Magistrates of Middlesex, broke out on the morning of Sanithy last, while the family were preparing to attend divine service. Altogether the damage is estimated at upwards of 15,000L, which will appear the family was the family the service of the s

the future, the bringing of such actions. It is provided that proceedings commenced by common informers for penalties incurred by playing at or betting on certain games shall be discontinued on application to the Court or a Judge. In future no action to be brought for playing or betting at the games mentioned, without the consent of the Attorney-General. The following games are specified: "Horse-races, foot-races, boat-races, regattes, rowing-matches, sailing-matches, coursing-matches, fencing-

matches, golf, wrestling-matches, cricket, tennis, fives, racquets, bowls, quoits, curling, and putting the stone."

Swimming.—Charles Frederick Latse, the inventor of the new swimming-machine, by means of which the useful art of swimming is acquired on dry land in a few hours, and to which we alluded some time back, has been afforded an opportunity of exemplifying the merit of his invention and system of instruction by the General Commanding the Prussian Guards; upon which occasion several men belonging to the 2d Reg. of Foot-guards, after 14 lessons, awam, each with great case and readiness, the distance of nearly 600 yards upon their first immersion in the water.—[Would not the introduction of this machine be

water.—[Would not the introduction of this machine be worthy of the attention of our Military Authorities—no soldier ought to be ignorant of the art—at home or in the field of incalculable advantage?—ED. N. & M. G.]

Contral Criminal Court—Wednesday—Duncan Trevor Grant, the gentleman who acted as second to Lieutenant Munro in the fatal duel at Camden-town, was placed at the bar, charged with aiding, abetting, and assisting Alexander Thompson Munro, in the wilful murder of David Lyner, Kaweett.—He was also charged, under the coro-Lynur Fawcett. He was also charged, under the coroner's inquisition, with the wilful murder of David Lynar Fawcett. The Attorney-General, with whom was Mr. Waddington, Mr. Chambers, and Mr. Johnson, conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Wild. The Attorney-General stated the case for the prosecution, the facts of which have been so fully and frequently placed before the public that we think it unnecessary to repeat them. After hearing evi-dence nearly similar to what was produced before the hat was produced before coroner, Mr. Wilkins addressed the Court for the de-fence, and in the course of his speech observed, that he avoided the consideration of the question of duelling when it was avoidable; or when it was scereely to be escaped. He was not about to justify the law of duelling, but he could not avoid commenting upon the despotism of society, which impelled men to have recourse to such a means for satisfying their injured honour. And when he heard his learned friend the Attorney-General describing the duellist as a murderer, he could not help recollecting that men whose names occupied the brightest page of our history had bowed to this despotism. The leagned gentle-man then alluded, in a most eloquent strain, to the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Winchilsea, and several other eminent men, and then proceeded to comment upon the state of things when the first officer of the law in this country described as murder an act which the first law officer in the sister kingdom had felt himself compelled by the despotism of society to have recourse to. He then proceeded to the consideration of the effects of this law of society upon his unfortunate client. He (Mr. Wilkins) took no particular credit to himself for the act, for any of his learned friends who surrounded him would have done the Came; but he falt bound to inform the Jury that if he were absent on this day, that unfortunate man would have stood at the bar without a defender. meant not to but his feelings, but he should say that but for the kindness of one true friend he would not have a decent goat on him this day. He had lost a valuable Government situation to which he had been appointed, and his friends and connexions, connected though he was with one of the first families in the kingdom, had deserted him. Mr. Justice Creawell summed up the evidence, and the Jury, after consulting for a few minutes, without leaving box, returned a verdict of " Not Guilty." Mr. Graet was immediately discharged.

Augmentation of Church Livings .- Brery friend of the Church will be gratified to learn, that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have resolved, in conformity with the intent and meaning of the Acts 3 & 4 Vict., c. 113, and 4 & 5 Vict., c. 39, to recommend to Her Ma-jesty in Council, that grants be made, either in augmentation of the incomes of, or towards providing fit houses of residence for, the incumbents of certain benefices and churches, with cure of souls, that is to say, being either period churches, or churches or chapets with Army agents, and one of the Magistrates of Middlesex, broke out on the morning of Smilky last, while the family were preparing to attend divine service. Altogether the damage is estimated at upwards of 15,000L, which will principally full upon the Sun Fire-office.

Captain Petric, of the barque Lydie, and Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, whose case appeared in our Ganette of the 3d inst., p. 74, has been sentenced by the Central Criminal Court to imprisonment in the House of Correction for 18 calcular months.

Gaming (qui tem). Actions.—This bill, which has passed the Lords, is to discontinue certain settlems under statutes for the prevention of excessive gaming, and to prevent, for

pulation amounting to 500, income 100/. 1 population be low 500, income 804. The second class to consist of grants, as well in augmentation of income as towards providing fit houses of residence or sites for such made to benefices or churches, whether in public or in private patronage other than as aforesaid, upon condition of such grants being met by benefactions from other sources. This class of grants to be for the present limited to cases where the income is below 2007. The third class to consist of grants, either in augmentation of income, or to counse of grants, either in augmentation of income, or to provide fit houses of residence, made to benefices or churches; such grants not, in any cass, to exceed the actual value of the tithes, lands, &c., in respect of which the same shall be made. In meeting beneficities, whether in augmentation of income, or towards providing a house of residence, the Commissioners will, as a general rule, make a grant, equal to the benefaction in the case of a church in public patronage, and in the proportion of two to three to the benefaction in the case of a church in

private patronage.

British Institution.—The thirty-ninth exhibition of the British Institution, in Pall Mail, is now open. If the assemblage of paintings with which its walls are enriched be not the most brilliant that they ever could boast, it is Denty has a single picture worth a host — Calypso's Grotto; the goddess weeping the departure of Ulysses, This is not only the finest picture that Danby eyer painted, but one of the noblest productions of the egs; a produc tion that would reflect honour upon any artist of any tion that would reflect honour upon any artist of any time or country. No one who ever saw Danby's Enchanted Island, exhibited meny years ago, can have forgotten that glorious effort of genius, full of poetry, beauty, and loveliness. The present painting is in the same style, but larger, and more highly advanced towards perfection. We regret that we are without apace in which to describe it. The only fault we can possibly find in this magical creation is, that the figure of Calving is somewhat deficient in voluntum paragraphy. figure of Calypso is somewhat deficient in voluptuousness. Poor Von Hoist, who died only two or three days ago, in the prime of life, and rising in fame, had contributed two subjects—the Apparition that appeared to the second Lord Lyttelton, and a smaller piece. l'atten's picture from Dante (19) is striking, though without much of originality. Amongst the productions of young aspirants for fame is a landscape (262). It is very sweetly painted, and constitutes an exceedingly pretty picture; but, unfortunately, it is at too great a height for its merit to be generally appreciated. We understand it is by a near relation of the late lamented Mr. Hofland. Roberts, Creswick Lee, Huristone, Lauce, Haydon (with his Napoleon mus ing at St. Helena), Martin, and assny other esteemed favourites of the public, have successfully contributed to this exhibition; but this passing notice must, for the preaent, suffice. If possible, we shall return to the subject.
At the meeting of the Ethpological Society on Wed-

needay, two Papers engaged the attention of its mem-bers until a late hour, " On the Ancient Peruvians, by bers until a late hour, "On the Ancient Peruvians, by Dr. de Ischudi," and "On the Natives of Senegambia, by Staff Assistant-Surgeon Tomère." The author of the former had spent many years in the country, during which time he had carefully investigated the various relies which the former possessors of the sail had be a lies which the former possessors of the soil had left of their architectural talents, whether in the form of villages, temples, or tombs. He described houses of different constructions, all remarkable for the pradigious solidity compared with the size, of the chambers. The largest consisted of three stories, of difficult access from such other. each other. The ground-floor appeared to have been that chiefly occupied by the family, whilst the upper-most occasionally served as a receptacle for the dead as well as for a store-room. In noticing the mummies of the ancient Peruvians, the most remarkable part of the description related to the attitudes of the dead, which were not unfrequently those in which they had been engaged during life. The different forms of the Peruvian head, and some anatomical peculiarities Peruvisa head, and some anatomical peculiarities attributed by Pentland and Tieddeman to peculiarity of development, but now known to be caused by artificial means, were pointed out in a mode which raised considerable discussion. The Poulahs, the raised considerable discussion. The Poulahs, the Jollofs, and the Mandingos were described in Mr. Ton-Jollofs, and the mandingos were macriment, has nere's paper. The former, in his whole deportment, has the dignity and gravity of the Asiatic, and is fine featured. The Jeliofs are the first link in connecting the Founda and Negro, and of black races are by far the most handsome. Negro, and of black races are by far the most handsome. They are very intelligent, and have attained to greater perfection in the arts than any other nation. In the Mandingos there is a stronger tendency to the Negro, yet he does not yield in intelligence to either the Foulah or Joliof, and in energy of character is superior. The Government of the Mandingo is a limited momerchy, sometimes elective, and always remarkable for a morthligen surfer. Their and always remarkable for a republican sprit. Their language differs completely from those spokes by the Jollots and Foulahs. It is more harmonious, and well suited for poetry, but it is not pure, being mined up with Arabic. Dr. Andrew Smith, of Chatham Haspital, the African traveller, and Mr. Alexander Simpson, the

American and Polynesian traveller, addressed the meeting upon the physical and intellectual character of the races alluded to in the papers, and Mr. Major alluded to many points of interest regarding the pottery of the ancient Peruviune.

Adelphi .- Orr Monday night was produced at this house, before a very crowded audience, a burlesque of "King Richard the Third." Judging from the occasional uproarious merriment to which it gave rise amongst the spectators, the Adelphi transformation of the production of Shakespeare is not wanting in the humorous, although it is of very unequal merit, with here and there some good hits, interspersed with a good deal that is dull and medi-oors enough. The burlesque is produced on a scale of very broad extravagance, and abounds with ludicross enschronisme.

# Warliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LONDS.

HOUSE OF LOWDS.

MONDAY, Fas. 12.—Thanks to the Army in Scinds.—The Earl of Rivers showed a vote of thesels to his Charles Napier and the Officers and men who saved unter his command in the late hillitary operations in Scinds. In doing so, his Lordship strictly abstated from enunciating any opinion upon the policy that destand, or lost to, the brilliant activersmesh performed by the gallant General and his little Army, contenting hieself with giving a brief but well-digasted narration of those deshing exploits which have shed so, sauch lustre on our arms. He paid a just that to the judgment, the decision, and the boldmen displayed by Sir Charles Napier in the critical position in which he was placed; he gave dem meed of praise to the Officers who served under him, for the native, scalous, and hearty obedience and co-operation they afforded their General, and he passed a high entogism on they afforded their General, and he passed a high entogism on the privates, both English and Native, for the courage, discipline, and high fidelity manifested by them in the most trying emergousies.—The Karl of Auvillants seconded the motion, declaring that is "cardally and without qualification" concurred in this vote of thanks.

\*\*Second Courage of the Malland of Malland Courage of the last.

\*\*Second Courage of the Courage of the last.

\*\*Second Courage of the last without qualification of concurred in this vote of thanks.

in a gave name meet of praise to the Officers who severed under him, for the active, Sealues, and heary obtailence and co-operation they afforded their General, and he passed a high enlogican on The privates, both Rangils and Nature, for the occurage, descipline, and high ficility manifested by them to the meat trying emergencies.—The Ray of Avous, any secondard the motion, declaring that he "cardially and without qualification" concurred in this work of thanks. We have reversely the heart and a series of the properties. The Duke of the fills and without qualification "concurred in this work of the fills of t

TUERDAY, Frs. 13.— State of Protonal—The Manyals of Noggasthy brought forward a series of resolutions, which were detailed on this and the fullowing day, when they were rejected by a majority of \$7, after an encounter of routemace between that mished pair of suche paiglishs and learned ricents, Loris Hanussan and Caupskal. As it will probably be interesting to "the faury" to knew automativity the bite view and taken by the accomplished Covinghans we will endeavoor to describe them:—Lord Racursan,.—By noble and lessower to describe them:—Lord Racursan,.—By noble and lessower to estate the delayed the adjournment on Tuesday, onget to have resoured the delayed from regreting; the lowest feating him is to me on row strass, pointment.—Lord Caupsan,., combine up to the scratch withshock of mischief—My Nobles and Learned Friend is quite regularly. I expected he would have apoken on this subject, for there is not one single subject throught before your Lordships on which these not space as counsel tog the Noble Lard on the wildsack, by whose side he sits. My Noble and Learned Friend Say he is not carry that I did not speak. I believe that he is not every pury when a serve he addresses to your Lordships sentiments, which, I am sorry to say, he tan orders now does, sentiments containing principles departing entitley from those principles for which I concearned.—Lord Ranusan, and principles from the woodsack, and planting himself in an attitude of savages attack, beat an annihilation—lave here charged by ny Noble and Learned Friend American Principles from the woodsack, and planting himself in an attitude of savages attack, beat an annihilation—lave here here the same and undended to point of fact than that charge I have never happened in my life to hear with friend and the carried Principles. The control of the principles departing entitley from those with it may be a series of the point of the principles of the pr

stones to Navai purposes. The polition was laid on the table.

BATURDAY, Fan. 10.—Military Culruge.—Mir H. Handings growthed (aptain Pechell to have an inquiry made into the truth of an ontage allegal to have been committed by some soldiers of the 7th Hussars at Highton.—(Mee nur last 80.)

Pear Lang.—Hir Janus Grangas brought in a lilli to amend the present Poor Law Act. By this Bill the mode of proving the birth of diegrimust children is altered, in all cases giving an appeal to the Questre Hessiana. Exequires corresponding may similar indigetimate as destitute rhildren. It allows the mother to have summary application to magniferates for the august of her childrents application to be made forty days after its birth, and the maximum allowance to be 4e, per week- in most respects following the law of Scoffand no this aubject. It makes considerable alterature in the law of settlements. It likewise provides that anytones shall be upseed for one night to destinate persons, in order that their cases tony be inquired into, and also for a second might, to able time to assartain the right of settlement. The firms here class stated that the question of the generation of main and wife in union workshouses was ander consideration, and would be attened to, side that the a proper time he should move for a select committe a to inquire into the present operation of the Act.—The Bill was read a true time.

MONITARY Free 18.—Milliary Outrage.—Hir Husser Harntness informed Capt. Feedel that he had inquired into the meanit and

riot in Brighton, in which five molders were implicated, which he found to be incepsible of Yindienklon, but as the parties stood accused before the civil irributal, and as the Commander in Cigar has decreated it unoccessary to remark upon it to that House.

Theaks to the Army in Science—site R. Pass. moved a vote of thanks to Bit Charles Napler, and the Officers and men. English and Septor, of the Army in Caded—site R. Pass. moved a vote of thanks to Bit Charles Napler, and the Officers and men. English and Septor, of the Army in Control of the Charles Napler, and the Officers and men. English Army in Science and Betonchistan. The actual operations in the work of the Charles Napler was directed over a period of time which in the same year. That period of time includes the advance upon Khypror, and the battle of Mesense and Hydershad was fongsit under very pointie or Mesense and Hydershad was fongsit under very bed into Mesense. In the battle of Mesense, the Charles of Mesense and Hydershad was fongsit under very bed into the Section of Mesense, in the battle of Mesense, and the Charles of Mesense, in the battle of Mesense, the Charles of Mesense, in the battle of Mesense, the Charles of Mesense, in the battle of Mesense, the Charles of Mesense, in the battle of Mesense, and the commanded, and undertacted the strength of the forces to which he was opposed, in the life of the Army 25, 600 men, while he recknowledge the Mesense and the same of the Mesense and the same of the Charles of the Charles

believed that those who lore that name were always animated by the example of lifely profecessors. They hove the same sheled, they continually exhibited the same coarge and the same passories of the control of the Armyle had still the great in the control of the control of the Armyle had still the great in the control of the control of the Armyle had still the great in the control of the control of the Armyle had still the great in the control of the control of the Armyle had still the great in the control of t

they found him next at the battle of Fuentse d'Onor, where he secaped for once in his life (a laugh). At Cordacia, although he excaped, his two brothers were wounded. Hu next exploits were performed under the gallant Admiral Cockburn. Here, to be sure, the fighting was not so regular as in the Peninsula, but attill there were very hard and extraordinary services to be performed. He next served as a civil Officer in Caphalonia, and no man ever performed more effectual service for tital country during the time he was connected with it, than fiir C. Napler (hear). They next heard of him commanding the Military in a district in the north of England, and although he was a Radical to a considerable extent (a laush), and in opposition to the government of the day, he conducted the Army in tha north of England, at a time when the difficulties to be encountered were embarrassing the Ministry, in such a manner as to keep the whole of his district in the north of England, at a time when the difficulties to be encountered were embarrassing the Ministry, in such a manner as to keep the whole of his district in his last extraordinary exploits in Science. He had evinced through-not unbroken energy, Military courage, and skill. He (Commodore Napler) also approved as much of the policy he had pursued as of his "fighting propensities." Lord Howesh had instituted a comparison between the battle of Navariso and those of Mesance and Hyderabed. But the battle of Navariso was brought on a general "blaze" from the Piect. But the "accident" at Mesance was on the side of the Ameers, who attacked the Residency at the "care had a serve and the side of the Ameers, who attacked the Residency at the serve had a serve had a serve had a serve had generally the climate would cut up an Army in a few days; and nothing but promptitude saved his gallant relative from were not the practice now-a-days; we fought with Chian five years without a declaration of war. Science was heard to entile force eut off. Sir Charles Napler histing on his own judgmen

the Yeomanry.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.—State of Ireland.—Lord Joux Russell on Tuesday evening brought forward a motion for a Committee on the Affairs of Ireland, which has been debated on each succeeding evening, and is adjourned to Monday

### Foreign and Colonial Entelligence.

FRANCE. - Military Statistics .- The French Army is composed of 75 regiments of Infantry of the Line, and 25 regiments of Light Infantry, each composed of 3 batta-flons; 10 batts. of Chasseurs of Orleans; 2 foreign regs.; 3 batts. of African Light Infantry; 5 batts. of Zouaves; and 3 batts. of Riflemen, raised amongst the natives of and 3 batts. of Ritiemen, raised amongst the natives of Africa; 3 regs. of Marines; 30 cos. of Marine Artillery; and 6 cos. of Operatives in the sea-ports. The Cavalry is composed of 2 regs. of Carabineers, 10 regs. of Cuirassiers, 12 regs. of Heavy Dragoons, 9 regs. of Lancers, 13 regs. of Chasseurs, and 9 regs. of Hussam, each composed, of 5 squadrons; 4 regs. of African Chasseurs, and 15 regulates of regs. of 5-squadrons; 4 regs. of African Chasseurs, and 15 squadrons of regular Spahis, besides the Cavalry School at Saumur. The Artillery is composed of 14 regs., of from 10 to 15 batteriesseach, and 4 of 14 batteries; 1 reg. of Pontonniers, 12 cos. of Artillery Operatives, and 3 squadrons of Artillery Drivers. The Engineers consist of 3 regs., 1 batt. of Operatives, and 4 squadrons and 4 cos. of Drivers. The Veterans consist of 8 cos. of Subalterns, 4 cos. of Cavalry, 10 cos. of Funtiers, 13 cos. of Cannoneers, 1 co. of Engineers, and 2 cos. of Undarmest. Neither the Firemen of Paris, nor the Municipal Guard or Gendarmeric of the Departments, are included in these or Gendarmeric of the Departments, are included in these statistics.

"Paris and its suburbs," says the Reforms, "are at present guarded by the lat, 11th, 13th, 23d, 24th, 40th, 47th, 50th, 63d, 69th, 70th, 71st, and 74th Infastry Regiments of the Line; 2d, 5th, 10th, 16th, 17th, and 23d Regiments of Light Infantry; 2 batts. of African Chasseurs, 6 cos. of Engineers, 9th Cuirassiers, 5th Dragoons, 4th and 8th Lancers, 3d and 7th Hussars, 4 cos. of rans, 4000 Gendarmes and Municipal Guards, presenting an Effective Force more considerable than that of Napoan affective Force more constuerable than that of Napoleon when he conquered Italy. But, independent of this force, there is an Army of Reserve, amounting to 30,000 men, quartered at Fontainebleau, Melun, Mesux, Besavaig, Eureux, Rambouillet, Orleans, and Rosen. So that the capital of the civilised world is garrisoned by a force of 100 000 men. of 100,000 men."

Russia.-A disagreeable event in the Military school at St. Petersburgh is said to have caused an extraordinary sensation among the Russian Nobility. One of the mesters having the rank of a General, who had something mesters having the rank of a General, who had something odd in his manners, was laughed at by the pupils in his class, all of them some of Noblemen. He complained, and at length laid the matter before the Emperor, who went himself to the laidstation addressed the class very samestly, and threstened all with very senious punishment. Every wouths declared themselves to be the builty martin. They youthe declared themselves to be the guilty parties. They

received each 50 Mows with the case, and were cent to serve as common soldiers in the Army of the Caucasus. The Nobles consider the first part of this punishment as a violation of their privileges.

Spark.—Queen Christina left Paris on Thursday

afternuon on her way to Mudrid.

PORTUGAL. -- A serious insurrection has broken out The whole country is in a state of siege and disorder and persons of considerable rank and influence, and others, as well as the Editors of Lisbon newspapers of the Septembrist party, are compromised in the rising. Some have been arrested, and the press, as at Madrid been silenced.

Sweden, -We rejoice to find by the last advices from Stockholm, that the King of Sweden is considerably better. A royal ordonnance has been issued, conferring the Tall exercise of the royal authority on the Crown Prince until the first of March, when it is probable that His Majesty will be quite restored. The King signed with his own hand both this ordennesses and a similar one for Norway.

#### Literary Notices.

Wanderings in the Highlands and Islands, with Sketches taken on the Scottisk Border; being a Sequal to "Wild Sports of the West," ByW. H. Maxwell, Esq., Author of "Stories of Waterloo." Bally & Co.

(Concluded from p. 78.)

Under the designation of the hymeneal statistics," we find the following information-important, possibly, to some of our readers-at Coldstream :

"The first house you encounter on the Scottish side [of the Tweed] is an unpretending edifice, one story high and roofed with ties. Humble as its exterior may be, pass it with reverence—for that is the temple of Hymen, and there his chief-priest resides. I know, my itear Jack, that you are no fortune-hunter—but still, should it please the Lord to promise nowly (as they call it in Ireland) throw some lady of Miss Angela Coutta's callibre in your way, why, I suppose, the lady's charms would overcome all other objections, and you would take her with all incumbrandes. Strand and Stratton-place inclusive. In such cases about fireting it common place—and let Coldatream be your destination. First house right hand out of England, mind that; priest of the order of St. Crispin, tacks noise together in the movining, and souls i'th' 'atternoon;' ordinary charge, ten shillings; time, five minutes; certificate printed, making the thing genteel, and conveying an idea of correct hymeneals to the irritated family of your lady wife, when some forty-second consin ventures to be restlested and residence and the residence for the residence of the r your lady wife, when some forty-second consin ventures to breathe your name with proper caution, lest the mother should become hysterical, or the pape apopiectic."

In another locality, the same subject is thus further

illustrated:—
"It appears that 'confiding woman' has been occasionally deceived, by being married at the wrong-aide of the gate. The kitchen is on Scottish ground, and if the job is done there, it's 'right as a trivet; but it 'convex off' in the 'coo-house,' the thing's 'no go,' having been effected on the wrong side of the Border. For this valuable information I was indebted to my one-armed friend, the pensioner.

"I mind, Colonel, having a wee-bit apree at Lamberton, before I lost the arm, and I'll tell ye how it was. I cam home on leave, and as I had cax-weeks allowed, I thought I would be the better of a wife, and as it was fair time in Berwick, I went into

better of a wife, and as it was fair time in Berwick, I went into the High-street to see if I could match mysel. High! before I was long on the Look out, I falls in wi's strappin haste, 'Wod ye be for a husban?' says I; 'I wid no matter it,' says she—so is we goes, drank a noggin o' whiskey, and then we set out for the bette goes, drank a noggin o' whiskey, and then we set out for the her to get spliced. At the Bootch gate I meets a comrade, 'Wharare ye goin, Jock?' says he. 'To be married to that lassie is the red shaw!,' says!. 'I know her wee!,' Says he, 'a smart gir!. Egad, I didna think she was back agen, for she went off only a fortight ago, wi' a cart-maker. 'That was rather agen her, ye know—sae I thought it would be as weel to marry in the coo hoose as the kitchen—for then if I didna like the bargilo! could draw the splice. When we cam to the bar, I colled the fellow out that —sae I thought it would be as weet to marry in the country method it is a supplied. When we cam to the bar, I coiled the fellow out that was waiting there to marry folk, and tauld him the job must be don bend him he differ, any I—and in we goes to bring out the bride, 'Where tild are ye gaen ?' says abc. 'Am rather bashfull,' says I, 'and there, so we'el hae it quictly done outside.' 'Is it in the coo-hoose?' says abc. 'Jist ro,' says I. 'Ah, then young man,' says she, 'ye mann get anither Jo, I guesa. Nose of y'er oro-hoose marriages for me—I was don this way this time twaimouth, and I'll no be taken in a second time in the coo-hoose, I promise ye.' So," waid John, "Colonel, we jist cam back as we went, ye ken—she wad na marry in the coo-hoose, and I wad na marry in the ktolen."

Of a very different and truly affecting character is the following anecdote of a soldier:—

following anecdote of a soldier :

following anecdute of a soldier:—
"During our tedious passage to the north, I remarked among the steerage passagers, a man who seemed to keep binneal the steerage passagers, a man who seemed to keep binneal apart from the rost. He wore the uniform of the front Artillary, and sported a Corporal's stripes. In the course of the atternion, 1 stepped before the funest and entered into sonversation with him, learned that he had been invaluded and sent home from Canada, had passed the Board in London, obtained a pension of a shilling a day, and was returning to a Border village where he had been born, to sucertain whether any of a family were living, from whom he had been separated for nineteen years. He casually admitted, that during this long interval he had held no commendantion with his relations; and I set him down accordingly as some with experience, who had stolen from a home, whose happiness his folice had compromised too often. He showed he his discharge—the character was excellent—but it only west to prove, how much men's conduct will depend upon anover me is distingt—the character was excellent—but it only west to prove, how much men's conduct will depend upon the circumstances under which they act. He had been nineteen years a solider—a lean 'under authority'—one obsident to another's will, subserviont to strict discipline, with nearesty a free agency himself, and yet, during that inog probation he had been a useful member of the budy politic, sustained a fair reputation, and, as he admitted himself, been a consisting and a ent to prove, how

happy mans. He returned home his own master, and older by twenty years. Alas! It was a fatal free agency for him, for time had not brought wisdom. The steward told me that he had rus rict while his means allowed it, had missed a passage twice, and had on the preceding evening come on buard, when not a shifting remained to waste in dranten disappation. I desired that the poor read should be supplied with some little conford that the poor read should be supplied with some little conford that the poor read should be supplied with some little conford that the poor read should be supplied with some little comford that the poor read should be supplied with some little comford that the poor read when we included at Berwick, I gave him a trifling sum to assist him to reach his nailve village, where he had obtained vagure untelligence that some aged mombers of his family might still be found.

"A few evenings afterwards, I was sitting in the parlour of one of the many little inns I vivited white rambling on the banks of the Tweed, when the waitress informed me that 'a sodger was spearla' after the Colone!" He was directed to attend the presented and my fellow worker, the Artilletyman, entered the

spearia' after the Colonel.' He was directed to attend the presence—and my fellow voyager, the Artillerymen, entered the chamber, and made his Military salaam,

""I thought you were now at Jedburgh."

"I went there, Bir, but there has not been any of my family for many a year residing in the place. I must an old packman on the road, and he tells me there are some persons to this village of my name. I came here to make inquirica, and hearing that your honour was in the house, I made bold enough to sak fog you."

"Have you walked over!"

""The a long walk. Go down and get some supper before

" "Tie a long walk. Go down and get some supper before

you commence inquiries.'
"The poldier bowed and left the room, and presently the host entered to give me directions for a route among the Cheviots which I had contemplated to take the following day. I mer tioned the soldier's errand.

tioned the soldier's errand.

"'liste snough,' returned the host, 'there are an auld decent couple of the name here. What is the sodger called?'

"'William,' I veplied; for by that name his discharge and pension bill were filled up.

"'I'll all p across the street to the auld folk,' said Boulface, 'and ask them a few questions.'

"The spiecde of humble life that followed was afterwards thus described to me hy mine host.

"He found the ancient couple arated at the fire—the old man reading a chapter in the Bible, as was his custom always before he and his aged partner relited for the night to rest. The land-lord explained the object of the soldier's visit, and inquired if any of their children answered the description of the wandars."

of their children answered the description of the wonderor.

"It is our Jock!' exclaimed the old woman passionatrly, and the pair neer-do-weel has cam have at last to viose his

maither's eyen."

"'Na,' said the landlord, 'the man's name is Wolly,'
"'Then he's nee our bairn,' returned the old man with a
Savy sigh.
"'Weel, weel.—His will be done!' said his helpmate, turning
her blue and faded eyes to heaven; 'I thought the prayer I so
often made wud yet be granted, and Jock wad come hand and get
my blessin' ere I died."

my blessin we I died." exclaimed a broken vulce; and the soldier, who had followed the laudiord unperceived, and the soldier, who had followed the laudiord unperceived, and listened at the extrage door, rashed into the room, and dropped stessing at his mother's feet. For a moment she turned her eyes with a fixed and glassy stare upon the returning mandewer. Her hand was laid upon the head—her lips parted as it about to programe the promised blessing—but no assunds issued, and sic slowly leaned forward on the bosom of the long lost prodigal, who channed her in his arms.

clasped her in his arms.
"Mither! mither! speak and bless me!" "Alse; the power of speech was gone for ever. Joy, like grief, is often fatal to a wors-out frame. The spirit had calmly passed—the parent had lived to see and bless ker lost one, and expire in the arms of one, who, with all his faults, appeared to have been her earthly favourite."

Will any of our Military friends recollect the heroine of the little story that follows?-

Will any of our Military friends recollect the heroine of the little story that follows?—

"I remember we had a virago attached to the Grenadiers through the whole of the Peninsular war. She was materigitic and stature qualty remarkable; and, though a brigand in conduct and appearance, atill a corner of the heart was womanly. Amid the rolling of muskeiry, Big Mary would plunder the dying and the dead without companiotion, while the next day she would traverse thirty miles of country to procure a rabbit or a fowl for a wounded Officer. Four liege lords she builed during the campaign—two husbands exiting on the field, and the other twain in hospital, seduciously attended inght and day to the last, by this wild, but warm-bearted personage. In every action givers the colours of the galiant—th were uncased, Mary was fedimanly land where the divagaders. All and trought ford were deep, the night dark, and the weather desperate, she ford were deep, the night dark, and the weather desperate, she found were deep, the night dark, and the weather desperate, she found were deep, the night dark, and the weather desperate, she found were deep, the night dark, and the weather desperate, she found were deep, the night dark, and the weather desperate, she found were deep, the night dark, and the weather desperate, she four were deep, the night dark, and the weather desperate, she four were deep, the night dark, and the weather desperate, she four were deep, the night dark, and the weather desperate, she was all and helieved) more than a thousand dollars. I met her, years afterwarfs, the owner of a public-house in the flouth of freinnd, and, for the fifth time, a widow.

"I'll niver marry again, bisjor O'Fingherty!' said the mouraner;" into but i have had offers from two penilineers and a police-sepant. Six me, that never even listened to a light-bob, and wouldn't touch a battalion-man with the longs i—me, with my four alsahing healsones stretched, the Lord knowe where, in the Peninswis, and Tom Corrigar, the last one, anny in th

Here is a parallel batween Rob Roy and O'Connell; an insult, by-the-by, to the manes of the former to-ame them together.

them together.
"Areades ones—both traded in Black mail'—Rob—God be good to hiny!—putting his faith in the claymore, while Daniel trusted in that enter tool, the begging-box. They ived, dust, or will die—Rob, game to the last—and Dan, a capital Christian, denouncing breaches of the last—and Rauon unsurpation to the last, and munidicantly bequeathing his all—five-and-forty young O's—a present to the country."

We conclude with the concluding advice of the author to his krusman :--

"Parawell, Jack t You will probably expect some parting commerl. You may receives when old immines they low route had come, like an affectionate parent, he summen heir-apparent to the bed-side.

"" Peter,' any be, 'I've no money to lave ye."

"" Pon my sowl, father lewel, you would have surprise by you tould me that ye had,' returned the afflicted som.

te surbrised me

"But maybe I can give you some advice,"
"And that same," observed Peter, "may be useful."
"If have lived sixty-sight years in the world," said Mr. Daly,
"and I'll give ye the result of my experience. Now, mind, Peter,
what I'm goin' to say—Nesser at with your hank to the fire, or
mis y'er tiquer, and the simil kinerif won't put or under the saids
"To this admirable advice I particularly direct your attention,
seems withins a rider to it. In the present state of that land of

"To this admirable advice I particularly direct your attention, morely adding a rider to.t. In the present state of that lend of Goshes, where you are abiding, don't make any inquires after rent—and he sure to 'keep your pander day.'

The reader must not, however, suppose that he will have to encounter much of politics in his perusal of these volumes; on the contrary, we believe we have attheted nearly the whole which they contain of that commodity. As may be inferred from what we have given as spenimens, they abound in humour; with a store of ancient legends, modern unecdotes, sporting incidents, &c. There is a certain "stout gentleman" who yinkes his appearance at intervals, and thereby contributes much to the lively interest of the book. From circumstances of his early life, which are most spiritedly and graphically related, the said " stbut gentleman " had the greatest possible borror of horses, and eke of WOMEN ! However, he has the misfortune-or the blowing-of fracturing the tendo Achillis-in luid up m an Oreadian cottagein love with the daughter of his host-marries--and ha comes a wiser and a happier man!

l'indication of the Proceedings of Admiral Lord Nation in the Boy of Naples. By Commander Jeaffreson Miles, R.N. Embellished with a steel Engraving of the By Commander Jeaffreson Nelson Monumbnt. A. H. Baily and Co.,

WE fancy we see many readers of the above aunouncement giving an incredulous shake of the head. When the gallant writer of the "Vindication" commenced his task in this Gazette, our misgivings were among those of others; but observing, as we did, letter after letter, such containing atrong assertlons, upanswered, and, as we now believe, managerable, we no longer looked to the old Sea Officer's communications with the dread of finding our brave Nelson's name indelibly stamped as the suther of a cruel and unjustifiable act, but rather with anxiety to sen some now argument adduced in his favour. It is therefore with possibler pleasure that we introduce this neatly-printed little work in its entire shape to our readers, and ask for it a fair and unbiased reading. Nelson is England's own; he was, without doubt, and is—for the effects of his achievements are still evident-her greatest Naval benefactor, and nothing less than the benest ingratitude can allow an Englishman to disregard anything detracting from the Hero's fame. But when it is seen that falseboods, dark and aboptinable, have not only been permitted to be uttered against him, but fostered and encouraged by those whom he benefited, at a time whom a small amount of common discernment would have enabled them to discover the venomous source from which they were drawing cover the venomous source from which they ward drawing their information, our surprise has only be equalled by our indignation. Yet such is as plainly demonstrated in the compass of Commander Milra's 60 pages, as that Mr. Brougham "the enemy of Pitt," and Lord Brougham and Vaux the "defamer of Nelson," are one and the same individual—that Mr. Southey, post laureste, wrote and lived, and that Lord Nelson, their caluminated beneficated did for his popular. factor, died for his country.

Every possessor of a life of Nelson, or of a history of

the British Mavy, should purchase a copy of this work; it is invaluable for the correctness of its dates, and the clearness, strength, and vigous of style which mark the arguments throughout. The "Vindication" commences with a plain, dispussionate statement of the facts as they occurred between the 22d September, 1798, and the 29th June, 1799. In this he shows that Captain Foote had no power to sign a treaty, but that he was morely left in charge of the small vessels in the bay of Naples while he (Lord Nelson) proceeded with the ships of the Line in search of a Spanish squadron of 17 or 20 east of the Line of which Earl'st. Vincent had sent him information; and that Captein Foots was commended, in the meanwhile to address his letters to his Lordship through the British Ambassador. He proves quite satisfactorily that the garrisons had not quitted the castles in consequence of the capitulation, when Lord Nelson arrived in the bay and annulled the treaty; and his arguments are convincing that Nelson could not have done otherwise than disallow the disgraceful terms which Captain Foots had been a party to the concession of, in justice to his own high character and to the power reposed in him by Earl St. Vincent and the King of the Sicilies. He further proves that Caraccioli was not an accidental but a deliberate rebel and traitor, to whom leniency could not be extended, and to make an example of whom was necessary in order to deter others from the like conduct.

The "Old Sea-Officer," after giving a plain unvarnished tale of what really happened, proceeds to unmask the false historians and biographers who have from time to time disbursed their specious trash to the world. He begins with Miss Halen Maria Williams, classing her with Captum Edward James Foote; and he afterwards deduces the whole mass of slander which has been heaped by every succeeding biographer upon the head of the devoted Nelson, to these goodly people.

. Outside the he

That Miss Helen Maria Williams, who could walk with unmoved feelings over the maked mangled bodies of the Swiss Guards, massagred by the infuriate monsters of the French Revolution; who could forsake the land of her forefathers, and become, as files described her, "in every particular a Frenchwoman;" that she who swowed her authorities for the atrocines she attributed to Nelson disappointed French Republicans and traitors, should be believed, and her statements quoted and considered in the light of satisfactory information, is strunge indeed, but not more strange than true; and these and various other equally starting facts are brought to light in the "Vindication" in a plane, consistent, and incontrovertible form. The writers willose productions figure in the "Vin-dication" are, in addition to the above, Mr. James, Robert Southey, L.L.D., Captain E. P. Brenton, Mr. Ralfe, Mr. Alison, Lord Brougham, Sir Jumes Macintosh, &c. &c.

We conclude our notice by complimenting the "Old Sea Officer" on the imperishable monument which, while anxious only to clear Nelson's fame from spot, he has raised for himself.

D'Horsay ; or, the Follies of the Day. Nos. I. and II Strange.

THE principle upon which these details of scandal and satire is written is, to select popular and notorious individuals—to invest those individuals with names so alightly altered from those which they actually bean that no one can mistake the party pointed at-and to string together, with a little dressing up, such anecdotes and transactions as the public have already been made tolerably well acquainted with through the medium of the newspapers. The merit of the publication, if it be one, consists in the grouping in the construction of a set of scenes and pictures. The portraits are struck off with a rough, coarse hand, and, generally speaking, with an inveterate or cariculared resemblance of the originals. It must be remarked, however, that, with some protension to humour, the author is influitely more at home in his delineations of low life than in those of high life. A few lessons from Lindley Murray, or some other respectable grammarian, would prove of incalculable service to him.

#### Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

SERJEANTS' MESSER OF INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military disastic.

Sir,—For a number of years have I watched (and with

some auxisty) the Serjeants' messes of regiments, and it having been my fortune to serve in four different corps, as well as to have lain in garrison with some 20 or 30 others, now enable me to come to the conclusion, that they are not only beneficial to the members which partake of the comforts to be enjoyed, but I feet assured that if auch a boon was taken away from the Army, the respectability of the Non-commissioned discors would be greatly lessened. That such should be the case I have no reason to apprehend, but that the messes should be placed on a more solid foundation, I have every reason to wish.
Serjeants' messes are tolerated, in fact ordered, by

the Government; little indeed does that Government know the expenses which attend them; neither am I desirous of entering into a detail, for to all thinking minds it will at once appear evident that funds must be raised to pay for newspapers and other periodicals, mess utensils, servents, carringe of baggage, and fifty minor items, which I consider uncless to, at present, enumerate.

And who pity for these expenses? Why should I ask so foolish a question? to be sure the Sesjeants themselves. And out of what? out of their pay, which is but trifling, after they have paid for their messing, clothing, washing stationery, &c.

To remedy this evil, and which is much felt by the Serjeants of the Army, the Government ought to make an annual grant towards defraying the expenses of measutensils for the Non-Commissioned Officers, (say from 20% to 30%) Mr. Hume himself, would not object to it, -and then the Serjeants could have no excuse as to the respectability of their mess-rooms; but until then I fear much that the great difference which at present exists amongst them will continue to go on. 250% is voted every year as Regent's allowance, to each Officer's mess, (quite little enough,) and surely 201, or 301, will not be considered too great an addition to the expenditure, for one belonging to so unful and deserving a class of Non-commissioned Officers as the Serj. ants, and to be atyled the Prince of Wales's allowance!

Since writing the above I am given to understand that the Officers of the 44th Reg. have made their Serjeants a most handsome and costly present of glass, &c.; but such acts as this appear to me to he so rare that I cannot yet alter my opinion regarding a fixed Government allowarks What is so requisite is, that they should be all as nearly uniform as possible, and with the sum stready stated, to be laid out in gree-ntensits only, backed by a trifling monthly subscription from each Serjeant, would very soon be found to answer the object which has induced one to trouble you.

Really, Sir, it may appear trange that such a proposi-

tion should be started in 1844; yet as a great deal remains to be done for the Serjeants of the Army, I feel more than confident that should this suggestion of mine be enter-tained, that the gratitude of the Non-commissioned Officers of the Service will be not only due to the Government, but to yourself also, who is ever ready to advocate the soldier's interests.

Twelve years in the West Indies and two in Canada. Winehester

THE COMMISSARIAT.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sin,—I am much amused with a letter signed Commissar; in your Canelle Jan. 20, in which he regrets that his brethren of 1821 and 1825 are not absorbed like those in every other branch of the Service-does he wish to expose his brothers of the quill to shot and shell, to night-duties, and their consequent fevers, cholerss, and agues? He wishes them to be placed in command of the Pensioners who have escaped these cells with life, but probably minus limbs, and with shatfered, frames and broken constitutions—how gratifying to those veterans to be so com-manded !!! He asks what did the Commissariat gain in Canada, and answers his own question, but only in part ! -that "paltry knighthood" was the only title bestowed except that on Sir John Colborne. And does he presume to compare the duties, services, dangers, and wounds of any Commissary to his? But he also forgets that John Banner Price was deservedly promoted to Deputy-Commissary General for his services then in Canada. He forgets to mention the emoluments of a Commissury, and to compare them with the other branches of the Service. He forgets to mention that when that Chief who received the "pairy knighthood" was comfortably enjoying himself in his good house in Monfresh, with war-pay and allowances exceeding ten guineas per diem; the other branches of the Service were not only fighting, but what was far worse, enduring the fatigue of long marches, up to their middle in either mud, soft snow, or lying out in a Canadian winter without food or cover He forgets to mention the amount of public money, allowances, &c. drawn by the family of that Chief who received the "pairy knighthood," and the emoluments of the Commissariat department generally, compared with the hard-working executive part of the Profession of Arms to which he seems anxious to lay claim to a brotherhood with. -- I am, &c.

FEATUREBED AND BLANKET.

THE OLD SUBALTERNS OF THE ARMY. To the Editor of the Numi and Stilling Gazette.

Sig, -After looking over your very excellent remarks on the Purchase system of promotion in the British Army, I was led to examine Hart's Army List, from which, I flud that on the 1st January, 1814, there were serving on full pay, in regiments of Line alone, one hundred and sixtytwo First Lieutenants, of 12 years' service and upwards, viz.:—18 of 12 years; 38 of 13 years; 24 of 14 years; 18 of 16 years; 14 of 17 years; 15 of 18 years; 15 of 19 years; 1 of 20 years: total 162.

Of this number, (il are the senior Lieutenants of the regiments to which they belong, and the chance of pro-motion, therefore, from this class for the annuing year, (if promotion, either with or without purchase, were made general throughout the Service, instead of confising it to the regiments in which a vacaucy may occur,) might be calculated as follows :-

follows;—
38 Death vacancies
38 Death vacancies
18 Refrenients on full pay
96 To Unattached Companies
6 Selling out
6 Deaths
20 Purchasing

100

Thus 100 of the oldest Lieutenants might annually be promoted, whereas under the present system, if a purchaseable vagancy occurs in a regiment, and the senior Lieutenant is unwilling to purchase from length of service, or unable to do so, a junior steps over his head, and thus leaves the number of old Lieutenanta throughout the Service undiminished.

It ought, therefore, to appear plain, that while a Lieu tenant in any regiment of the Service is willing to pur-chap a company, that a junior ought not to be allowed to take precedence of him on account of the vacancy contr ring in the regiment in which the latter served, or in the event of a non-parchaseable vacancy in any regiment, that the senior of the next rank in succession shelld be called upon to fill it up, no matter in what regiment he was then serving. If these suggestions were acted upon, in the course of a few years "an old subaltern" would be unknown in the British Army.

Sunvivor.

Glasgow, Jan. 25.

THE INFANTRY CHACO.

To the Edder of the Name and Military Gasolte.

Sir,—thad not the Cap argument been already decided,
I do think that the best and handsomest headdress for the
Infantry soldiers would, have been the old Pusitier
Bearskin for battalion regiments, no alteration being

stade in the bearskin cap of Groundlers or Fusiliers. bearskin cap appears much heavier than it really is; bei made of wicker-work and covered with skin, the soldier is protected from the heat, has not that hard pressure that a chaco gives to the forehead, nor attracts that intense heat to the head that the patent leather does. The Light Infantry and Rifles should have a handsome forage cap, such as is worn by the light troops of the Basque provinces of Spain; the cap being the colour of the facings of the regiment. This description of cap requires no chin-strap, is handsome, and the very best for service that our Light corps could wear; an extra one for a nightoup, en bivouce, does not take up much room in the knapsack, supposing the Light corps to have a smaller knapsack, which they ought, comething like the French.

The obsco now decided on appears to me as absend and unserviceable as the one with peak fore and aft. The rain NEW TILE. does not run down a bearskin.

\* English' funds.

\*\* ENGLISH\* FUNDS.

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2 Canada Goaranteed Dubt, 11t2
Exchequer Bills, 1,0001., 12d., 79 69 70
Ditto Small, 12d., 79 69 70

10, 1849, 123 1

METHE

Peb. 11, at Mount Clements, near Stanmore, the lady of Capt. Palarane, late 29th Regt. of a daughter—Peb. 11, in Park-st., the Lady of Liout.-Col. Bannane, Grenndler Guards, of a son.

the Lady of Leut.-Col. Barnanu, Grennder Guards, of a son.

MAKHTAGES.

Reb. 8, at 8t. Martin-in-the-Fields, by the Rev. Septimus Ramsey, Henny Barddick Yulk, R.N., son of the late Commander, John Yule, R.N., to Frances Runkcea, youngest daughter of Capt. Byrne, formerly of the Scotz Finiler Guards, and grand-niece of the late Earl of Crawford and Lindsey-Feb. 13, at 8t. George's, Hanver-square, the Hon. Capt. Denman, R.N., to Grace, daughter of J. W. Russell, Req., of Ham Hall, Staffordshire-Feb. 8, in Dublin, J. Panney, Esq., R.N., to Martina, Gaughter of the late Capt. G. W. Hamilton, R.N.

Tilda, daughter of the late Capt. G. W. Hamilton, R.R., to Matilda, daughter of the late Capt. G. W. Hamilton, R.R.

Feb. 13, at Hythe, near Southampton, the youngest daughter of Commander W. Paowar, R.N.—Feb. 13, at Worthing, Maj., Gen. W. Nedham, Colonel of the late 4th Veteran Battalion, aged 74—Jan. 21, at Fochabera, Mrs. Loban, while wo of the late Gen. W. Farquhar, of the R.I.C.S.—Feb. 1, at Stockbridge, Edinburgh, Maj. C. Douwas, late of 46th Foot-Jan. 23, at Edinburgh, Capt. T. Ivner, R. N.—Feb. 18, at Grave-house, Twickenham, Diana Harsourr, widow of the late Maj. T. Harriott, in her 83d year—Feb. 8, at Kingsdown, in her 70th year, R.Ekanoa, reliet of the late Capt. J. Morley, of the H. E.I.C.S.—In Dec., at St. Helena, Lieut. C. J. A. Warour, late Commandant of the St. Helena Reg., E.I.C.S.—This Officer had seen much service, having been employed with the St. Helena Reg. at the expedition to South America, afterwards served with bis reg. in India, and was subsequently. At the taking of the Cape of Good Hope. He had retired from the Barvice previous to the disbandment of the St. Helena Reg. by Hor Mejesty's Government—Feb. 6, at Plymouth, Mrs. Price, relict of Commander W. Price, in her 71st year—Feb. 8, at Falmouth, Lieut. A. R. L. Passingram, E.S., Purser, R.N.

DAVIS'S IMPROVED FLEXIBLE CONCAVE HORRE BRUSH.—An Improved New Invention.—A. Davis, Sponge Mer-chant and Brush Manufacturer to Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and nearly all the Ri. Pamily, 33, Strand, and a 30, Regent st., Water-ACVISTA—An improved Now Invention.—A. Davis, Sponge Merchant and Brush Manutacturer to Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and nearifall the Ri. Family, 33, Strand, and at 20, Regent: at., Water-loopil., 2 doors from Jermyn.-st., begs to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry he has succeeded in making great improvementaln Horse Brushes. The peouliar merits of Davis' improved Horse Brushes are combined by its fixing starl for Davis' improved Horse Brushes are combined by its fixing starl for every extreme part of the horse, thoroughly searching into all the cavities, bonding itself in all directions, to prevent troublesome irritation. This novel Brush, being constructed on scientific principles, quite supersedes all other inventions, inasmuch as the action is tempered by its now elasticity, not requiring any pressure, as common brushes; all projections on the sprince of the coat are equally cleaned, it having been tried on belves of all deveriptions, with the most satisfactory results. The yielding properties of this celebrated Horse Brush is formed by springs fand catgut, grooved in between the upper and lower parts, being equally divided, forms an elastic concavity, so much desired, and hitherto unknown is all other inventions. Noblemen and gantlemen, in town and country, supplied at wholesale prices, and the goods sent, carriage free, any distance, with the following articles for the use of horses and carriages, with the following articles for the use of horses and carriages at a saving of at least 40 per cent. under any house in England:—Haive and carriage brushes of every kind; sponges of the best quality, at half the saddlers' prices; chamols horse-clothing of every pattern, horse himmels for the mes of the saddlers', necessary, house in England:—Haive and carriage brushes of prushes, broome, turnery, cooperage, rope and wont door. mate, enag. biank-lead, securing-paper, and sloves for house-hold use, at Wholesale Fricas. Davis' and materny, that has successed in discovering a flater-tuber, by which it is improved Mail

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EXX MPLES.

#### EXAMPLES.

Entry	Policy No.	Age	Sum.	Anna	al B	onus ded.	Cash Bongs,	Prem. reduged.
		-	<u> </u>	# 1.	4. 4	1. d	# 1. d.	
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# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETT

**Wast Andia and Colonial Spronicle.** 

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1844 No. 581. PRICE 8d. Sir George Baltingall, M.D., on Schools of Instruction for Military and Navai Surgence for a Sobus to Correspondents ter on the New Mayal Regulations—Case of the Lieu-tenants CONTENTS OF THE PRESENT NUMBER -Farilamentary Analysis
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118 Court, Fashlon, and General News SHIPWRECK FISHERMEN AND MARI CONTRACTS FOR OILS, SUFT SOAP, AND ROSIN. Department of the Storekeeper General of the Mavy,
Somerset Place, 14th Peb., 1844.

1 THE COMMISSIONERS for EXECUTING the OFFICE of LORD HIGH ADMIRAL of the
UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and ISELAND, do
licroby Give Notice, that on TURBDAY, the 57th instant, at
ONE o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons at
may be willing to contract for supplying Her Majesty's DockYards with:— THE following superior SHIPS, belonging to Mears T. and W. BRITH, of Newcastle-upon-Type, and built by them for the INDIA TRADE, will leave Graveseed punctually at the underreseationed dates, and embark Passaugers at Portsmouth a week after. MREST BENEVOLENT HOCHTY.

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Major. Gen. Sir J. Cockburn, Bart., G.C.H.

Adm. the Right. Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, C.C.B., M.P., Lord of the Admiralty.

Gep. the Right Mon. Sir G. Murray, G.C.B., G.C.H., Meaber-Gentalm, Sir George Beymour, G.C.B., Lord of the Admiralty.

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COLOMBO, 500 Tone, John Tromeon
Whyman 17 PERIN, 600 Tons, Rosset Laws, Commander, to Ball Pebruary 27.

ROBERT SMALL, 600 Tous, E. WILLIAMS, Commander, to Sall April 50.

ELLENBOROUGH, 1,100 Tous, M. C. CLOSE, Commander, to Sall May 30.

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AN HOUR WITH DIBDIN, AND A MIBCRLLANEOUS ACT, ON BATUSDAY EVENING, MARCE S, 1844, in aid of the Funds of the shove Scotety.

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Bonge Pour Jack
Ballad I'm Joily Disk, the Lamplighter

Songe Two Bootling

House Air Two Boats Meridian

Between the Purta Mr. T. Walsery will perform a Panyasia on the Marc.—Part S.

Sonse The Creenwich Pensioner

He had Man Recitative and Air The Light of Other Pars

Trink Lied I'm Herb'st Da Music, man, Trinken Bong The Fitot

Eung Koulin Hough

Adminston, St. 64, Recover of Health of Other processely. Ticks to be hed at the Hannversquare Rooms, the Music thous, an of Mr. Envany Way, Recretary of the Shoot y, Shiph Leahury.

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Pillow Cases, 6d. to ps.

Gabin Wash-hand Table, with Fiftings, 15s. to 18s.

— Lamp, 4s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.

— Futding Chair, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 4d.

— Futding Chair, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 4d.

— Futding Chair, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 4d.

— Baylong Concless. Chairs of Drawers and Bullock ins. Canteson, 1ron Bedstende, &c. MESSMAN WANTED for the MESS of The FORTY-PIRST REGIMENT, ... Application to be made of captain Maximumal, President of the Mess Committee, slot agreement, Cantachury.

The highest testimonials will be required.

schury. Mimonials will be required.

#### Nabal Intelligence.

PROMOTION.
Lieutenant-Prederick A. L. Selwyn.

APPOINTMENTS.

APPOINTMENTS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Hon. John (iordon (1818), to America.

Lieutenants—John Reid (1842), to Agincour's Thomas W. Purver (1841), to Penelope: Humpirey J. Julian (1840), to Cornealite; Gabriel Johnston (1841), (addit.), to Prometheus; Lieut. G. Marriott (1843), from St. Vincent, to Formidable; Lieut. C. E. Rowley (1843), from Queen, to St. Vincent.

Midshipmen—J. E. Kiloy, to St. Vincent; H. Rogers, to Camper-down.

Seignigmen—J. E. Milly, to St. Finens; R. Rogers, to Camper-down.

Raval Cadeta—A. W. White, from Excellent, to Strombell; J. W. D. Macdonald and G. A. Walet, to Camperdeyen.

Surgeons—James H. Steele (1843), to Resistance; Harvey Morris (1848), to Teriolae; Archibald Riliott, M.D. (1841) and John Androws (1841), to Toriolae, for service on the cont of Africa. Apaist int Surgeons—John King (1840); to Toriolae, for service on the fisland of Ascension; John G. G. Balantine (1886), to Toriolae, for service on the coant of Africa, John Reid (1838), to Devonport Dock-yard, v. Newman, to Lucifer; H. H. Mackenzie (1839), (addit.), to Caledonia; Mobert Douglas (1811), to Crane.

Naval Instructor—F. W. Fowler, to Excellent, to qualify... Clerks—James Winstanley, to be Secretary's Clerk to Rear-Admiral Rowles, at Cork; G. Hickman and John Hay, to Toriolae.

jon District. J*ambal.* – Lleut.Wm. Long, from 24, Tower, to Gorran Haven, amwell, to Movagiascy.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, FEBRUARY 24, 1844.

The Mentruse took out the Peninsular mails of the morning of 23d inst. The Oriental, for the India, &c., mails, of the morning of 1st March. The Caledonia, for the American mails of March. The Superior, for the New South Wales maile of 19th

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 23 .- (From our own Correspond ent.)—The Magpie surveying vessel, tender to the Bea-con, has arrived from Malta, being unfit for further service. She has been sent to Woolwich for the convenience of landing her astronomical instruments, &c., and it is expected that Commander Brock, and the other surveying Officers, will be transferred to a more commodious vessel. The Des steamer has arrived from Ireland to have some defects made good, and is in the harbour for that purpose; she is to return to Cork when ready. No other ship or vessel has arrived. Nautitus returned to her cruising sta-tion, off Brighton and Shoreham, on Saturday. Prince George transport has arrived from the eastward to embark about 130, Officers, men, and women, of the 20th Reg. for conveyance to Hermuda; they will go on board to-morrow, and probably sail nextday if the weather moderates. America isordered to be commissioned at Devenport. Firebrund is out of dock, and read for Officers and men, but there are not any orders down to commission her. St. Vincent is fitting her rigging, &c., in readiness to go out of harbour when ordered. Victoria and Albert yacht is not yet in dock; her Captein has been down to point out what filterations are to be made. On the Lity being undocked, a first-class steamer is to be built in the dock. At present there is not a slip in the yard to build on; the Royal Frederick and Princess Royal occupy the only two. Five new ones are forming by contract, but will not be fit for use for some months. The alterations and additions at the north and of the yard will remove two slips entirely. Daring and Osprey are building in deck. Totoise store.ship is to embark her passengers at Portsmouth. Ships in Part. St. Vincent, Victory, Excellent, l'ictoria and Albert yacht, Dec, Fearless.

 PLYMOUTH, Feb. 21.—(From our own Correspondent.) -16th-Arrived, Des at, Mast.-Com. Driver, from the count of Ireland, with 100 Marines belonging to the Plymouth division, which were left at that island when the Caledonia returned from Cork to this port. The Dee Calcidonia returned from Cork to this port. The Dee sailed for Portamouth the 20th, to have her defects made good. 17th—Sailed, Drake tender, with stores for Portamouth dockyard. America, 50, was hauled out of dock, having had her copper cleaned and repaired. Express packet, 6, Lieut.-Com. Herrick, arrived from Falmouth, and came into harbour to refit and flave her defects made good. 18th—Sailed, Goodwill tender, with stores for Woulerth dockyard. 19th—Sailed, Panelope steam frigate, Capt. W. Jones, for the coast of Africa, to relieve the Madaguscar, 44, Capt. John Foote; also sailed the Prometheus st., Lient.-Com. W. M. J. G. Pasco, for the same station. 20th—Sailed, Crosse packet, 6, Lient.-Com. T. A. Levis (A. Capt. John Challength, and mit there in the coast of the Sailed Capt. The Lieut.-Com. T. A. Levis (A. Capt. The Malacette, and mit there in the capt.) Com. T. A. Lewis, (a), for Falmouth, and waits there to take the next Brazilian mail. 21st-Arrived, Netly tonder to the Caledonia, from Cork. Arrived, Larne, 18, Com. J. W. D. Brisbane, from Cork, which place she left the Furn. The Allion, 90, Capt. N. Lockyer, was to leave Cork for Lisbon the 21st. The Larne wants some defects made good, and will come into harbour for that purpose. In harbour—Caledonia, San Josef, Resistance, Express, Diligence, Contance, N.T., Lancier Dutch schooner.

upd-large.

from the flag ship has been lent to her for the cruise, who will return on her actival here; and on the Royan's next trip be succeeded by another. The same arrangement will be followed in the Speedy and the other cutters attached to this station. Sir John wants to make sallors of the young gentlemen in reality, and gentlemen of his Officers, for none are allowed to come on shore without their cers, for none are allowed to come on shore without their swords and enablettes. He went on board the Camperdown lately, had inspected her most minutaly. Waterlee, 120, has been laid up in ordinary. Boyne, N.T., has been taken into the Basin; and Vulture steamer into dock during the week, Cetera ut antea. In Harbour—Camperdown, Ocean, Speedy, and African steamer.

DEAL, Feb. 22.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Friday, 16th.—Sailed the outward bound vessels from the Downs to the westward, wind N.N.W. 17th.— H.M. autter Raven anchored in the Downs. 18th .- A light collier got on the Goodwin this morning, and was got off again with the assistance of a Deal French mail packet landed her mail here this evening, the wind being too strong to get to Dover. 19th.—The Prince George transport and several other vessels from the river anchored in the Downs. 30th.—Salled H.M. outters Emerald and Raven, and several of the outward bound vessels, from the Downs to the westward. -H.M. brig Nautilus anchored in the Downs, one of H.M. cutters went through the Downs to the eastward. 22d,—Sailed the outward bound vessels from the Downs to the westward; the ship Orval, bound to the Cape with coals, in getting under weigh got foul of the wreck of a brig burnt in the Downs some time ago, and was obliged to slip from her anchor; she has been supplied with another from Deal; strong breeze at East; H.M. brig Nautilus at anchor in the Downs.

DEFTYORD, Rob. 21.—(From gur own Correspondent.)—16th—Arrived the Cadet to fit for tumale convicts to convey to New Bouth Wales. 17th—Myrtle steamer to receive to convey to New Bouth Wales. 17th—Myrtle steamer Bryant, Master, with the Lonisa, victualling hoy in tow, and returned the same day. Remain Princess Royal transport, Lieut. Edward Griffiths (1815), agent refitting. Amphibile freight ship loading, with victualling atores for the Island of Ascension. London convict ship in fitting, to convey male convicts to New South Wales. Blundell convict ship is fitting, to convey convicts to Van Diemen's Land. Sumatra freight ship is loading with stores for Trincomalee. Vigilant revenue cutter, Gowland, detained a schooner from Jamey with contraband goods on board; the Captain was sentenced to 4x months' imprisonment. 19th—Arrived Duck lighter, from Chatham, with stores. It seems by the estimates for this year, that this yard will be established on the Let of April with an establishment of 500 artificers and workmen.

Cove or Conk, Frm. 9 .- H.M.S. Iris, 26, Capt. R. Mundy, sailed this morning for China. Capt. Sir W. Dickson, Bart., arrived here yesterday morning, after a very bolaterous passage from Devonport, and was towed to her anchorage by Meleor steamer. For, Capt. Sir Henry Blackwood, will shortly leave the Irish coast, to relieve Thalia, 42, on the East Indian station.

H.M.S. Vindictive, 50, Capt. J. T. Nicolas, arrived at

Callao, from Valparaiso, Oct. 18th. H.M. brig Pilot, 16, Com. Jervie, arrived at Rio Janeiro 10th Dec., and sailed on 17th, for the East Indies and China. H.M.S. Aginomeri. 72, Capt. H. W. Bruce, bearing the flag of R.-Adm. Sir T. Cochrane, arrived at Hong-Kong 24th Nov. last, from cruising for the health of her arew. H.M. troop-uhlp Alligator, 26, Master Com. R. Browne, having had a thorough rent at Trincomaics, sailed thence for Hong-Kong, China, on 3d Nov. last. H.M. aloop Herlequin, 16, Com. Hon. George P. Hastings, arrived at Singapore 13th Nov. last, from cruining after pirates. She sailed on 1st Dec. for the Straits of Malacca, to cruise in company with the Wes

The Sparrow cutter, 6, is urdered to be sold out of the service. She was formerly employed on the Jarsey station. H.M.S. Malagascar, 44, Capt. John Feote, was lying at Ascension 21st Dec. Rapid, 10, Lieut. C. Earle, was cruising on the Line. Hydra, st., Com. Young, had gone to the southward. Hirrina. 6, Lt. R. Foote, and Spy. 3, Lt. S. O. Woolriga, were off Whydah. Rapid and Spy had taken two prises. Ferret, 10, Com. Oake, and Alert, 10, Com. Bosanquet, were off Cape Palinan. Albert, st., Lt. D. Woodraffe, was off the River Gambis, 4th Jan.—all very healthy, and the weather heautiful. The Shannon (the victor in the even-memorable and The Sparrow cutter, 6, is undered to be said out of the

4th Jan.—all very healthy, and the weather heautiful.

The Shannon (the victor in the ever-momerable and brillient action with the American frigate Chrosposho) is in dock at Sheerness, having her bottom sixed with the in dock at Sheerness, having her bottom sixed with the French Royal Navy, and Monsteur Adam, an Officer in the dock-yard at Cherbourg, both of whom have been sent to England by the French Minister of Marine, are kindly permitted by the Lords of the Admiralty to witness the application of the bomposition to the bottom of the French dockyards.

Commander Sharpe, with specie for the Commissariat, arrived at Halifax, N.S., Jan. 18, after the long passage of fifteen days from Bermuda. The Columbia, aury. at., arrived at St. John's, New Brunswick, from a cruise

The Bloom, on the Sth Jan., and sailed for Grenada on the 19th. The Bloom, on the Sth Jan., and sailed for Grenada on the 19th. The Bloom, Capt. Darley, arrived at Barbadoes from La Guayra, on the 25th Dec., and sailed for Demerars on the 11th Jan.

The Pique, Hon. Capt. Stopford, sailed from Barba-does on the 26th Dec., for Jamaica, where she arrived on the 4th Jan., and sailed on the 10th for Mexico.

The Inconstant frigate, Capt. Freemantle, left Port Royal for the Havanus, on the 6th Jan., and the Hermes ateamer, Lieut. Carr, sailed on the same day for Houduras.

The Piekle subconer, Lieut. Bainbridge, arrived at Jamaica, from St. Juan de Nicaragua, on the 16th Jan.

WILLIAM HAY WARDROP .- This promising young Officer, the second son of the eminent Surgeon, died of malignant fever on the 10th of last Sept. at Amoy, in Chine. He was a young man of first-rate abilities in his arducus profession, and at the time of his death was Acting-Lieutenant of H.M.S. Serpent, of which he was Mate. His Commander and brother Officers have furnished the greatest consolation to his family under their deep affliction, by bearing testimony to his high character as an Officet, and his honourable estimation as a gentlemen; nor have they been satisfied with words only, but have marked his grave in that distant land by a handsome and appropriate monument. He was only 23 years old at the time of his death.

H.M.S. Caledonia was to have been docked on Tues-

day the 13th, but there was not sufficient water to do so. We are glad to find that this ship has not touched the ground, as stated last week by our Plymouth Correspondent, but is going into dock to have her copper cleaned and examined.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR NEW STRAMEUS. circular has been issued by the Lords of the Admiralty to the chief of our engineers, to send in on or before the 5th of next month, tenders for four new steamers, two of the first and two of the second class. The weight of the machinery, inclusive of the boilers filled with water, is to be 350 tons for the first class, and 300 tons for the second. The first class coal-chambers are to be capable of holding 400 tons, and for the second 350, taking each ton at 48 oubic feet. After giving a variety of necessary directions, the invitations to the engineers conclude by stating that those tenders which place engines of sufficient power in a space less than fifty-five feet, and give the largest stowage of coals, will be preferred.

THE XANTRUS EXPEDITION .- " H.M.'s steam-vessel Medea, Jan. 20.—Mr. Fellowes and party, from the British Museum, have been very successful in their last survey on the banks of the Xanthus, for which purpose they embarked on board the Meden, at Malta, in Nov. last. One of the most valuable relics of antiquity of which they have possessed themselves, is that of a Chimero tomb, the discovery of which is contrary to the general opinion of antiquaries, that such a thing could not be found in Asia Minor. It is composed entirely of marble, and the tomb is covered with figures of men and women. and several animals. One of the figures attached to it is supposed to be Bellerophon taming an animal, palled by the ancients a Chimere, formed partly of a goat, lion, and other animals. This animal is said in fulled history to represent the volcanio mountain of Lycis. On the top of it are lions, in the middle pastures with goats, at the root of it serpents; whence it was called a monster spitting fire, with the head and heart of a lion, the belly of a goot, and tail of a dragon, said to be slain by Bellsrophon, because he made the mountain habit-able. The whole of the tomb is as perfect as when first able.' The whole of the tomb is as partect as when first executed, which must have been some thousand year, since. The Designation et.-vl. has arrived from Constantinople to convey several of the specimens to Malta, taking them from the Medea. We are lying about 35 miles from the Kanthus now. We shall run up there on the 12th of Misch, as after the 16th of that month all the party engaged in the discoveries, who are at present in luts or houses on shore, will sleep on board the Medea, the change of elimate about that time being very injurious to those alsoping on shore, rendering such precaution neces-sary to avoid the severities which were experienced by the dition engaged in the survey in March last. By the first week in April Mr. Followes and party will have com-pleted their speculations, and when we have embarked the produce of their labours, we shall start with them for Malta, touching at Rhedes on our way thither. After that we shall be for England."

\*Ma. Bidplecombe of the "IMAUM."-We learn with great pleasure that Admiral Sir Charles Adam, the the application of the composition to the bottem of the Commander-in-Chief of the station, has been pleased to Shennon frigate, in order to facilitate its adoption in the light has provering and indefatigable young Officer, french dockyards.

Shens on Formes Stateons.—M.M.'s cloop South, a chronometer presented to him by the Hosourable S.

Jaballas, the Spanker, and numerous Mombers of the Hon. House of Assembly, together with the principal merchants of this city, as a mark of their respect, and alms of their approbation for his services in surveying and buoying the Ship Channel from Port Rayal to King-aton, which has already proved of essential benefit to the mercuntile interest and others concerned. Kingeton,

Jumaica Journal, Jan. 8.

THE SLAVE TRADE.-The Government has resolve to adopt the most active measures to put an end to the traffic in slaves on the African coast, and the French Government has also determined on the same course. The Penelope, 22, steam-frigate, Capt. W. Jones, and Prometheus, Lieut.-Com. W. M. J. G. Pasce, and two er three other steamers, are about to be despetabled to the coast of Africa, which they will scour in those latitudes where this notations tradic is carried on. The smaller steamers will go up the rivers, and examine every inlet and creek where it is possible for any slaver to be con-cealed, and the search along the coast will be so minute, that it will be impossible for any vessel to escape the vigliance of the squadron. Three Brench stammers are being equipped for similar service on the African coast. and there will be the most cordial co-operation between the French and English cruisers in every plan resorted to

and there will be the most cordial co-operation between the French and English erubers in every plan vesorted to for the effectual suppression of the slave-trade.

PRIZE MORRY.—To the Officers and company of H.M.'s brig Carles, who were present at the supture of the Asian Grand slave vessel, on M. April. 1841, will be paid their respective prespections of the fourage bountres granted for the slave vessel, on Tuesday, 3th March next, at No. 34, Mobolog., where all charge not then paid will be recalled for three housthst—Flag, 6d. Mc. 10d.; Commander, 12d. 16c. 65d.; Recond Class, 6d. 12a. 1d.; Third Class, 8d. 6b. Edd. Pointh Class, 2d. 4c. 4d.; Flat Class, 8d. 6b. Edd. Pointh Class, 2d. 4c. 4d.; Flat Class, 1d. 12a. 1d.; Third Class, 8d. 6b. Edd. Pointh Class, 2d. 4c. 4d.; If the Class, 8d. 4c. 1d. 3d. 3d. Eseventh Class, 8d. 12a. 1d.; If the Class, 8d. 1b. 1d. 2d. 2d.; Reventh Class, 8d. 7d. 4d.

If the Anistan Nov., 30th, 183 —The ward-room Officers of H.M. a. Minden have, at their sole expense, erected a heat minument to the memory of their presentate, Mr. 7d. 4d.

If the Master of that ship. About 100 men have invalided from the mutation, and leave for England, in the Intelligenthe traship. The I commellis, Dido, and I form str., will sail as soon as the two malls which are now the strice. The Minden has been moved about two miles further out from the town for the benefit of the sick, amounting now in all to 7a, 25 of whom a long to the Minden. The Ratitionate has about 4d of the saih Reg. on board, the Rapphire shout 4a, and the Landser more. Aim, Sir. W Parker will leave here on tat Nov. Measar, Allen and Rogers, asstal, adjacous of Minden, go to Keafand in charge of the isvalida in the Ratitionate. The Commellis Sugardied in charge of the isvalida in the Ratitionate. The Commellis Sugardied in the last week, and about 10 are espected met to receiver. Recognize to may that, although the Admiratty have filted out the Minden hospital, ship, with every constort, the lines have a great drant of helps aent to

Lt. Wade, of Somecone, is in the Mindon's humbial.

I.f. Wade, of Ramarang, is in the Minden's humpini. If, lieard, of the same ship, has been thrown from a harne ship dragged along the ground, which disfigured him very much, but he was not at all dangerounts hart.

Mr. Suillean, Maiter, is appointed Consul at Amoy. Mr. Gordon, Mate of Gramwilla, is appointed acting it, of Starling; Mr. Spreat, Master, com. Rattleanske, has invalided, and is emperacied by Mr. King, Master of Agments; Mr. Alten, Master of Vien at, to the Dady Mr. Giles, Sec. Master of Starling, to Vien at, to the Dady Mr. Giles, Sec. Master of Starling, to Vien.

There has been a survey held on board Samarane, surveying. vessel, Capt, our S. Beleiter, her copper bring all us, it is bertain that the destructive worms of three Sees will soon thake great moved in her, and the Osficers have recommended that she shall

that the d-arnetive worms of threat Seeg will soon table great marce in her, and the Officers have recommended that she shall be hove down.

MALTA, Feb. 7.—Histribution of the Mediterranean Fleel,—In Malta Harbour—Queen, 110, bearing the Bag of Vie-Aalm. Sir. C. Owen, Com.-In-Chief. Coglan. receiving the Bag of Vie-Aalm. Sir. C. Owen, Com.-In-Chief. Coglan. receiving-ship, hearing the Sug of R. Adim. Sir L. Chrith, become in commanda Mulaber, 79; Warspide. 30) Decemberian and Gryber, war-ni.; Rescon, surveyses; and Alexan, at pucket. At Livinatag—Beflurer, 30; and Locust, at.:lender. At Curin—L'Aigle, 24; and Greere, 18. Dater way to Corin, Enney, and Patras—Acheron, at.-packet. At Alhena—Formedole, sq. Indus, 78; Vermiss, war-vi.; Sunky, 10. and Sconce, 10. At the Frage, war-st. At March, the Medea. And at Constantinophy, Bacia, war-st. at March, the Medea. And at Constantinophy, Bacia, war-st. at March, the Medea. And at Constantinophy, Bacia, war-stammer.

The Polyphonus was despetched to Marchilles on 19th wit. with the overiant mail for England from India, brought by two Garnele, which proveded on her voyage to England on two casual, sight. The Royal Tar, which arrived from London on 28th, want sin to the Levant on 18th, after transferring to the Great Liverpool the new intermediate shalt brought for her, and which having bean refitted, she will be the day surveyed by the angineer of the dock, yard, so an Los feeds to the Levant with a fall cargo of British genda, chiefly for Countantuople. The Warpile came in from Lisbon, after a look passage, on 31st ult., and allege from Glysaltar, with the mill form England on a latter to make the same accurate many passage and parts. Frage has taken in and, shoring, day, for the expedition in the valley of the Kanthat, with which she proceeded on 8th for Macri, calling at Rimser. We have account from the appeliation to 19th ult., but nomention in mande of any new discoveres; and, indeed, the operations appear for a rea at a stand still. Demagazine by the Kanthat, with

## Military Intelligence.

FROM TURBDAY'S MILITARY GREETTE. Royal North Gloucester Reg. of Militim—Gout. Bir Michael Holes Hoke Beach, Bart, to be Lieut, Coi., v. William Beach, Bart, to be Lieut, Coi., v. William Beach, resigned; Robert Arthur Fitzburding Kingscote, Ray, to be Capt., v. fir Michael Hicke Hicks Beach, presected. Mansaarmus.—Her Majecty has been graciously pleased in approve of the Leicesterable Reg. of Youtnerry Caratry being designated by the title of "The Prince Albart's Own."

Wirrunall, Teb. 18—The Queen has been pleased, to grant unto Edward Senders, Esq., Liont. Col., in the kniny m the East Indies, Ma), in the corps of Engineers, in the service of the E.I.C., Rengel Establishment, and Companion of the Sath, permission that he may accept and wear the migrat of the Senting shap, othe Order of the Dorande Empire, which his late Majordy Shah Shoohand. Moolk, King of Afighanistan, was pleased to confirm upon him, in testimony of His Majordy's approbation of the est-vices from time to time rendered by him during the campaign in Affghanistup.

FROM PRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTR.

WAR-Oppics, jeb. 32.

17th Lt. Bragoons.—Bec.-class staff-Surg. J. B. Gibson, M.D., to be Sagg. v. Pilinington, principed on the Staff. Scope Fusilier Guards.—The Jions J. W. Forskesse, to be Rus. and Lieut. by p. v. Redney, who retires.

1st Foods.—Eos. F. Carter, to be Lieut. by p. v. Lysens, prom. is ht West India Reg. j. W. II. S. SharpenGent., to be Ens. by p. v. Carter.

v. Carter.

2d — Maj. C. E. Eston, from 19th Foot, to be Mad. v. Barr, who exchanges, Bro. 13, 1443.

30th — Liout. W. Frith, to be Capt. without p. v. litrick, dec.; Rec. J. E. Jackson, to be Lieut. v. Frith, Jan. 3; J. E. Donne, to be Energy v. Jackson.

810t — Payth. G. P. Erekine, from 48th Poot, to be Payth. v. Jean, decased.

Bist-Payer. G. P. Erskine, from 48th Poot, to be Payer. v. Jean, deceased, SEd.—Capt. D. R. Smith, to be Maj. without p. e. W. Rabas, who red. upon fall-pay: Lieut. W B. Kelly, to be Capt. v. Smith., 28th—Lieut. H. T. Watker, to be Arif. v. Priestly, primoted. 28th—Assist.Swrg. W. Home. M D., from the hinf, to be Assist.Surg., C. Menzies, who resigns, 28th—Capt. P. Adams to be Maj., without p., to Parker, dec., Capt. G. R. Cummin. from 78th Proot, to be Capt., v. M'Murdo, who exchanges, Qet. 30.; Lieut. E. Lugard, from 31st Poot, to be Capt., v. Adams, Uct. 29; Enc. J. A. Mucdongell, from 62th Foot, to be Lieut., without p., v. Mao Laoh. lan, deceased, Nov. 13. ingent, from the freet, to be Lieut, without p., v. Mao Lach-in, deceased, Nov. 13.

Syth-Maj, M. Barr, from 2d Foot, to be Maj., v. Eaton, who

exchanges, Bes. 18.
28th—Rus. C. D. Oliver to be Lieut., by p., v. Broome, who
rettras R. M. Madesay, Gent., to be Kns., by p., v. Olivel.
40th—A. R. Randis, Gent., to be Kns., without p., v. Roberts appointed to find Pont.

sponsess to the Form. 19th-W. B. H. Vers, Gent., to be Eas., by p., v. Pousouby

appointed to fish Force,
, agtin—W. E. H. Vera, Gent., to be Rus., by p., v. Pousonby,
appointed to list or Grenader Reg. of Foot-Guarda,
Seth—Lieut. R. E. De Montmurency, from 7th Fort, to be
Lieut., vice Clarke promoted.
Sath—Lieut. H. Edwards to be Capt., without, p. v. De Ravil.
Lieut., dec., hept. 7, 1841; Ens. T. R. Hinkson to be Lieut. without
p., July 16, 1643. Eas. W. J. J. Smith to be Lieut. v. Edwards,
Sept. 7, 1643. To be Kon. without p. Q. J. A. Camporon, tiant.
v. Hickson; G. R. Horne Gent., v. Smith be Lieut. J. Frend to be
Adjetant v. Magrati, doceased, July 4.
dots—E.C. Etanhope, Gent., to be Ens. by p. v. Auslin, prom.
62th—E.C. Reshinge, Gent., to be Ens. by p. v. Auslin, prom.
62th—Ens. C. Beberts, from 40th Foot, to be Rus. v. Macdograll, promoted in 28th Fupt.
65th—W. Kimpson, M.D., to be Assist. Surg. v., Grogan,
appointed to 1st Dragoons.
67th—Capt. F. W. Lause, from 3d West India R.g., to be Capt.
v. Vane, who exc., Feb. 22; Capt. R. Hare, trian h.p. Unatt., to
be Capt. v. G. A. Curfie, who exc., proviving the differences
Lieut. H. Collette, to be Capt. by v. Hare, who retires; Rus.
R. Jong, to be Licut. by p. v. Goliette; J. C. Murray, Gent., be
be Kas. by p. v. Jones
data—Maj., Gen. Sir E Gibbs, R C.B., to be Col. v. Lieut., Gen.
Sir W. Johnston, K.C. H., deceased, Fub. 21.
yoth—Major E. J. White, to be Lieut.-Col. without p. v. J.
Reisall, who retires upon full pay; Capt. W. Tayto, to be Major
v. White; Itent. J. P. Castobadie; P. W. Dowes, tent., to be
Eneign v. Filder.
7th—Capt. W. M. (4, M'Murdo, from 29th Foot, to be Cast. v.

v. White; Lieut. J. P. Castobadie; to be Capt. v. Taylor; Enc. J. W. Philer, to be Lieut. v. Castobadie; F. W. Dowse, Gent., to be Rusign v. Fitder.

Tath—Capt. W. M. G. M'Murde, from 28th Foot, to be Capt. v. Cammin, who exchanges, Oct. 28th, 1843.

38th—Capt. W. M. G. M'Murde, from 28th Foot, to be Capt. v. Cammin, who exchanges, Oct. 28th, 1843.

38th—Cap. S. t. H. K. Kawards to be Lieut. without p., Drc. 48, 1843.

1843. C. B. Browne, Gent., to be Ros. v. Edwards, promoted; Lieut. P. T. Wade, to be Ail, v. Orinshy, prom. Dec. 18, 1843.

38d West India Rag.—Capt. C. B. Vans, from 67th Foot, to be Caputh v. Lane, who exchanges, Feb. 28.

Cape Mounted Riflemen.—Rag. J. Borrow to be Lieut. by p., Le Touzel, who ret. 1 Ens. R. G. G. Camming, from Rl. Newfoundined Cos. to be Ens. with p. v. Bianet, prom.; J. B. Francia, Gent. to be Eas, by p. v. Borrow,

Al. Newfoundiand Cos.—W. J. Cosn, Gent., to be Eas. without p. v. Camming, appointed to Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Bawer.—Capt. R. Hare, of 67th Foot, to be Ras. without p. v. Camming, appointed to Cape Mounted Riflemen.

H. Bawer.—Capt. R. Hare, of 67th Foot, to be Ras. Without p. v. Camming, appointed to Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Bawer.—Capt. R. Hare, of 67th Foot, to be Ras. in the Rrmy, November th.

Honstyn.—Brars.—Harperby, General of Hampitale M. Rope, M.D. with Iocal rank, to be Laugector. General of Front. is, Oct. 2; Bladf-Bargeon of the First Cless, v. Barciag, prob. Feb. 16.

Bouth Balopian Yeomanry Cavelry—The Hon. O. G. C. Bildge. sum, summonly called Lard Viscount Newport, in be Capt. v. W. Lloyd, dec.; J. Rucke, Usri, to be Cornet, v. R. Coriett, dec. West Comprise Reg. of Yeothansy Cavelry—W. Mised, Esq., to be Capt. v. Ord, reagned; F. F. Bouveria, Cant., to be Cornet, jone Maker, rearged.

DAVALBY.

Let Life Guards-On Tuesday avening the public were admitted, at reduced prices, to a dress rehearsal of the amateur perfermences of the Life and Poot Guerde, at Winday, when the house was growded. The performance, with addition of an interlude of "Two in the Berning," were the same as last, and want of sales. There here been several judicious changes unde in the cent of the "Dresm'at Sea." Viscount Scalasm takes the character of Black Ralph; in the room of A. Archer, Esq.; J. Leelie. Esq., that of Alley Creeker, is the room of G. Bentick, Esq.; the Earl of Muniter that of Tremest, in the room of H. Streatfield, Esq.; and H. De Bathe, Esq. (who is exceedingly elever), of the Soute Fuellige Churche, has taken the part of Red Nervie, in the room of Vicanus Nasham. In the hardener of Vicanus Nasham. Viscount Seaham. In the burlesque of "Othello Tra-vestie," Capt. Grant taken the character of Othello, in the vestie," Capt. Grant takes the character of Othello, in the place of G. Bentick, Esq.; H. De Bathe Krq., that of lape, in the place of A. Archer, Req.; and Capt. Hudson takes the part of Cossie, in place of Lord Giantia. Some heautiful new accesses, he have painted for the occasion by H. W. Boulton, Esq., lat Life Guarda. Capt. Bulkeley, let Life Guarda, on this occasion acts as managing director. There will be two noves amateur performances immediately after Kaster. 6

On Thursday the serond amateur performance took places, when every thing went off admirably, and the una-

place, when every thing went of admirably, and the una-nimous plaudits of the audience evinced a gratifying tra-timony of their approval of the praiseworthy exertions of these gentlemen in the cause of charity.

ORDNANCE CORPS.

Royal Artillery.—A general Court-martial was held at

Woolwich for the trial of general and driver William

The property Biske, 6th Butt., for descrition and robbery. The primune was found guilty, and, knowing that his punishment would he transportation, reported himself sick, and was admitted into the guard-room ward, and during the period of his confinement managed to loosen the fastenings of the lock of the outer door of his room, leading into one of the Massages. At ten v'elnek on Thursday night last he was shut into his room, and a sentry posted over him as usual; but about half-past ten o'clock he managed to sluds the centry, and made his way into the passage. The scutry at the outer door seeing sumebudy pass from the guard. room ward gave the starm, but before any assistance could be obtained, the prisoner jumped upon the water-wink and but at the passage window into the back yarr, and escaped over the outer wall, and has not been heard A court of inquiry was held in the Royal Octof since. nance liespital, on Saturday, to investigate and erport on the circumstance of the escape of the prisoner; and on Tuesday a Court-martist was held on gunner and driver Swinfield for having permitted the escape of Blake, over whom he was placed as sentry in the Ward-room of the Ordnance Bospital. The decision of the Court was that gunner and driver Swinfield be imprimmed for two months for orgisoting his duty.

In addition to theoreticement of Lieut,-Col. Darby. who has recently returned to Woolwich, on suck leave, from St. Helens, Lieut, Col. the Hou. W. Athuthout, whose routing of service placed him first for the command ar that atation, has signified his intention to retire, and, it is said. Lieut.-Col. Frazer will proceed to St. Helyna. Lieut. Col. Machenn, whose tour of service placed him frat to relieve Lieut. Col. Browne in the automand at Gibraltar, has also algorited bis intention of retiring, but his successor has not yet been named. Liant, -Cal. Whitey also ratires, and the vacancies opposioned by the ratire-ment of the four Lieutenant Colonels above named, will be filled up in April 10.88. by the promotions of Maj. J. W. Wood, Maj. W. E. Jackson, Maj. G. Durnford, and Maj. Dalton, to be Leat. Colonels. Pour Sect. Captains Ma). Dallon, to be Lieut. Colonells. Four even, Copinius will consequently, be proposed to be First Captains, and four, if not more, Lieutroants, to be Captains, as there are several of that rank about to retire on full pay in the course of April next. Lieut Colonel Channey, the enterprising traveller, School routine of duty gave him the command of the Ruyal Artiflery in China, has agrived at Hong Kong, and assumed the command of that branch of the Service, and ranks as Braceduc-General, This galance Officer, immediately on his seried, ordered the commencement of our rations to unelsorate the unlealthy state of the island, and has given metructions to death the land, and build hospitals on the north or most healthy side, and it e works were commenced at the date of the latest is ters from that quarter.

Capt. Freet's comp., from Dublin, religion Capt. E. Morgan's comp. at Ballinesity.

Coart-Martisi on Lieut. B. Willis, concluded fro a our

last :--

Column Downe, the pronecutor, briefly addressed the

10th, and that he had then placed him in arrest. I immediately addressed a leiter to Lt. Willis, requesting him to afford me an explanation of the transactions with which he was charged. I call upon the prisoner to produce that leiter. [The leiter was produced and read; it contained a brief statement of the sharges mow browpht against Lt. Willis., At a Colonic of the sharges, not having received any reply from Lt. Willis, I discend Lt. Rogers to walk on Lt. Willis, and to atte that I would explain. It however the me and that he are and it is a state of the sharpes of th

at any other time, nor call upon me to retrect the same.

Cross examination.—I do not remember going into Lt. Rogers's room before coming into my room. I was in my room.—Dr. Young and Lt. Willis might have gone in, but I did not. I do not temember saying in my room, it was a nulsance, I had no brandy, and saking if Lt. Willis had any. They (Mr. Willis and Dr. Young) asked me if I had any brandy. I told them I had not. Lt. Willis tried to persuade us to go to his room to play at cards. Lt. Willis tried to persuade us to go to his room to play at Dr. Young, and that is enough for yon; I will full you, Lt. France, by and by where you made the mistake in conditing the pack. I'm. Young did not in my room propose to easil to the mess for some wine, to be paid for out of the st. he had was from the pisoner; I did not say in my room to Dr. Young, that Lt. Willis had only concealed the cards; It. Willis hid persist in seriously denying that he had lost the bet.

Rythe Court.—When It. Willis had the cards in his possession before my counting them, he had not an oppurumity of concealing the two cards out of the pack I first counted, which was the white pack—he might have out of the other pack, which was coloured.

The prisoner did not exhibit any independent when the words.

white pack - he might have out of the other pack, which was coloured.

The prisoner did not exhibit any indignation when the words were applied to him; he must have been aware of their being applied, unless he was perfectly deat.

The written statement of the late Staff-Assist.-Surg. Young, taken on his death-bed, signed by himself, and sworm to be fore a nuglistrate, was tendered in evidence by the presentator. The prisoner objected to its being received in evidence, he not having heen present when the statement was taken to expense manning. The Court was cleared, and upon being received the was stated the Court was cleared, and upon being received the was estated the Court was cleared, and upon being received the was stated the Court was cleared, and upon being received the first passed the first passed which was stated that, it willis, R.A., Dr. Basseulville, R.A., Ogge. Honstom, R.N., Staff Sasist.-befg. Young and myself, and Mr. MiGowan, clerk in the dock-yard; I am not quite cartain as to Dr. Dassinist in the dock-yard; I am not quite cartain as to Dr. Dassinist being present; I left the mean about 19 o'clock; 12. Willis was poble when he left the mean about 19 o'clock; 12. Willis was poble when he left the mean about 19 o'clock in the Officers' barracks; I was perfectly sober; I saw Staff Assist.-

Surg. Young on thet evening; seet him at the mess, and a wards went into the Officers' barracks and I saw him again th

I west to my room and to bed; some time in the signific them; I west to my room and to bed; some time in the signific Staff Assist, Gurg. Young spaid came to my room. The witness was shout to bethe what took pishon between shamed and Dr. Young, relative to the prisoner, when the prisoner adjusted to the evident that time, and Dr. Young's estemant on each staff of the control of the time, and Dr. Young's estemant on each staff of the control of the cont

pack used for the purpose of deciding a bet between [4. Willis and Shaff Assich.-Surp. Tennag." That oridense consist the carefa and died them perfectly carrect, but did I then edited that his flading was incorpact? Mo, I had only then changed the last from pounds to childings. I took up some cards and then said? I shad the said of the control of th

ridence. The Courtwins then eleced.

The Court was then elected.

Root-Guardo-The half-yearly change of quarters of the underscationed Battalions of the Brigade of Foot-Guarde, will take pince, as we stated last week, on let March, us follows:—Gremalier Guarde, 2d Batt., from Fortman-at. Barracks to St. John's-wood Harracks; 3d Batt., from Wiledsov, three Cos. (bead-quarters), to St. John's-wood Barracks; one Co. to Kensington Barracks, 420-50. 40 Magazine Barracks, one Co. to Buckingham Palesty Barracks, one Co. to St. George's Barracks, and use Co. to Wellington Barracks. Geldstream Guarde, 1st Batt., from Wellington Barracks to Port.

man-st. Barracks, 2d Batt., from St. John's-wood and in the hearing of several persons, that he was guilty of detached Burracks to Wellington Barracks. Scots Fusilier Guards, 2d Batt., from St. George's Barracks to Guernay Ster, Feb. 13. detached Burnaks to Willington Barracks. Sects
Fusilier Guards, 2d Batt., from St. George's Burnacks to
Windsor. The change of the let Batt. of Grenadier
Guards and let Bett. of Scott Fusilier Guards will not
take place before 6th March, in consequence of the at Winche

6th—In consequence of the disturbed state of the county of Flint, detachments have recently bein employed in aid of the civil power at Holywell, Northep, Mold, &c. A company from Stockport and a company from Preston re moved to Chester by reliway, to supply the place of

the above detackments at head-quarters.

11th—From Kilkenny are on rease to Athlene, and are expected at Galway.

14th—Extract of a letter from an Officer, "Kingston

Jan. 22, 1844.—I dare say you were surprised at our sudden move: it has been particularly hard upon us having been afficially told that Lendon would be our station for the ensuing year. We received the route to move in two days; the expense has been ruinous to the married and young Officers. The former had made them-selves comfortable for the cold season, and had to sell at an enormous loss or carry their furniture (which would cost more than its worth) with them; the latter to pay all their bills end sell what they could at a moment's notice, or leave it to the mercy of an suctioneer to remit the value; while other corps have been four and fire years without moving once. We now hear we are to move

without moving once. We now hear two are to move afain at the opening of the navigation."

16th—Are under orders for Dublin, to replace the let Batt., 60th Rifles. A report has been current that repeal cards have been discovered among the men of this corps. We have reason to believe that the report has no better foundation than that one man --- servant to th Paymaster—was found to be in some way connected with the Repeal movement. The removal of the regiment from Birr has no connexion with this matter. We be-lieve the 16th is as loyal a regiment, as any in Her Ma-

jesty's Army. jests's Army.

18th—A detachment of this corps, which embarked for China per Lady Amherst, on 13th June last, consisting of Braigns Graves, Farrer, Graham, James, Kelly, Irwin, and Assist.-Surg. Ferguseon, 82 men, 5 women, and 6 children, under the command of Captain Bruce, arrived off Angier, in the Straits of Sanda, on the 30th October, and sailed thence for Hong-Kong on the 3d November. Officers and men all in good health. Capt. Call, and his father, Paymester Call, return home on sick leave.

20th—Capt. Brook died at Bermuda, on the 2d Jun.; he had been 16 weers in the Sarries.

he had been 16 years in the Service.

36th—Last week Col. Maxwell and Officers entertained at dinner Sir E. Blakeney and his Staff, Gen. Wyndham, at dinner St. Diazoney and his Stan, ces. wynanam, the Earl of Cardigan, with the General-Staff of Ireland, and Heads of Departments at head-gray, the Dublin District-Staff, Col. Trevelyan, 60th, and others. Light Pratt has been removed from the Recruiting Staff at Limerick to

48th Depot-"A soldier of the name of Fossey, belonging to this depot, now in garrison in this Island, was, on 20th Jan., tried and convicted before the Royal Court, for having committed a violent assault on the highway, on the evening of the let of that month, and was thereupon sentenced to an imprisonment of two months. It appears that his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, disapproving of this sentence, represented the matter to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and in consequence of such representation, a free pardon was obtained from the Queen. The pardon, under her Majesty's sign-manual, addressed to the Lieut.-Governor, and the keeper of the gool, was, it is understood, received in Guernesy this morning, and its consequence his Excellency, in full uniform, accommanied he Main Associatory, in full uniform, accommanied he Main Association morning, and its commence his Excellency, in the trai-form, accompanied by Major M'Cleverty, commanding the 48th depot, Major Bainbrigge, Fort Major, and Mr. W. Brown, the Government Schwary, presented himself at the gool at noon (at a moment, be it observed, when it was at all the civil authorities were attend the funeral of a deceased magistrate), with the Queen's pardon in his hand, and demanded the immediate liberaparton in his panu, and communes too memoranes over-tion of Foassy. Mr. Berbet, the gacler, unaccustomed to doorments of this nature, said that he could not liberate the men without the order of the Court by whom he had been committed. The General hereupon told Mr. Harbet ion, and desired him at his peril to refuse instant obedies to give him the keys of the prison, telling Mr. Barbet that he ought to know that the Queen's order was parameted, and east out to find some of the efficient of the efficient desirated, and east out to find some of the efficient of the efficient desirated, and east out to find some of the efficient of the efficient advice, upon which his Excellency ordered having undergone no alteration whetever; and most to find the property of the first desirated departed upon this mission, when Mr. Barbet, considering that he was not required to make any further difficulties in the face of the threatened exercise of, force, delivered in the face of the threatened exercise of, force, delivered his method is inform Zore that it does not follow that he was not required to make any further difficulties in the face of the threatened exercise of, force, delivered his method is inform Zore that it does not follow that he was not required to make any further difficulties in the face of the threatened exercise of, force, delivered his method is inform Zore that it does not follow that he was not required to make any further difficulties in the probability of the General ever seeling his mightened, of the being removed to a Major Mt-Cleverry, be commanded. Officer, and the whole party then, left the good, and the advance of the troops or respectability, so long as he remained at the head of it. No proof, however, is required on this head. to give him the keys of the prison, telling Mr. Barbet

vee the 15th at Templesson

Sith—Relieves the 15th at Templesone. 56th—Liout. and Adj. Lacy has judand at Cork, from

74th—Lt. Walinutt has reconsided Lt. Pratt, 36th, on

74th—LA. Wallingt has reconsided LA. Pasts, 36th, on the Recruiting Staff at Limerick. 79th Depot—Arrived at Stirling on Tunning afternoon, under the command of Hajor Lawrie, to replace the 58th. The depot left Abardees on Monday in the Duke of Richmend steamer, and arrived at Alice on Tuesday, where they disembarked, and proceeded by land to the Castle.

Castle,
Bith Depot This depot left Stirling Castle on The Bith Depot.—This depot left Stirling Castle on Tassday last for Paleley. With the aposption of the tires men who robbed the house at Clay Toll, the beliaviour of the corps has been as unexceptionable since their return from Parth, as previous to going there. The entire demonstration of the Officers and men has been upon the whole, most penticuanly and soldierlike, and quite examinary for Military men—a decided proof that the disciplies of the regt, is in excellent working order. We have heard it stated that it is many years since the Castle was kept in so clean and orderly a manner.—Edinburgh Observer.

92d—It is reported that the gallant Highlanders, under the command of Col. M'Douald of Deichessie, which arrived at Pertuncult a few days ugo from the West Indies, and now on their way to disembark at Leith, will be stationed at Parth, Dundes, and Aberdeen—the Pair City being the head quarters of the regiment.—

will be stationed at Parth, Dundes, and Aberdeen—the
Pair City being the head quarters of the regiment.—
Porth Paper. The 92d arrived at Leith on the 18th inst.
Ride Brigads, let Bett.—Lieut. Lord Adelphus Vane,
son of the Marquess of Londonderry, he joined at Corfu.
98th.—The Cornwell trensport, with Lieut. Col. Gregory,
Capt. Gordon, Lieuts. Viscount Suirdale and Michmond;
Emeigne Edwards, M. Coy, Batt, and Sgroad; Ansist.—
Surg. Weld, and 370 men, arrived off Angler, in the
Straits of Sunda, on the 29th October, and salled thence
for Hong-Kong on the 26 November.

1st West India Rag.—A company has sailed in the
Albert steamer, under Capt. Robeson; Lieuts. Popponi
and Anton, to re-garrison Cape Coast Castle, agreeable
to new arrangements. Assist.-Surg. Mas Kardy is to be
in medical charge, and Mr. Ross in charge of the Commissariat. Stati-Surg. Tergusson also prioried to the
Gold Coast, to report on the state of the Military buildings, and open an hespital.

total court to report on the state of the mintary buildings, and open an hespital.

2d West India Reg.—Maj. Cobbs, Lidut. Rockes, i Serj., I Corporal, and 12 privates, with Staff Assist.-Surg. Dickson, Mr. Wildman, Barrack-master, called ou an expedition up the river Gambia, in the ill-fated Wifterferor, on 20th Oct. last, and returned in a deployable

force, on 26th Oct. last, and returned in a deplorable state of health on 28th Nov. following. The "Smokee" were very heavy in the moraings and evenings, and every "White" became dangerously ill. Since their arrival the two Gunners, Wilmot and Lumaden, died; Maj. Cobbe and Mr. Wildman had a difficult recovery.

3d West India Rag.—Private Pensonby, & noted bad character, descrited from Fort Bullen while on guard on 3d Nov., taking his firelock and the charge of powder for the evening gan; two days afterwards he was brought to hospital by the crew of the Flifet bout from Bird Island, with his firelock burst and his left hand completely blown away. The would was black with gaupowder, incerated, considerably evollen and painfully exerustating. The arm was immediately amputated below the allow joint, the stump appropriately dressed, and healed without a bad was immunicity impairing agow the allow joint, the stump appropriately dressed, and healed without a bad symptom. The following Officers of the 3d West India Reg. have arrived in England from Namou, and are under orders for service in Africa;—Capt. Heining; Lioute. Magreth, Fitzgerald, and Davidson.

Magrata, Fingerale, and Davidson.

To the Editor of the Numi and Military Gasetic.

Sin,—In your last week's Gasetic there appears a letter from a 3d West India Subs, written with much spirit, in defence of his regiment, the insertion of which had experieded the necessity of publishing my succeed letter to you on the again-public it severtheless, as there are still some parts of Euros inter which remain annewered, I trust not will access my interestable management. trust you will excuse my waspessing sgala upon your

Zora's attack upon the Colonel of the 3d West India Zara's attack upon the Calenci of the 3d West India Regiment, is as unwarrantelia as it is unsated for; that the gallant General in sanctifuling the alterations he has dippe, in the dress of the Officers, was actuated, as Zara states, by a desire of patronising a few "very worthy tradement," is perfectly abourd, a number of the articles he has negred having undergone no alteration whatever; and such as have been altered it has been in the most tri-Sing manner, and not in any way such as would affect the postets of the Officers, or be of beautit to those worthy intelement.

Zero's "respectful" suggestions about the clothing of the regiment, and the distribution of the Field Officers, as deabt he thinks very knowing; but he happens in a former part of his latter to have admitted that the cloth-ing had been properly senfout. Who then is the party to blame that the companies for whom it was intended did not receive it? Most certainly not the General, nor

did not receive is? Most certainly not the General, nor has he the power in any way of preventing a similar unforescen occurrence taking place.

I think it will require a more clover fellow than Zara to teach the General how he is to prevent Officers being an leave upon sick certificates, or prove the propriety of distailing to the Commander-in-Chief whicher he shall renowmend an Officer on full pay for a government, or show that he has the power of interfering with the Officers commanding the troops in the West Indies, with a view to prevent a Major being in command at Honduras, receiving 14s. 10st. a day, which, by the by, I doubt if Zara would have completed of had he been the said Major.

The General, I fancy, has taken a lesson from our respected Commander-in-Chief, "who never interferes in matters over which he has no central."

in matters over which he has no central."

I have a shrewd guese that there would be no difficulty in finding Zere in the ranks of a West India Regiment, which, from having no claim to Light Infuntry, makes him a little jealous of this same "blowing of bugles." 3 must, however, remind him, for his future guidance, that the 3d being Light Bobs, are at all times prepared to throw out their skirminhers in defence of their General or their regiment.

One word more in defence of the increased expenditure incident upon the new rotation system. Every branch of the Military on the West Coast of Africa, save the Regimental Office, very some advantage for service there, in the shape of promotion, extra pay, or allowances. The Ordnance get what is termed Climate Rick, and other allowances; the Commisseriat a step of promotion after twelve mouths' service, with additional pay and allowances. In it, therefore; just to make an outpry about a pditry sum expended to secure to the Regimental Officer some little boon for his African service? Divide the politry sum expended to secure to the Regimental Officer some little boon for Ms African service? Divide the actual expenditure incurred between the number of Officers for whom it is paid, and it will show that less is actually expended for the individual benefit of the Regimental Officer them is paid in the shape of climate pay, &c., into othe pockets of the other branches of the Bervice during the same period. I say not this with a view of detracting from the propriety of fiving the Staff Officers additional emoisment for African service; on the contravy, I contend that every Officer serving on the West Coast, of Africa is deserving of some advantage for the risk he runs in that abominable climate. It is a very easy thing for Zere to my, Let each West India Regiment take a service of five years. I contend that such a plan is impracticable, if the force is to be kept in an efficient state. An Officer going out under the present system for twelve months, makes up his mind to remain there his regulated time; send him out for unlimited service, or five years, and he makes up his mind to remain there his regulated time; send him out for unlimited service, or ave years, and he cares not how soon he gets a touch of fever—for he must get it sooner or later—and then comes the Medical Board, and of he goes to England for twelve or eighteen months. Look at the state of affairs under the old system; nominally there were recruiting companies for the 1st and 2d West India Regiments, but there were very seldom Officers from those regiments on that dufy; for why I san't say; it was always, however, understood that they would have preferred—the majority of them—retiring from would have preferred—the majority of them—retiring from the Service, to taking their tour of recruiting in Africa. And verily it looked very much like it; for during the last twelve years there have been only eight Officers sent out from those regments; four only of the number remained out beyond swelve months; the remaining number went home clek in a very few months. Too much praise chance he given to the Medical Officers on that coast, for their kind consideration in cases of indisposition; but I think under the present system they will not be so much troubled with Medical Boards as in former times.—I am, &a. APRICANUS.

London, Feb. 20.

DEVONPORT MILITARY CHAPEL .- A correspondent. with reference to the notice in our last Gazette on this subject, suggests that the Military shapel ought to be built in some central situation between Devonport and built in some central situation between Devonport and Plymouth, and not at the former plage; hecause, if midway, the troops in the Citadal at Plymouth could national Davine Service at the came time with those stationed at Devonport, each party having only to march about three-quarters of a mile, and the whole garrison attend tegether. That there is not shareh accommodation at present is a fact well known and damented by the days of the country of the citage. prities; the small chapel in the Citatel is not suffchartylarge for the regiment quartered there, and who have to attend by wings morning and afternoon Services; whilst, at Devenpers, accommodation for the troops there is paid for at St. Aubyn's chapel by Government, which could be saved if a chapel were built.

THE IRIUM STAFF.—We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following very gratifying tribute, addressed to Col. St. John A. Clerke, K.H., and which appears in

to Col. St. Juhn A. Clerke, K.H., and which appears in the Cork Constitution of the 15th instant:—

"Bandon, 28d Jam., 1844.—Dear life,—We, the Magistrates attending the Bandon Petty Sevantons, and others, Inhabitants of Jiandon and fix vicinity, avail pursolves with much pleasure of the opportunity of your recent appointment on the Irish Staff, most cordially to congrainiate you. At the same time we cannot conceal our regret at your removal from this neighbourhood, where, since your residence amongst us, you have gained the good opinion of all classes, by your upright and consistent conduct as a Magistrate, and by your mids and consistent conduct as a Magistrate, and by your mids and consistent conduct of your family, we bid you farewell.—We are, dear Sir, very sincerely yours, " (Signed)
Bandon. "Benjamin Sweie, Restor and

our as a Genlieman. With sincere wishes for your welfare and that of your family, we bid you farewell.—We are, dear Sir, very sincerely yours,
Bandon.
Gerbery. \*\*
Bernard. Gerbery. \*\*
Bernard. Rectos and
Prebendary of Kilbrugan.
Herbert Molesworth, Curate of
Kilbrogan. [Ardfeld.
Wm. H. Molesworth, Curate of Robert T. Heicher, J. P.
Richard N. Perry. Curate of Wm. H. Merry. Pressyt. Minister.
Robt. St. Lawrence, Rector of Robert T. Heicher, J. P.
Heliard T. Meade, Rector of Robert Gibbings, Curate of Kilbrugan. [Stillowen. James Splaine, J.P.
Henry Gillman, Curate of DeRichard L. Coaner, Cick, Downdaniel. [Ballymodan.
Henry F. M'Cliatock, Vicar of
And upwards of 10e inhabitants of all sects and classes.

MELL.
"Trales. 12th Feb., 1844.—My. Lords and Gentiemen.—Permit

And upwards of 100 inhabitants of all sects and classes.

"Traice, 12th Feb., 1844.—My Lords and Gentiemen,—Permit me to offer you my warmest acknowledgments for the kind and gratifying letter you have done me the honour of addressing me. I thank you must alsocrely for your congatulations on my return to the active duties of my profession; I am justly proud of your approval of my conduct whilst residing amongst you, and I am very grateful for your good wishes for the weiters of my family and of myself. I cannot but feel very sensibly the pain of separating from friends and fellow-Lowannens oblighly respected sud regarded, and this parting testimony of your good-will and kindly feelings cerves but to increase my regret. That you may long continue in the sulcoyment of health, happiness, and prosperity, is the unaffected and expect desire of —My Lords and Gentlemen, your very faithful servant. St. John A. Clerke, Col.

tiemen, your very faithful servant, St. John A. Clerkh, Col.\*

By the abstract of the Army estimates, given in our last Gassits, it appears that the total estimated amount to be provided for the Army services for the year beginning on the 1st of Aprile next, is 5,984,994. This amount compared with that estimate for the year ending on the 31st of March, shows a decrease of money to be provided of 340,5794. this amountbeing 222,0934 less than 1843-44 for the effective acylece, and 18,474, less than the present financial year for the non-effective services. These estimates, when compared with those for 1843-42 show a reduction in the total of 1816-45, transferred to the Commissariat, Ordnance, and Nevy estimates, which reduce the real decrease in the Army estimates it 18,194. only; but a new charge to the amount of 1816-44 and 1844-45 if therfore, 55,034.

Errsorver Survices.

the estimates of 1843-44 and 1844-45 left Hierarce, \$5,934f.

Errorrve Burnicas.

Number of Men.—The number of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and rank and file, which it is proposed to maintain for the service of the United Kingdom of Great Hiritain and ireland (exclusively of the troops employed in the East Indies), for the year, from the 1st April, 1846, for the Sist March, 1948, is 1ec, 398, hains \$81 less than the number voted for the present financial year, from the lat April, 1844, to the Sist March, 1943, is 164,395, being 551 loss than the number voted for the present financial year. The number to be employed in the East Indies for the annuing year is 99,383, for or equinents of Cavairy (one additional to the force for the present year), and 32 regiments of infantry, the expenses of which are defrayed by the East India Company, Beling an increase of 747, amounting in all do 3901 Officers, 9400 Non-commissioned Officers, and 114,376 rank and file. 129,677 of all ranks.

Being an increase of the control of the control of the control of all range.

Non-commissioned Officers, and 114,376 rank and new. Copyright of all range.

Hopel Military College.—No parliamentary grant will be required in aid of the charge of the Royal Military College for the year anding the 21st March, 1845. The charge is defrayed by the bubscription of the gentlemen cadets.

Volunteer Curps.—The cetimates are less for the Volunteer Corps for the vosating year by nearly 20,000. In this year's catimates 19,000. was applied to defray the axpenses incurred for daty in sid of the civil power in 1843943. There is contingent and dothing allowance for fifty men of a new troop about to be formed.

, Non-Respective Survice.

Non-Respective Survices.—By the three-little of the mount which has reverted to the Government by the garries Rewards for listinguished Series.—By the three-fifths of the amount which has reverted to the Government by the garriage appointments which have become vacent; and by the pensions which have fallen in hand on the deaths of Gen. Sir T. Browns, and Lieut.-Gen. Mark hapier, and the appointment to regiments of Lieut.-Gencals Sir J. Pearnon, Sir W. Machean, Sir G. H. Way, K. Lindany, and Sir G. C. L'Estrange, the following distinguished/Officers, it is proposed, shallbe retwarded:—General John Mackensie in addition to his present allowance of 1904., 1104; and Maj.-Generals Sir H. Watson, Sir D. St. Lagre Hill; Sir R. Armstrong, C.B., J. Ferguson, C.B., T. W. Brotherton, C.B., A. D. Paunce, C.B., H. Tousel, James Hay, W. Wood, C.B., K.H., G. Burrell, C.B., and Sir R. J. Sirvay, G.B.

The number of General Officers to be provided in 171, less that the present year by 27. The rothred Officers out full pay are 360, less by hine than 1433-44. There are 183 less to be pro-edited for on half-pay and Military allowances; and 16 less on foreign half-pay. For widows possibless \$864, more are required; butten the compassionate allowances there is a reduction of Sunot.

tion of 2000.

CHRISTA, HOSPITAL.—There is an increase here on the whole charge of 19,594. The number of out pensioners are less by 151. The total shirper of 71,500 pensioners with 14,000, probable amount of payments on account of Burmess prise-money, and unclaimed shares of Army prize-money, is 1,225,3164, 1884 that the astimate for 1849-499 y.484. 112. 54. 1884 the balance in labour of that year's estimates is caused by the new charge of 37,000. for the Military organization of 19,000 enrolled pensioners. In the superamnuation allowances there is a decrease of 2500.

#### Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

ARMAMENT OF OUR NEW 10-GUN BRIGS, &c. &c. To the Editor of the Nanal and Military Ausella.

Sta,—I have just read the letter in your last Gauette by a correspondent signing himself "K.," in which he notices my letter on Sealark, &c. First; let me express notices my letter on Sealark, &c. First; let me express to him my thanks for his complimentary-opinion. If I have done any good, ever so little—if any of my remarks shall be found worth any attention, and cause reflection and investigation, then shall I be well pleased. "Amer pairies" is my motto; the love of and anxious desire to see "that glorious flag, which for a thousand years has braved the "that glorious flag, which for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze," ever triumphant, and never again subjected to defeat, either from neylect or over-confidence, as was the case in last Amagican war, from 1812 to 1815. Becondly, let me beg "R." to re-peruse my letter carefully, and I am sure he will then see that he has greatly mistaken my views on many points. I never said "that France had no small ships of year with which such 10-gun brigs as Pantalom could contend." I spoke of that class as a very beautiful description of craft, equal to anything brigs as fantateen coura content. I spoke of tune cures as a very beautiful description of craft, equal to anything which could be required or espected of vessels of their size and armament. But I did most seriously question to the course of the course o truth of a statement which appeared in the Portamouth
Telegraph—a Naval organ whose opinions are at all events supposed to carry some weight with some people, viz., "that Scalark (a sister vessel to Pantaloon) was armed with only eight 18-pounder guns"—mediums, I aupone, were meant—but admit long 18s, of 64 or 7 ft., I questioned the truth of this; but, if proved true, it did strike me as a very serious matter: for by the late change in our armaments, the grand object was to place our Navy on a perfect equality with the other Navies of the world—to get rid of the varieties of shot, and to arm all our ships with the heartstanders. ships ships with the heaviest metal they could safely and conveniently carry, & carry less guns of heavier calibre, thus as formerly, many of lighter; if possible, to have nothing best than a 32-pound shot thrown, from the 10-gun brig up to the 120-gun ship; and in the building all future vessels, to keep ever in view this point, with good room; duarters, and great height between decks-most important considerations, both as regards efficiency in battle and health and comfort at all times. And most wise and excellent views these were, deserving of the highest praise although long delayed.

At this moment there is no such gun as an 18-pour

At this moment there is no such gun se an in-pounter used in any of the French or American ships-of-war, (revenue craft excepted), of the latter I have the official statement from one of their Commodores at the Navy Board, in which I find their schooners of war carry 10 Board, in which I thus their sensoners of was carry a 32-pounders; of the French I have never seen any brig with 18-pounders, of late years. Why, then, abould we? and least of all in such beautiful craft as Pantaloon class. with 16-pounders, of late years. Why, then, should we? and least of all in such beautiful raft as Pantaloon class, well able to carry \$2s, offs proper weight, not carronades either; for, willingly, I would not have one in the Service. I never supposed or said "that in the event of a war we should not find ample employment for 100 or more of such amall vessels as Pantaloon, though I greatly doubt that we shall ever require so many of that class under any circumstances, now that steep the property of the class of the country of the class of the cl cumstances, now that steam forms so prominent a force for conveys in future, and other purposes for which small orafts were used formerly. I meraly deprecated the fact of building another new class, as now on the stocks, to be called 12-gun brigs. I maintained, for whatever duties can called 12-gus brigs. I maintained, for whatever duties can ever be required of them, the present Scaler's class are large enough, if properly armed. Why, then, between them and the 16s need we have 12s? a little larger, with different masts and yards, &c.! If for any particular motive it be fequired to send a certain number of small that the state with Communities I said mask years and the brigg to Africa with Commanders, I said, work up all the OLD 16s (formerly 18s), by reducing their present armament of carronaces to 12 medium 32s, and replace them by such vessels as Helena, of 550 tons.

The Americans in their official list, before me, have no brigs. Under that head appears "None," but they have three or four surreying-vessels, brigs; their small oraft are principally schooners, carrying B and 10 guns, and of 260 tons; their next class being skip-sloops, carrying 16 32s carronadus, as Date, &c. \* K\* is in utter error ing 16 32s carronades, as Dale, &c. "It" is in utter error as to the idea of supposing that "I would employ resselved double the cost of the 10-gun brigs for services they could well perform." Quite the reverse. I contended that the present 10s are quite sufficient (properly armed and manned) for all purposes that opsid possibly be required of thim, and I therefore deprendent the building another class of rather larger dimensions, yelept 12-gun brigs, at a great expense. But it is cartain we shall meet neither American or French brigs, at he count of fabroic onoraer class of valuer larger dimensions, yelept 12-gun brigs, at a great expense. But it is certain we shall me neither American or French brigs on the coast of fafreis or clowhere squal, of their class, to our beautiful new 10-gun brigs; but we shall also find that neither netions 10-gan orige; but we man also mu that number neutons will carry 18-pounders in any of their vessels. Since the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, this Americans have purchased and built a few small bright to said to the coast; in them there will be found no 18-pounders, and if our brigg (which I still must doubt) of 10 gains he so armed, then do the Admiralty deserve great blame, for no one can tell how soon Jonathan may desire to embroil

himself with us on that most ticklish matter of "the treaty;" some of his pot-vallent Nayai heroes may "dare the deed" with "the Britisher," and when blood is once drawn who knows how and where it will end? Such would be most knows how and where it will end? Such would be most unfair to our gallent Officers and men. The American Officers would indeed rejoice at the sight of 18 pounders, on board our 10-gun brigs, and swagger largely to the tune of "Yankee doodle dandy oh!" "For they never met their match, till the Yankee did them catch; sing, Yankee doodle, dandy, oh." But it is not so I believe. Sir W. Sysnonds never built such beautiful craft to carry only beggarly 18-pounders, in this year A.D. 1844!! In my next I will reply to "E." touching the "rezees."

VINDICATION OF LORD NELSON.

To the Editor of the Newsland Military Gaught.

SIR,—As one of the people for whom Nelson fought and conquered, and fell, allow me to return my warm thanks for your notice of Capt. Miller' triumphant "vindication" of the fame of our great Communder.

Of the viscour, the clearness and the man's tone of that

Of the vigour, the clearness, and the manly tone of that notice I will not say anything, but I feet that if Capt. Miles has laid every Englishman (who merits the name) under an obligation, the Editor of the "Naval and Military Gazette" has imposed another, by the manner in which he has brought into notice the valuable labours of the gallant Commender. Allow me to subscribe myself, Sir, your obliged and obedient Servant, R. Mongaa, Chapelfield Grove, Norwick, Feb. 18, 1844.

DETACHMENTS IN IRRIAND.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gusette.

Sta,—Permit me to inquire, through the medium of your valuable pages, if it is not customary and usual in regiments to keep a roster of the Captains and their companies for detachments? If it is not usual to keep one, and it is left to the discretion of Commanding Officers of regiments and depart to select whomsenesse they please. regiments and depots to salect whomsoever they please, then I should suggest it be directed by the florse (ingristhat a roster shall be kept of Captains and Officers for detachments in all regiments, as is done in the case of detachments in an regimente, as is since in the case of Officers at depots who are next for foreign service: this, with a view to prevent "any favour or affection," for such things will exist "in the best-regulated families," particularly if there be a "Mrs. Sword" at the best of a family, of a few married Captains in a regiment. At this most unhanne island recipants present moment, in this most unhappy island, regiments are called upon to give many detachments. Detachments

are called upon to give many detachments. Letaenments in Ireland are at most times an unpleasant part of the Officer's duty; it has now been made more so, by the marchings and countermarchings in aid of the Civil Power, the frequent escorts with prisoners, stores, and ammunitiem, which now-a-days come pretty beavy on the men. The anxiety caused to the Captain, should be lucklessly be The anxiety caused to the Captain, should he lucklessly be detached in the heart of a thoroughly priest-ridden and repeal district, where he will have lears of the inhabitants of it, endeavouring to create a sympathy in those of their own religion; the difficulty of keeping the men away from the whisky-shops, where it is often supplied gratis by the civilians, no doubt sometimes accompanied with a "Now boys, give us a sheer for 'Den and Repale,' "which some foolish young Irish recruit or very young soldier, more drunk than sober, shoute out—perhaps in his most sober senses knows not what it means: the police, who are now employed to know everything, hear of it, report to Government that the "Soldiers" have been heard to shout for "O'Connell and Repeal;" then follow official correspondences with half-a-dosen "big-wige." But I need not multiply further instances which counternat the pleasures "of little brief authority," and make detechments in Ireland of it, endeavouring to create a sympathy in those of their tiply further instances which counternot the pleasuras "of little brief authority," and make detachments in Ireland now not very agreeable. Suffice it: let there be a resure, let every Captain in his turn take his chance of the good and bad; all General Officers commanding districts should be called upon to see that a prefer one is kept, and the selections not left to the whims and fencies of Commanding ers. A des observance of the rester would caus

every Officer to be prepared to take his tour of detactment, and there would be no unpleasant feelings of being sent out of lows.

MAMING OF ARMS.—NO. VIII.
To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gassile,
Siz,—In a former letter we have read of missiles having Siz,—In a former sector we nave read or minimum maying the convenient quality of returning, when they have effected their object, to the hand, or foot, of the hurler.

Another description of weapon is now to be noticed, which flow from its nogboard, apontaneously, on the ap-

which flow from its scabbard, apontaneously, on the approach of a fee; or in the presence of a secret one.

It is thus recorded in that beautiful poem "The Lady of the Lake," and may be considered a sequel to our earlier nation of Standinavian namings;

"Thy filling"s battle-brand, of yore
For Trustman forged, by fairty love,
Walt time he leagued, no longer fees,
Life flender spears with Horse such better,
Life flender opears with Horse such better,
The tool sup of a secret too. "Cheste 21.

American Naval song |

And in Note X. we read of the wonderful sword Sings nung, wielded by the celebrated Hager Kaara, which rtain occasions, when unskilfully handled, emitted on certain occasions, when unsertainty manages, station a hollow groan. On other occasions a worm pretruded itself from the hilt. A number of mysterious matters were connected with the mode, right or wrong, of managing Skeffathø.

Another sword is mentioned in the same note; which hanging among divers other weapons in an apartment in Germany, fell from its coabbard, on the entrance of a Germany, not from its scannard, on the entrance of a certain young nobleman, taking shelter from a storm. The host started, with such a marked expression, that the young man could not help inquiring the reason. "I am," answered the man, "the public executioner of this city, and the incident that you have observed is a sure city, and the incident that you have observed is a sure augury that I shall, in the course of my duty, one day out aff your head with the weapon that has now unsheathed 'tself.'' The nobleman hastened away; but, some years after, engaging in some political plot, was decapitated by

that very man and instrument.

Lord Lovatt is said, on Scotch authority, to have affirmed, that a number of awords hanging in the hall of his family mansion, leaped of themselves out of their scab-bards, at the instant he was born. The story passed current among his clan, and, like the preceding, pro

unfortunate omen.

Taking leave of the "Lady of the Lake," I will not refrain from thankfully noting the gratification that I emperienced in the fine autumn of 1842, of gliding along Lake Katrine, with that lovely poem in my hand. The boatmen joyously recited many of its striking passages, as we passed the objects named; and we, perhaps, by our recitations, may have taught them some more.

In the Legends of Sir Bavis of Hampton, we read of bis famed aword named Morgiage—and a terrible account is given of the combat, in which, so armed, he slew a very Such an exploit was common to formidable dragon. Such an exploit was common to many valorous knights, in almost all the countries of Christendem. In his conflict Sir Bzvzs tumbled into a well, and having refreshed himself with a copious draught,

"He then lepte out with right good will, And with Horgings, his brand,"

he assailed the dragon-

"Who would have flowen then awaye...
But Havis with his good Morgleye
Hit him sore under the wing,
Up to the hilk Morgleye yode,
Through barte, liver, bone, and blade," &c., &c., &s.

to a very tedious length, it must be confessed, to ordi-

nary mudern readers.

So St. George slew his dragon with a sword nam Askalon; touching which I find ne farther notice in my memorands, although I have no doubt much is chronicled thereon in the chivalrous relations of that redoubted warrior.

In Wales we find the custom of naming awards was once prevalent, but I do not find any individual designations. In "Cambrian Popular Antiquities" we are told that "it was the custom among all warlike nations to give names to their swords. The ancient Britons took a particular pride in adorning theirs. The polished handles were made of the teeth of animals. Their warliks disposition, and love of the sward, was such that it was the custom of the mother of every make child to put the victuals into its mouth on the point of its father's sword, and with it to give her first blessing; and wish that he might die no the doubt doubt her her than he at a small. other death than by the sword. Nay, this nation, from long struggling in defence of their country, had got to such an enthusiastic pitch of warlke medness, that, as I have read, in an ancient British MS. it was customary, when a man grew very old and infirm among them, for his children to pull him out of bed and kill him, lest the enemy might have the pleasure of that office; or that he should die cowardly and cordidly, and not by the award."

ancient Britons, are said to exist to this day. On Sumatra. MAREDEN, in his valuable History of that island, relates, that a tribe in the interior have the habit of killing their aged, useless parents. And, not only killing, but eating them; choosing the season when the lime is ripe, for a relish to their unpatural banquet. This barbarous tribe is named Batta. Humonorus, in his account of Symatra, is named state. Hundborus, in his account of Symetre, has a similar relation. He calls the people practising this abominable rite, the Bettei. Some sects of Hinder are known to carry their agod parents and relations to the water of the holy Ganger, that they may have the benefit of dying in that purifying stream. Let us hope that such practices will soon cause, wherever the British name and hand have influence. practices win such hand have influence.

the information of your readers. In transcribing it I see I have omitted the date, but this can easily be supplied by any one interested in the matter, on reference to the general orders, or correspondence, about the period of the capture of St. Lucie, which are no doubt registered in the office of the General commanding in the Windward West Louis lands. MATROSS. India Islands,

Feb. 19. Casy of a Letter from the Secretary of hir Charles Gree, K.B., Cam.-in. Chief of the Trouge in the Windowsel and Localed Ig-leads, to the Charmandous of Rt. Lucia. Str...-In consequence of the usage and customs of war.

elle in elle that bells in all conquered countries, towns, churches, convents, and other places, taken from the enemy by furce of arms, of right belong to the Commanding Officer

force of arms, of right belong to the Commanding Officer of the Ri. Artillery,
His Excellency, Sir Charles Grey, K.B., Com.-in-Chief of all Her Majesty's forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, is pleased to direct that you cause an exact state of the number and weight of the bells in the different parishes and districts to be sent to Col. Paterson, Com.-in-Chief of the Artillery at Morne Fostune, without delay.
Lieut.-Col. Paterson will be ready to receive a compensation in money for the bells, provided it is mearly equal in value. (Signed) Giro. France, Secretary.
To Sir Charles Gurdon, Commandant of St. Lusia.

air george Ballingall, M.D., on Schools of in-etruction for military and naval surgeoms.

To the Milter of the Naval and Military Gasette.

Stn.—In No. 421 (Jan. 30th, 1841) and in No. 448
(August 7, 1841), of the Naval and Military Gasette,
are two important articles on the instruction of Military and Naval Surgeons, the only fault of which is that they are too complimentary to me. But looking to the spirit and object of these articles, I cannot doubt that the comtents of the inclosed letter will prove interesting to you. and therefore take the liberty of forwarding it, with many spologics for its not having been sent sooner, and remain. Sir. mower, dec., (iso, Ballingall. main, Sir, pours, Ac., Edinburgh, Jan. 28,

To the Right Hon, Sir Robert Peel.

29 are sugar stem our never a ret.

Etinburgh College, 18th Hept., 1842.

Sin,—To your patronage I am indebted for the situation I held
to this University I and to you therefore I venture to address
myself on a subject which necessarily occupies much of my Sitention,—the instruction of Medical Officers for the Army and

myself on a subject which necessarily occupies much of my sttention,—the instruction of Medical Officers for the Asmy and
Kavy.

3 have recently visited the Clarison Hospitals of Paris, the
tipos Calilon, and the Val de Grace, with the School of Medically
attached to the latter, and if have, within these few days, returned from a professional visit to the Military Hospitals in
Prussia, in Austria, and in Belgium.

I have been much struck with the liberal provision made by
some of these foreign atates, particularly Prussia and Austria,
for the education of their Army Surgeons, in comparison, with
the very sonaty provision made for the mans purpose by our own
Gargaranest. Take liberality in the more requarkable, in proportion as it appears to me the less called for.

With the single exception of the Franch Surgeons serving in
Algeria, the Burgeons of the continental armies are exclusively
occupied in the treatment of diseases occurring in their own
climate—diseases which are familiar to every practitioner of
experience, whether in civil or in Military life. What again is the
are constantly occupied in the treatment of formusable and
fatal diseases, incident to soldiers and seamen or in right stations
and in tropical climates,—diseases with which neither practitioners not teachers in this country are, of necessity, practically
acquainted. While, then, on the continent, where little pecular
for his education abound; in this country, where the duties deready of hastruction is required by the Army Surgeon are of a poemica devolving on the Army and Navy Surgeons are of a poemica devolving on the Army and Navy Surgeons are of a poemica desources description, little facility is given for his epocial tograction.

Of the "Hospitale of Instruction" for the Medical Officers of

oint of its father's sword, and with it to give or first blessing; and wish that he might die no chart of the first blessing; and wish that he might die no chart of the first blessing; and wish that he might die no chart of the first blessing; and wish that he might die no chart of the first blessing; and wish that he might die no chart of the first blessing; and wish that he might die no chart of the first blessing; and wish that he might die not control, and got to such an anthesiastic pitch of warlie made one could be such an anthesiastic pitch of warlie made one of the castomary, when a man grew very old and infirm mong them, for his children to pull him out of bed and ill him, lest the enemy might have the pleasure of that fills, some of the castoma above attributed to the neith of the swear. In India, some of the castoma above attributed to the neith of the swear with france, and the greaters it the security files; or that he should die cowardly and cordidly, and at by the sword."

In India, some of the castoma above attributed to the neith of the swear with france, and the greaters it to be suprised as an annual capture of provide for the Preint Houghtain in a definition, and in the neither in the interior have the habit of killing their ged, usclass parants. And, not only killing, but eating hem; choosing the assesson when the lime is ripe, for a lish to their unpatural banquet. This barbarous tribe man; choosing the assesson when the lime is ripe, for a lish to their unpatural banquet. This barbarous tribe on an anod Batte. Handbory in his seconant of Egracies, as a similar relations. Because in the war with france, and to great a supply of well-deuested Bargeon." The Second in the first the special true to the holy dense to the him to ripe, for a lish to their unpatural banquet. This barbarous tribe because in the subject of large in the professor, who are a similar relations to the patural relations to the late of the holy Gengee, that they may have the beautiful properties and have influenced to the

men in the vigour of life, who, by prompt and efficient treatment, may be preserved to the Service; but are, in many instances, the cases of men already lopt to the Service, in consequence of confirmed and knowlable ergante disease.

But even admitting, to the follest extent, the utility of these

the cases of men already lost to the Service, in consequence of confirmed and incurable organic disease.

But even admitting, to the fellest extent, the utility of these Museums and Hospitals to young men entging the Army. I would ask how far they are available to enother and very important class of pupils,—to men upturning from a provated absence on foreign statuous, with first double purpose of ronovaling their health and renewing their professional knowledge. I know well what it is to have served in the distant regions of India, serluded for yeage from the companicachin of books, and from all intercourse with the lights of the profession. I have seen, with much pleasure, the facilities so jadiviously afforded, by the present distinguished Heads of the Medical Departments of the Army and Navy to gentlemon an altusted, to resume their professional studies,—a clear index of their opinion of its necessity; and I have witnessed with delight the avidity with which these gentlemen avail thomselves of the opportunities here offswed of recovaring their lost ground, and qualifying theseselves to take their place amongst the well-informed harmborn of the profession. But it is not to Chathen, to Portunosh, or to Plymouth that such seen will record. It is not not to Chathen, to Portunosh, or to Plymouth that such seen will record. It is to the Metropolitian eitles of the Empire to which they will naturally look for the most astisfactory, and the most astisfactory and the most astisfactory and on the improvements in Medicine which have taken place duging their absolute of the Empire to which have taken place duging their absolute of Medicine and Eurgery, as delivered in the Medicine which have taken place duging their absolute of Medicine and Eurgery, as delivered in the Medicine which have abund the in each of the three divisions of the Eurgery and the Government, to which they may resert as a meater of right, where they will have which constitute the purchase of their avoid, and from intercourse with whom mutual beself

from foreign service might freely equiuminate their observations."

The Cunic of Military Surgery in this University was instituted
in the person of my immediate gredecessor, the learned and
in the person of my immediate gredecessor, the learned and
venerable in: Thomson, suther of a teach-actement work on "Tafammation," and of a "Report of the state of the Waunded in
pelgium after the listile of Waterion," Its institution was, I
believe, originally grounded on a member addressed to the First
Lord of the Admiralty, after the bettle or Campendown, by the
intel Mr. John Hell,—a neemoty, avery work of which I might
quots with adventage to my present object, but I only advert to
the very necarate conception which the author had formed of the
duties of a Professor of Military Surgery, to say how perfectly it
colonides with my own. After alluding to the essentials of Anatoury, and to the great principles of Surgery, Mr. Itself goes on noobserve, "These general principles of the selence must next be
applied to the poculiar duties of the Military Surgeon; the
Professor must tench executive the poculiar nature of gun-stell
wounds.

ue. e must deliver a short code of Military Medicine, ex-ng the fevers, fluxes, spasma, infectious diseases, and all plaining the fevers, fluses, spanns, infectious dispasses, and all the peruliar dulies of the semp and the hospital; he must also explain the scurvy, uicers, and all the disorders most frequent ships of war. ' He must teach Medical Geography; the climates, seasons;

coasts of various countries, it is manner of conducting soldiers on a foreign expedition; the general care of their health; the choles of encampments; the forming of hospitals on a hors; how to convert churches, granaries, public indicinate, into occasional hospitals; how to attend an Army in the field, how to lay the wounded in besieged towns; how to carry them off the field in a secondary term.

to sonvert churches, granarios, public haildings, ipto occasional hospitals, how to attend an Army in the field, him to lay the wounded in besieged towns, how to carry them off the field in a retreating Army.

"Along with these must be taught Military Economics,—diet, sucreles, clothing, general medicing, and all methods of preventing disease. Without this knowledge, no man is entitled in serve. How few are there who are not conscious of those blugs and blots in their general advantum, which mu diligence of their own odn ever do away!

"The last and not the least imperiant duty of the teacher should be to point out for his pupils a future plan of study, tog make for them a selection of books; to deliver critical and practical observations on those which are to be most used. The must select objects for their future study. He must taken them this truth, that where education is only begun, and that the heet of their studies general and the truth that where education is only begun, and that the heet of their studies, and them he may hope to reap in this truth the fruit of their inhures, and live to see their observations and cause published mader his own size."

Within these few months, the Sentats Academieus of this University has, upon my recommendation, proposed for the instruction of this Claas, and for the use of the Medical Students generally, the valuable collection of preparations, made during the resent campaign of the Sritish Legion of Spain, by Mr. Rutherford Alecch; a collection almost exclusively lituatestive of gene shot wounder—so lar at know, quite unique in its kind—and which, with the small collection of preparations, by Mr. Rutherford Alecch; a collection almost exclusively lituatestive of sea soft wounder—so lar at know, quite unique in its kind—and which, with the small collection of preparations, by Mr. Rutherford Alecch; a collection almost exclusively lituatestive of sea soft wounder—so lar at know, almost the brodesor is future years, to conduct the business of this class with increased adv

(To be continued.)

\*\* Bignatures to Letters in Type,-" Handwok; " Jetter;" " Hi, j" An Ra-Dragoon; " and "A Well-Wisher to the Mary."

#### To Readers and Correspondents.

We regret the disappointment of several subscriber who neglected obtaining their papers in time s-owing to the increasing obculation of the "Naval and Military Gazette," our last Number was out of print on Monde

We have not the slightest recollection of "D. T. S. and cannot devote our columns to political discussions.

The Conqueror of Scinde.—Last Session Sir Robert Peel said in the House of Commons, that there had not yet been sufficient acknowledgment of Sir Charles Napier's Surely, then, Her Majesty will ennoble the soldier who, on a noble stem, has engrafted "personal nobility." Net the least gratifying part of the Debates in our last to Sir Charles, will be the honourable mention made by Sir Hobert Peel of his brothers, to whom he is so devotadly attached.

Military Brevet.—A Correspondent (N. America), writes.—" As the Army are looking forward to a Prince (Duke of York), it is to be hoped that a small Military Arevet will follow, taking in two years, 1820 and 1830; and as there are only \$2 Capts. at this present moment serving on full-pay, of that standing, in the whole British Service, the expense would be but very trifting to the Governs on such a glorious oscasion: then, say, allowing the old Brevet Majors to retire on full Major's half-pay, with the option to sell out, would no doubt be halled by the Army with enthusiasm, and likewise be the means of bringing forward many old meritorious Subalterns, who as the present have not the least prospect of getting pro-

I [" Militer" (Trinidad), writes—" If a soldier is tried by Court-Martial (say General or otherwise) for a crime of which he is innocent, at the same time appearance militating against him, and he receives punish militating against him, and no reverves pursuament, waste is his best method of seeking redress, in case that afterwards the guilty party is found out?"—A correct representation of all the circumstances to his Commanding Officer, and, if necessary, to the General at the inspection.

To "E. G." (Mount Radford, Earler).—No abate-

ment is allowed: in many cases quite the contrary.

Our friend "Bon Brace" shall have attention next

week: after which he will best judge of the policy of

'urther agitation. We are at his service.

In reply to a correspondent, "Capt. T.," in Canada,

'The Christian Soldier's March, and Redocate and Musjackets," by Matross (alias Ubique), are to be had at Matchard's, Piccadilly, and at Seeley's. "The Réveillé" is in the press and will shortly appear.

"A Guernseyman" should have authenticated his letter: what has Mr. Roebuck to do with the matter? at all events an explanation from Major, General W. Napier in ancwer to anonymous and ex-parte statemente could hardly especied. o "An Old Soldier" shilled address himself to the Score he expected.

tary at the East India House, if his relative belonged to the Company's Army.

Erratum in our last, p. 105, 2d col., l. 8 from the bottom, for "farmers" read former.

The Back Numbers and Volumes of the N. and M.

Cazette can be had only at the Office in Catherine-street Arand. The volumes for the years 1837, 1838, 1839, 840, 1841, 1842, and 184**3, 1**f. 17s. Ed. each, half-bound Subscribers in Ireland may obtain this Paper from Mr. Yates, Library, Grafion-street, Dublin; and in Scotland from Mr. Redpath, High-street, Edinburgh.

### Naval & Mailitary Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1844.

On the promulgation of the New Naval Regulations, we submitted our observations that a happy opportubity existed to increase the pay of the Lieutenauts in separate command, as they necessarily incur expenses for their table for beyond the First Lieutenants of rated ships, whose mess does not exceed the amount of that of the junior members. But if, under such circumstances, the pay of a Lieutenant-Commander of one of Her Majesty's vessels under the Admiralty, is considered throughout the Navy as inadequate to the support of his rank and command, how far less is his brother Officer remunerated when in the command of a Revenue Cruizer under the Treasury ! We admit the possibility, with the greatest precaution, of the Treasury Lieutenant in command of a first-class cutter, realising at the expiration of two years, by pay, table-money, and pursery allowances, the day-pay viz., Ils. per diem of the Admiralty Lieutenapt; but the latter is certain of his quarterly bill at the end of eightyfour days, and on his joining his vessel may draw the first quarter ig advance, which accommodation proves to many the ready-banded friend so much needed on a first About. Not so the Tressury Lieutenant ; he must wait | duties, and the firm yet mild rule over a people lately in

full four months on his first appointment to a Resence Cruizer, she having, on an average, a month's pay in arrear on each quarter pay-day, before he receives a fraction. As figures, however, draw the mind's eye more powerfully than words, we will place the advantages of the one against the disadvantages of the other.

Admirally Lieulenans,
On duty, 11e. per diem.
On leave, 11e. per diem.
In hospital, 11e, per diem.
In hospital, 11e, per diem.
In advance on first appointment.

No stamps required for quarterly hill.
No detertion of manual testing stopped.
Reparate stamps required for each measy.

terly hill.

No detention of payment of Pay detained at the last quarter quarterly bill at the end of the of the year, until pursery acof the year, until pursery ac-counts are passed, six to eight weeks after it is due.

By all these delays of payment the Treasury Lieutenant is inconvenienced, even if in health, and on constant duty, to receive 9s. per diem, whilst his brother Officer, the Admiralty Lieutenant, is in full receipt of his 11s. per diem, at the expiration of every eighty-four days, and his bill can be cashed immediately at any place; whilst the Naval Lieutenant under the Treasury may be exposed to a further vexatious delay by the absolute power of the Superintending Officer of the district to which the cutter belongs, to keep her at sea whilst the order for the payment of her crew remains in the Custom-house.

But surely the Lords of the Tressury an dAdmiralty are not aware that the Licutenants of revenue cruisers are kept months, in some instances twelve, after the passing of their annual pursery accounts, before an order is sent for the payment of the balance bill, which may be from 1e. 6d. to 2s. per diem, and is supposed, with the 9s. previously received, to make up 10s. 6d. or 11s. per diem, the pay of the Admiralty Lieutenant.

We doubt, even with the greatest precaution, whether the Treasury Lieutenant will ever in a secondclass cutter receive more than 10s. 6d. per diem, a reduction of four or five men having recently been made in first and second-class cutters; hence the hardship of the Lieutenauts in command of these ressels not having been included with their brother Officers in the Coast-Guard in the increase of le. per diem additional pay-a hardship so apparent, that one would suppose the gallant Captain at the head of that department has only to represent it to the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury to have it instantaneously redressed—the more so, when there are not more than twenty-five Lieutenants in such command. And are twenty-five shillings per diem to be the pecuniary barrier against the redress of the greatest grievance under which the Naval Lieutenants of the Revenue Service suffer and complain?

Tux recent motion of thanks from both Houses of Parliament to Sir Charles Napier and his gallant Army, elicited commendation from men of all parties, warm, cordial, and aincere. Where the voice of Parliament and the nation has been nearly unanimous in its thanks, it may seem idle in us to notice an absurd petition, presented from a few individuals by Mr. Bright to the House of Commons. However party may sway opinion, we really are surprised that persons can be found so obture as not to distinguish between the thanks due to our soldiers for gallant conduct in the fleid, and approbation of the policy of those who sent them into the field. We are prepared not only to join in the general preise of that heroic veteran, Sir Charles Napter, and of his soldiers, but to approve of the subjugation of Scinde, and every measure consequent thereon.

From information on which we have perfect reliance Scinde is already enjoying the first fruits of upright and fostering Government. An admirable system of local police has been uncetentationaly, but generally introduced and supported out of the revenue of the country. The perfect certainty of the security of preperty, the certain detection and immediate punishment of crime, the total abalition of slavery, the opening of trade by relinquishing the endless demands of transit and other a state of turbulence from insufferable oppression these have made the Scindians at once, and without hesitation, willing subjects of the British empire.

We again and again repeat, that the unusually sickly season of 1843 has been, under Providence, the most unexpected means of testing the feelings of the people of Scinds towards those who deposed the Ameers. The Army for many months had been reduced to a mere handful....the whole camp was an hospital; but not one solitary popular expression of even dislike was expressed, and not an outbreak throughout all Scinde. This one fact ought to convince the people of England that Scinde felt already our rule a blessing.

THE accounts we receive from Ireland are not such as to remove our fears of an insurrection. The lull in the storm is not always indicative of its approaching cosession, and we have reason to believe that at no period ought our troops to be more vigilant. The history of rebellion and insurrection, in all countries, teaches us that an Army, however brave, however numerous, unless in a constant state of preparation for attack or defence, is liable to be cut off and overwhelmed. It is impossible to credit that the spirit of disaffection has ceased, and that the present silence of the Repeal leaders is indicative of any change in opinion. We feel satisfied that the main body of the population is not only organised under the Repeal wardens, and other officers, but that a large quantity of concealed arms has been provided; in short, that the Repealers are abiding their time. At present they are restrained by O'Counell, but it will not be in his power to keep so unruly and turbulent a people long undercontrol, for they will find that his promises are vain ; that Repeal of the Union is as distant, may more distant, than it seemed to be a year ago; and that, despairing of the success of agitation, they must yield, or try the issue at arms. We all know what disappointed masses will attempt: even though the contest is unequal, these deluded men will be induced to try it. " Furor army ministrat."

We again intreat our soldiers to be vigilant; to keep themselves aloof from all association with Repealers; to distrust their peaceable and conciliating bearing; and to be prepared by obedience, reserve, and sobriety, to effectively prove their loyalty.

It is said that during next summer one or two large Camps of Exercise will be formed in Ireland. We can remember when Camps were regularly formed almost every year, and the most excellent results followed, by teaching men and Officers those duties which a barrack life never can. The troops in the United Kingdom have seldom any opportunity afforded to them of learning to act in large bodies of all arms; and this defect in our Military system has probably been, under present circumstances. rendered more obvious, and means will henceforth be taken to remedy the defect.

Wz have not had, of late, time or space to devote to what we consider a singular case of merit being overlooked in the Indian Army. We allude to the Commanding Officers of the 42d and 43d Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry, who have not been noticed for their pervices in the 2d Infantry Brigade of General Nott's Army. A very tardy justice was done to Lieutenant-Colonela Brown and Simmons, of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment, and we had hoped that equal, though tardy, justice would have been shown towards Major Clarkson and Major Nash, of the 42d and 43d Bengal Native Infantry. These two regiments had been actively employed about five months before Her Majesty's 41st reached Candahar. The 2d Brigade of Infantry was formed in May, 1842, and from that time, the duties, we believe, were shared alike by Her Majesty's 41st, and the Company's 42d and 43d Regiments. We happen to know that the 43d formed the Bear Guard of the Attiring Army-s post of honour-from Candahar, from Ghuance, from Isteliff, from Cabool, and from Jellalabad. Assuredly the Majors

\* Compandors fit Charles Napler, in the debate on the state of release this week, said—" I look upon the Repeal to be perfect seasons, and I will say that, when Mr. O'Conseil agitates that matter, be done not himself believe in its pointfullty!!?"

of the 42d and 43d Bongal Native Infantry ought to receive like honours as Majors Brown and Simmota. We believe that General Nott is the person to apply for the conferring of these honours—and in justice to his own service he ought to do so. We, however, cannot see Major Clarkson and Major Nash passed by, and not state their claims. We would advise these Officers to memorialise, and samex to their memorial, documents proving their plaims.

Wz have the very beet authority for contradicting rumour, that serious disputes had taken place between Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Sir William Parker in China: the report of a dispute with Lord Saltoun is equally groundless.

WE have for a series of years, and at infinite trouble, fought the battle of the old War Officers in our columns until we have begun to despair of any results; we, how ever, give insertion to the following letter, and should be happy to assist the writer's views in anything we thought might conduce to the object; but we much fear that at present there are no hopes of success. As to the General Order issued thirty years ago at Bordeaux, that may indeed be called an " old almanack," and no hope should be grounded on anything of that kind: every one knows that these valedictory addresses to troops are mere matters of form meaning no more than a passing compliment for the moment, and never thought of afterwards. With respect to the project of Officers meeting to petition, the fate of a previous movement of that kind ought to warn from the attempt; beside, we think such a step would be to com promise the dignity of the Officers who should adopt it; their claims are perfectly well understood and notorious and if they were now to petition, and their prayer be not attended to, they would be in a worse position than at present. Now they have the privilege to rail at the mushroom honours of the day, and to console themselves with the consciousness of having done their duty without

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette, SIR,—Permit me to draw your attention to the lettere of Badajos in the United Service Mayasine for the present month on the subject of a Peninsular medal.

His suggestion of petitioning Her Majesty on the subject, and calling on the Field Marshal the Commander-in-Chief to present it, is worthy of serious consideration: to carry it out, I should recommend that the Officers who serve in the Peninsula, now in London, should convene a meating for the purpose of preparing a petition and appointing a Committee. The petition should be made public, and the Officers scattered over the kingdom invited to send in their written sanction, authorizing the Committee to attach their names to it.

The kindness the Duke has invariably shown in beston ing his favours on old and meritorious Officers who served under him, sanctions the belief of Badajos, that he will not forget his farewell promise to his Army.

I need not say how much your advocacy will be approinted by the neglected band. Remember, Sir, "B dat, qui oito dat." I am, &c... ui oito dat." I am, &c., SALAM annex the Duke's farewell General Order.

"GENERAL ORDER. Bordeaus, 14th June, 1814.
"1. The Commander of the Forces, being upon the point of returning to England, again takes this oppor-tunity of congratulating the Army upon the recent

events which have restored peace to their country and to

The share which the British Army has had in producing these events, and the high character with which the Army will quit this country, must be equally satisfactory to every individual belonging to it, as they are to the Commander of the Porces; and he trusts that the troops will continue the same good conduct to

the last.

" 3. The Commander of the Forces once more requests

the Army to except his thanks.
"A Although circumstances may alter the relations in which he has atood towards them, so much to his satisfaction, he assures them that he shall never coaps to feel the warmest interest in their welfare and honor; and that he will be at all times happy to be of any service to those to whose conduct, discipline, and gallantry, their country is so much indebted."

Tuz following sensible letter so completely embrace the grievances of the Commanders of the Royal Navy, as to leave us little to say by way of recommendation or comment. By promotion to the rank of Commander, it has been too generally considered, that an important step towards attaining the highest position in the Navy has been gained; but with how little truth, the " Old Ne plus Ultra " clearly demonstrates. Unless the Officer is fortunuts enough to possess very peculiar slaims, or strong interest, the road to advancement becomes virtually shut to him the moment he is placed on the Confinanders' list; and, if he has passed the boundary line of age which renders him incligible for a coast guard appointment, he may, on obtaining his promotion, consider himself, shelved. A glance at the Commanders' list shows that a select few are all that can expect commands; but even if, for once, he obtains a ship, the chances are against his being paid off a richer man, but very much in favour of his having, while serving, incurred serious liabilities with his agent. Such being the case, a change for the better appears loudly called for; and we hope the arguments in our correspondent's letter may meet with the attention they deserve.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Str.,—Admiring the frank, impartial, and independent spirit of your Gazette, I am induced to renew my correspondence on some points connected with the interests of the Nava man the Navy, more especially as touching the peculiar and isolated position which Commanders occup-in Her Majosty's Service. Assuredly there exists not of the face of the globe a country more dependent upon Naval pre-eminence than Great Britain. Our Military strength, whenever and wherever it has been called into action, has abundantly proved that by land as well as by sea, the sons of Britain are of one and the same material and will invariably present the same deuntless front to their country's foes. It may nevertheless be truly said that to our Naval superiority, with all its attendant advantages, England owes her very existence as a great nation Some of my contemporaries may well remember the period in our history, when on the opposite coast in the narrows of the British Channel, the heights were whitened with the countless tents of the vannted "Army of England;" and many were the fears and misgivings of multitudes of our population, notwithstanding the armed hosts which the midst of all this alarm, a mere squadron of British ships of war were sufficient to preserve our native homes in security. That which proved a panic to our nation, was but aport to our brave seamen: for not a vessel of the fog's assembled armeds of prasms and gunboats, &c. &c., oald move from under the close and strong cover of their numerous forts, without capture or destruction Nor would it be difficult to prove that (humanly speaking ) but for the intervention of Britain's Navy, the great Goliath of Gaul might have established his undisputed empire over the Western, if not the entire world.

Well, then, it becomes Great Britain to cherish this right arm of her strength. In nothing, perhaps, may this bedinors essentially accomplished then by affording due enconrecement and impartial reward to merit; for by this alone may we hope to see raised up future Nelsons and s, &co., as a sure defence to our native land. In my last" I gave the fullest cradit to the present Naval administration for their landable desire to remade the n for their laudable desire to remedy t abuses which have crept into existence under their p cessors, and which have materially altered the features, and bid fair, if not attended to in time, to impair the

character of our Navel Service.

The rule established respecting Commanders not being eligible for promotion without two years' active service affect, obtained sanction under Lord Melville's premiership at the Admiralty, a few years after the close of the

wer. Whether our present able and distinguished sonior sen Lord then held a seat at the board I know not; but, judging from his admitted talent, and watchful conservation of the Navy's interests. I would fain hope he had no sels of that day. share in the coun

share in the counsels of the uny.

If this disqualifying law had been merely prospective, it might have been discouraging, but it would not have been uniust: but when it artended over the whole list, and included those who had been Commanders years before, and according to previously-existing rule were before, and according to provide or promotion, then it mudd in every way duly qualified for promotion, then it mudd no argument to prove that a stretch of mere power, as pelpably unjust as it is unsound in policy, has been exerqueed to the prejudice of a meet Officers, whose was asset cised to the prejudice of a most meritorious class of Officers, whose war services and loyal fortearence, if faith-fully pourtrayed, would ensure them the warmest approval of a grateful country. But even as it regards the junior Commanders, the policy of such a rule is very questionable, whilst the grievance and consequent injury to the profession is undeniable. To withhold the advancement of an Officer who evaded of refused setive employ. would have been both politic and just; but to consign on sees the whole body of Commanders to this conditional disqualification, is to make misfortune, and not demerit, the victim of this sweeping official mandate. At no period has there been found a lack of Officers willing and desirous to command ships; even in war time it required some interest, or extraordinary merit, to obtain a command; but in peace, nothing short of a glauship with aupreme power, or some equivalent good fortune, can hope to secure this favour. For what real purpose this od has there been found a lack of Officers willing and regulation has obtained sanction and been perp would be difficult to determine, unless inde ad to secure a greater amount of the limited petroange of peace esta-blishments in the hands of power; whilst the wound inflicted is rankling and deep, producing mortification and disgust. One cannot lungine a reason why so marked and invidious a distinction as exists between our One cannot imagine a reason why so Army and Navy should ever have received approval, or have been allowed to continue so long; and well would that patriot deserve of his country who should be the first to remove this stumbling-block out of the way. For illustration sake, we will suppose (no uncommon thing) illustration sake, we will suppose (he uncommon thing) two isde starting together, perhaps from the same family, into the busy scenes of life; the one enters the Army, the other the Navy. The one, in due time, attains his Majority, by purchase or otherwise, without ever having been brought in front of a fee; the other, through many a blood-stalled acene, bearing his scers about him, gains the rank of Commander. What follows? The one is sure in due time, if he lives, to have his name enrolled in the list of Generale; the other, if he has not mowerful interest, will remain a Commander all his days.

Murely, it is in vain that the progress of science and the erts should be introduced and oberished in our Navai Departments, if that encouragement be withheld which should stimulate to emulation, and be the means of raising up future effective sone of Britain's glory.

In vain shall we improve in gunnery and machinery, or apply the vast power which ad lence has brought to our bands; the weapons these afford, however impossion themselves, can be wielded as effectively by other enlightened nations at by ourselves; and the wer-struggle alone, which sooner or later must come, will decide which sooner or later must come, will decide which among the rival powers have most improved these advan-tages. It is not in these that Britain's strength ever did or ever will consist; but in the animus that gives energy to the whole, and establishes her vainly-disposed empire on the ocean-in the ()fficers who direct, and in the brave sons that man the wooden walls of Old England. Whatever may be the number of our ships, or the promptitude with which the favoured few, rich in patronage, may present themselves to run the rapid race of promotion, let but this spirit be wanting, and of England it may be said, her glery is departed. I am no crusker, Sir, but a true lover of that profession which, from no other causes than those already glanced at, has doomed fas to an unwilling s professional inactivity, and left me no life of hopele alternative but to subscribe myself,

London, Feb. 12. AN OLD "NE PLUE ULTRA," R.N.

In perusing the following letter, our readers will at once acknowledge that the writer is actuated by the most humane and praiseworthy motives, and that he apraka from the "fulness of the heart." His arguments, hazed on religious motives, are unanswerable, and we hope that they will make the impression he desires. We cannot, however, agree with blm in the inferences he has drawn with respect to the late duel between Colonel Fawcett and Mg. Munro; as, in this particular case the prejudices of the world could not be brought forward as a defence or excuse for such an action. We armly believe that had the provocation been a great deal more than what we understand it was, Society would have cared little about the family quarrels between two men connected by marriage

O' Mn. Entron,—The achievements of the Army of Scind have justly called forth the achievations of the world, they archronicled in brass, and the posterity of England will long self in triumsh over the bright pages that record the victories of he children; but, if grateful to a nation these victories, how doubt in triumph over the bright pages that record the victories of her children; but, if grateful to a nation these victories, how doubly dear do they become to these who shared in the dangers of the day, to feel, and know that, however linked to the national givey, they will be able, individually, to hand down to their day noendants, a taugible and potent proof of their presence, on each of those evenful days. A mudal has been awarded, and there is not a soldier of the empire, who does not glory in their reverse. But to whom are they indebted for this granious recompense? I hast it be attributed to the Governor-General of India, or to the illustrione Duke at the head of the Army? But it matters not, it is done, the Rubicon is passed, a protedent has been established, and the veterans of the Poticanala may now holdly some forths, and crave their mighty Chief, to advocate their cause with Her Mest Graciess Highest for a like boos. Let, therefore, Br. Editor, a position he prospering set forth the emidation which such a reward segmenter is the heart of every honest esidier, tril how it must kindle in the heart of every honest esidier, tril how it must kindle in the heart of every youth, when he sphelde on the breat of the veterna head, now emerging from the shades of obscerity, and abset to be embodied, a symbol of their glory, a resond of their honestrates have been in the Paninaula, and let us trust to his Grace to do the remainder, for he wishing hold us, in his furswell additus, that he would 'be at all they had us, in his furswell additus, that he would 'be at all they had us, in his furswell additus, that he would.' "Rapales."

and would probably have bestowed honour and praise on Colonel Fawcett if he had refused a challenge under such circumstances. As Mr. Munro is still amenable to the law, we will not say anything that might henceforth act to his prejudice; but with respect to his second, he has had his trial and heen acquitted, in which we think he has been very lucky. Most likely the details of his misfortunes, by his counsel, had some influence on the jury. We bineerely pity that gentleman's situation, but we must acquit Society of exercising any despotism in this case. Whatever Mr. Grant suffers, he has no one to blame but himself. If he could not effect a reconciliation between persons, so nearly connected-separated by a hasty word-he should have at once declined going out in such a cause, and thus have acted the part of a true friend. If Mr. Munro could not have procured a second, there would have been no duel.

To the Kattor of the Naval and Milliary Gasette.

Sin, - Wore it only necessary to advance temporal motives for the inhibition of that deadly sin, duelling, it would suffice to call attention to the melancholy facts narrated by Mr. Grant's council, at that gentleman's trial last week, by which he appears to have been sunk to the utmost misery and degradation. Cast off by all his relatives, and denuded of honourable employment, and without resources any kind it would seem; marked as the friend of him who shot his brother-in-law in a duel-fairly conducted, though unfortunately concluded,--Mr. Grant's position as a man of bonour and sensitive feelings must be so cruelly painful, that to denote its intensity by mere words it is impossible, -it can be felt only,anguish cannot be deploted, yet great as his sufferings must be, what can they after all be in comparison with his still more unfortunate friend, Mr. Munro, those of whose earthly comfort and prosperity lie entombed with poor Fawcett,—doubtless a most unwilling and deeply labented sacrifice to the despotism of society, which drives men first to the commission of a crime, and afterwards with equal rigour not only closes its arms to the offender, but fromus down the poor wretch to utter desolation and destruction, cutting off every avenue of sympa-thy and pity towards him who has religiously followed its behests instead of manfully combating its prejudices, and following the mild precepts of a moreiful Saviour, who alone can truly sympathise with erring mortals, for whom his precious blood was shed on the cross, and to whom alone the heavily burdened can look for comfort and relief.

From my soul I pity these unfortunate gentlemen, towards whom society comports itself much too severely; but, as out of evil sometimes issues good, so I trust will their melancholy position prove a baseon to others, whose rashness and folly might impel them to appeal to the duello, and run counter to the express command of God, who says, "Thou shalt do no murder."

An author of no mean repute, in talking of duelling, says, "Let us consider negative justice in regard to the bodie This forbids us to do wrong and violence, the of men. highest degree of which is killing the body, and is the sin forbidden in the sixth Commandment, and which means, Thou shalt neither by open violence, in defiance of the laws of God and man, nor by any other private means whatever, take away the life of thy neighbour; and again, whoever excites or prompts another to such a pitch of anger and revenge, or promotes dissension between others, he ceftainly cannot be guiltless, but must expect part of the punishment, if it ends in murder. Duel fighting in private quarrels, are breaches of the Sixth Commandment, because disallowed by Divine Authority; consequently the guilt of murder is chargeable upon persons engaging in them; for the plea of self-preservation is utterly foreign to the utterly foreign to the conditions and circumstances of him who formally gives and accepts a challenge, and adds to the sin of making an outragoous attempt upon his neighbour's life, by throwing himself unnecessarily into the utmost danger of losing not only his own life but his soul also; for those who die in such engagements go into the other world not only void of charity, but glowing with wrath and fury; and when these qualities have the last possession of their souls, what society of spirits can be which their souls are qualified for in the next world ! And, provided they do not perish in the conflict, is it worth a man's while to run the heard of suffering eternal misery for the sake of redressing an injury or resenting an affront! Consequently, all the arguments of human invention to countenance such a wickedness, must be evenive and deluding; and to fear men more than God is the most dishonourable misapplication and degeneracy There is nothing which Religion does more severely forbid than this revenging of injuries in a private way; nor is there anything more strictly enjoined than forbearance and forgiveness; so much so, that we cannot without hypocrisy say our daily prayers, unless we be in charity with all the world; therefore, whoever engages in duels through fear of suffering little calumnies and re-

proaches, which, in the judgment of the wisest men, are not really such, does at once forfelt all just protentions to true courage, honour, and generouty of mind, and all claim and title to eternal life. If the guilt of this transgression be taken from the indignity offered unto God, or from the injury done to man, or from the punishments expressly denounced against it, or from the angulah of horror which it is and to leave upon the mind, we should find resson to assign it a place amongst the loudest of crying sins, for it is ever followed close by perplexity, oppression, and despair; and that weight of confusion, which natural conscience scarcely ever fails taying upon such sinuars, must be increased by the expression of God's indignation. The Lord abhors the blood-thirsty, has expressly forbid the showing any mercy or compassion to such and will sceept of no satisfaction for his life—for, in the image of God made he man. Besides, there are special aggravations in the injury done to man, as well as the indignity thereby offered to God; other injuries may be repaired, or admit of some antisfaction; but this is utterly irreparable, tiepriving the sinner once for all of every temporal satisfaction whatever, proving fatal to his soul as well as body; consigning him to the first and second death, by depriving him of that space to repent which might have been suffi-cient to the accomplishment of his salvation; or, if it should not fall upon him under a state of impenitence, and press him down into everlasting destruction, yet, must the weight of it, even in relation to this view of that sternal state, fall heavily upon him; for, who can bear the thoughts of being thrown beadlong into the other world instead of moving thither through the common course of Nature and Progidence? Even the best of men would be glad of a few minutes at the last, to review and mourn over their miscarriages and defects; for a little space of time in the conclusion of their lives to prepare them for their appearance before the glorious and unspotted pre-sence of God; and if these advantages be so desirable, how grating must that injury be which deprives men of them? Shall they, then, escape the Almighty's justice, them? Shall they, then, except the Almighty's justice, who thus dare to wrest as it were the power of life and death out of the hand of God ?-No, indeed, for every age produces sufficient evidence that no murderer can esc His just wrath. Let us, therefore, take care neither to snoourage nor contribute to that contention which may take away life; and so shall our bands be innecent from blood that is shed against the commandment of God.—I UN ANCIEN SOLDAT.

U. S. Club. Feb. 19.

THE Regulations of the Army contain a scale of the prices of commissions, as the exact sums to be paid and received; and in page 50, two extracts are given from the Act, 49 Geo. III., cap. 126, sees. 7 and 8, denouncing beavy penalties against those who shall " pay or agree to pay," or who shall " take, accept, or receive, directly or indirectly, by any device, &c., beyond the regulated price or value," in the purchase or sale of a commission in Her Melegty's Forces. In the same page we have as follows :

22.—" It is hereby declared, that in all cases where these legulations shall appear to the General Commanding-in-Chief to ave been infringed or evaded, the promotion or exchange will be at once cancelled."

And in the next following paragraph (23) there is a further declaration to support the law in prevention of such infringement.

In the Appendix to the Report of the Military Commission we find....

Q. 1999.—" The Regulation as to price is not strictly adhered to at present, is it? No, I apprehend not."

The Adjutant-General replied, " He know that wealthy men bribed with large sums the old Officers to retire, and that few commissions were sold for their Regulation price He was aware that poorer Officers were deterred putting the impediment of offering but the regulated price in the way of the promotion of their more wealthy juniors; and the Commissioners were equally aware of the consequence, namely, the placing the monopoly of promotion in the hands of the wealthy."

The Adjutant-General had been advising the increase of the price of a Lieutenent-Coloneley of Infantry to 6,000/. (answer to Q. 1902.) The following exestion and answer are numbered 1912:-

answer are numbered 1912:—

"Would not the opnequence of such an asymmetation of price as that he a check to promotion, excepting in the case of one, two, or half-a-denes individuals, who might be able to afford to give those very large prices for commissions? It appears to me that it would be likely to have that effect, but I must at the same time observe, that even with the junior rapids of the Arps, as far as my humble experience goes, and even amongst those who are not themselves table to purchase, a change of any hind in the regimental society to unpopular as he who preclaims his determination mor to exceed the regulated price, thereby standing as an obstance to promotion by plumbase in the regiment to which he belongs."

Q. 1905.—"At precent the power Officer is protected by the

Regulation; being the Senior Officer for purchase, no more wealthy Officer can purchase over his head?—That is the regula-

Such is the cautious answer of the Adjutant-General, who had already pretty plainly told them that such was not the practice.

not the practice.

Q. 1924.—"Therefore, if the other augmentions which you have made were acceded to, you would not increase the price of commissions, having reference to the general benefit of the Army?—My favourite arrangement being that of encouraging the old Officers to rettle, and having an impression that regimental promotion, upon any terms, is not so unpopular in regiments as many believe it to be, I am not sere that advancing the price of commissions would, taking the Service collectively, be an unpopular measure in it."

Q. 1924.—"But would it not be a memopoly of the honours and promotion of the Army, to enable only a few of the most wealthy classes to purchase reak, excluding a great number of the most respectable classes who might not be able to pay those exceptiant prices !—"Itaat is the great difficulty attending the measure."

Q. 1938.—" Then, if I understand you rightly, notwithstanding

measure."

Q. 1938.—"
Then, if I understand you rightly, notwithstanding the inconveniences which it has been stated would attend it in exclading certain persons, you would still rather have the advance of the price of commissions than not :—I do not think the advance of the price of commissions as a benefit could even be a just completed to the exclusion of the class of persons which his Henry Hardinge has described from a participation in the honours and benefits of the Service. There can be no doubtent, taking them as a body. They are an useful not respectable to. that, taking them as a body, they are as useful and respectable a class of Officers as any other in the Service."

It is to be regretted that the Commissioners did not propose a remedy to the evil they so plainly saw to exist in the present sale of commissions, in fact to the highest bidder, for the protection of the poorer Officers, who are deterred by the fear of that unpopularity, so well known to and described by the Adjutant-General, from holding out with the Regulation price, and having it thrown at them that they are atopping the promotion of the regiment-a cry in which are joined not only the parties immediately interested by being actually promoted, but also their juniors of each grade, who, dazzled by the idea of getting a step, never stop to consider how or how far the encouragement of such a system may remotely injure their own prospects by-and-by...

Our limits compel us to break off, but we shall resume this important subject in our next.

Har Majesty and her Royal Consort still maintain a strict seclusion, which is only interrupted by visits from Her Majesty's nearest relations.

Her Majesty, with the most gracious kindness and consideration, has granted an apartment in Hampton Court Palace to the Misses Pottinger, sisters of Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., and also to the orphan family of Sir Lionel Smith, Bart., and Lady Smith.

The whole of the unused cut pieces of bread collected throughout the various departments of the Royal residence, daily amounting to a very large quantity, are in future to be given to the inmates of the several almahouses within the borough of Windsor, amount-ing to nearly thirty. The distribution, which commenced on Thursday week, will take place on three days in each week, and will considerably add to the comforts of the poor recipients of the kindiness of the Sovereign.

The Queen has appointed John Grey Porter Atthill. Req., to be her Majesty's Attorney General for the Island of St. Lucia.

The Queen Downger has appointed the Murchioness of Ormande to be one of the Ladies of her Alajesty's Bedchamber, in the place of the Counters of Mayo, deceased.

The Leipsic Gazette, a Journal generally cancious and well informed upon Home affaire, states that the late Duke Ernest of Saxe Coburg and Gutha, has left personal property to the amount of twelve millions of florins, and has not disposed by any will or testament of this large fortuns. According to the laws of inheritance in Sugony, personal property left by a father is equally divided between the children, and there only being the now reigning Duke Ernest, and His Royal Highness. Prince Albert, the latter's chars will be about six hundred thousand pounds, if the statement proves correct.

The Duke of Beautyrt, when out hunting on Tucaday, was thrown from his horse, and fractured a rib.

The Countess of Cardigan has arrived in town from

The Countess of Cardigan has arrived in town from Deene Park, Morthemptonshire, but returns early next week, and her Ledyship intends to reside there till Easter. Cours of Common Pleas.—The case of Lord Paget v. the Earl of Cardigan, is fixed for Tuesday next.

Captain Strange, late of 13th Light Dragoons, who escaped from the Military Lunatic Asylum, Fort Clarence, Chatham, on the evening of the 15th of last January, has been discovered, in custody, at the town of London, in Chambire, a distance of 160 miles from London. London.

Installation of a Military Enight of Windsor....The patallation of Days. A. W. Cassen, formerly of the 95th foot, who supposited to the vacancy constitued by the lunion of the late Capt. Fornyhough less month, took

place during the merning service at St. George's Chapel on Monday; the Rev. W. Canning, the canon in resi-dence, officiated at the ceremony. The newly-appointed dence, officiated at the ceremony. The newly-appointed Knight was introduced by Capt. M'Lackien and Emeige Lamb, the two junior Knights in attendance.

Sir E. L. Bulwer, Bart .- From a notification in the Gazette of Tuesday night it appears that this gentleman, in compliance with a direction contained in the will of his late mother, Elizabeth Berbara Bulwer-Lytton, of Knehworth, will bereafter use the surname of Lytton, in addition to and after that of Bulwer.

At a meeting at the Duke of Richmond's, on Saturday last, his Greec was appointed President, and the Duke of Buckingham and Chandes Vice-President, of a Matro-politan Society forused for the Protection of British Agricultura.

Windsor Military Steeple Chases. - The Military steeple chases at Windsor, which will come of over as excellent line of country, selected by the stewards, in the immediate vicinity of the town, have been fixed to take place on Easter Tuesday, the 9th of April, and the following day. The stewards are Viscount Seeham (1st Life Guards), Lord Glamls (Grenadier Guards), and Albert Ricardo, Esq., of Titness Park. There will be five races during the two days; and even at this early period upwards of forty entries have been announced.

Dublin Garrison Plays .- The Military amateurs commenced their dramatic campaign with considerable color on Wednesday evening, the 14th instant, at the Adelphi Theatre; and although some of the "stars" which shed their brilliant light over the scene last season, had, like the celebrated "Captain Smith," the perfidious lover of the celebrated "Captain Smith," the perfidious lover of the "unfortunate Miss Buily," taken their departure to "country quarters"—Mr. Conolly and Captain Bulton amongst the number - vet the heat for recruits was most aucocraful; and the Adjutant-General commanding in the green-room has no reason to be ashamed of his muster, nor need entertain any apprehension that the members of nor need entertain any apprenension that the members of this corps will be ranked amongst the "awkward squad." At a few minutes after half-past eight o'clock, 8ir Edward Blakeney, accompanied by Lady Blakeney and his Staff, entered the theatra, which were a signal for "God save the Queen;" His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and Patron, having (we deeply regret to state), intimated to the Manager his inability to attend the evening's amusements through indisposition. The entertainment for the even-ing was commenced by the delivery of the following witty and pointed prologue, by Captain Leicester Smith, who is also the author :-

"All the world's a stage, and all the men And women merely players." Is it then strange to behold our Theaplan flag unfurl'd, And us prepared to act like all the world! strange that our leader's cry. like Hall's of yors, "Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more," should tempt us to these boards—with beating heatts—where "each men in his turn plays many parts!" If strange, 'this true! Yes, here sgain we stand Or rull—the judgment lyir g in your hand. Our trial this—here you as judges sit—If doubts arise, give us the heneft.

Last year the "Houvies" were our leading stars, This year "the Lights"—the Rifler and Hussars. The sit Dragoons have masch'd—yet stay those tearse, We have replaced them with the Fusiliers, Numbers "a," "37," and "61," c
Like last year's snow, have thawed away and gone. What then—wa've "3s," and "56,"
With "\$4"—all three well used to mix Numbers "a," "3," and "61,"

Like last year's anow, have thawed away and gone.

What then—we're "Se," and "36,"

With "34"—all three well used to mix
In access theatric. To our Roacian syns

Th' Artillary furnishes some more "great guns."

Whilst to insure you the jocund laugh,

"The' last, not least," "we lean upon the Syary."

All, all, are piedged their atmost powers to tax,
And minle "die with harness on their backs,"

He yours the task to check dull genui's dawn.

Spite of our efforts should it prove too true,

That we but "waste our tedousness on "you,

"Time and the hour run thre' the roughest cay."

The cutertainments were "The Brigand," and the
lively farce of "X.Y.Z." Both were admirably well performed. Captsin Frepman Murray was the here of the
first piece, and his Allessandro Masseroni was a correct
and beautiful piece of acting. Since the departure of

and beautiful piece of acting. Since the departure of Captain (now Lieut.-Côl.) Hankey, from amongst his brethren of the buskin, Dublin Garrison could not boast of a Neddy Bray; and therefore the gratification was great, and the astonishment not a little, at finding, in fts representation on Wednesday ovening, that Capt. Everard possesses comic powers of the highest order, and not only lost nothing by comparison with others—professional or amateur—but imparied new and original humour to the character. The following is the cast of the parts in the two pieces:—
The Brigand,—Prisice Bianchi, Governor of Rome, Capt. Guy

The Brigond.—Prisce Bianchi, Governor of Rome, Copt. Goy, ath Fonliure; Abert mud Theodore, Blodents of the French Academy, Nean. A. Chichester, Ath Findlinets, and Mr. Wodelman, 24th Reg.; Elecit, Steward of the College of Arnalph, Mr. Ashey, Cardinel, Secretary. Maj. Best, 24th Reg.; Count Carafin, Mr. Spring, 24th Reg.; Fibio. Capt. Kelty, 34th Reg.; Duke Toflondo, the Banker, Mr. Rigmed, 66th Rider; Allemandro Messarousi, Tan Burkarm, Capt. F. Mutray; Rubaldo, his Lieut., Mr. Tucarens, R.H.A.; Spoicht, Britand, Mr. Gretten, 24th Fostisers; Otheria, cer of Shiri, Mr. Campbell, 66th Rider; Otheria, the Governicit's Rices, Min. Cooke; Matth. Grand, Mr. Sannanani's Wiles, Mr., Res.

rett; Bripanda' Wives, Mrs. Harry, Miss Panson, and the Misses Evenevil. Servents, Prasents, Brigands, Cuesta, Ro., &c.
X.Y.Z.—Capt. Galliard, Capt. Reyanda, 1th Busses; Moddy
Bray, Cupt. Everard, Soth Ridse; Grubbiston, Mr. Beket, St. Yustigers; Ruscias Aldries, Capt. Laug. stin Reg.; Doudde, Capt.
Mailignd, 24th Reg., Ruiph Hompsend, Capt. Hutton, Bith Rog.;
Mr. Demephins, Mr. Campell, Soth Ridse; Mr. Rosswithmat, Mr.
Flyming, 24th Reg.; Mr. Fritforia, In Lawyer, Mr. Rosswithmat, Mr.
Flyming, 24th Reg.; Mr. Fritforia, Lawyer, Mr. Rosswithmat, Mr.
Ridse; 18th Waster, Mr. Higaud, Soth Ridse; M. Walter, Mr. Misman, Mis Tunilien; 3d Wajter, Mr. F. Spring, 24th Reg.; Maris,
Miss Cooke; Mrs. Mouser, Mr. F. Spring, 19th Reg.; Maris,
Dorn Muerweil, Mrs. Barett.

Phillipp's Hobrow Missinger. We were such gratified,
a few evenings upp. by hearing the commencement of an

a few evenings age, by hearing the commencement of an illustration of ancient Rebrew Melodies, by Mr. It. Phillips, assisted by Mr. Louis Leo, Mr. Anest Leo, Miss Leu, and Miss Emma Lucombe, at the Music Hall, Store Street. The words (by Mr. Frederic Luw-Hall, Store Street. The words (by Mr. Pressure some names) are modure; but the airs themselves are said to be, under some modifications, those which have been handed down from early periods of Jewish history. As matters of more curiosity, the melodice possess considerable interest to the musical etudent; appendied to which several of them have much intrinsic beauty; and the atyle in which they were executed by Mr. Phillips and the conductors was highly effective. A slight commeting marrative, in their action, materially aided the inserset.

Drawy-Lane.—On Saturday last a most eplendid now Beliet, called "The Beauty of Ghont," was produced:

its reception was most flattering, and it has aluse drawn crowded bouses.

Haymarket .- A new piece, evidently adapted from the French, was brought out at this theatre on Thursday aven-ing, under the title of "first to the Mill." The admi-rable acting of Mudama Vestris in a character pseudarly anitad to h er talents, carried the whole through mos triumphantly.

### Barliamentary Analysis.

ROUBE OF LURBS.

THUREDAY, Pam. 92.—Chaholie—The Rav! of Amandam stated, in reply to a quanton from Lord Brougham, that he believed the requirts respecting the late occupation of Otahute by the French were perfectly correct, and added that he had heard of the event with great regret; but, as he had not had time to commandent with the French Government on the subject, he was unprepared with such explanations as would esting their commandent with the French Government on the subject, he was unprepared with such explanations as would esting their country deopted by the Prench journals in amounting it.

Of note Personalities.—Lurd Montracus moved for returns relating to the appointment of the Rev. Hager Warraut to the desacry of Dromore, and in doing so mad statements for the purpose of proving that the deanery was not an appointment of honour solely, but that it was a profitable benefice, and also that the Rev. Gentleman, on account of some evidence of his given before a committee in 1856, in which he declared himself am old Orangeman, was unfat to be appointed to any office either of homour or emolument.—The Marquess of Westynnara, following the bad provedent intelly introduced into their Lordahjus' House by the noble and learned most Acadines of the Opposition bench, torgot himself so far as to attack Lord Monteagie premanaly. In what pranton, he angrily acclaimed, do the noble Lord Linnelf stand with regard to the public purse? A right hop, Gentleman, whose physical powers unfitted hirs for the fulfilment of the distant was producted for him, and the result was, that the noble Lord was now deriving 2000. A year from the substances. gard to the public purse? A right hop, dentleman, whose physical powers unfitted that for the fallment of the dation of the fallment of the dation of the fallment of the dation of the dation of the fallment of the dation of the dation of the fallment of the dation of the dation of the fallment of the dation of the fallment of the dation of the dation of the fallment of the dation of the dati

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FRE. 19. The demy to Chine. The Synamus an-canced to the House that he had received the following letter

MONDAY, Firs. 19.— The Army to China. ... The Byrarum ammonated to the House that he had received the following letter from Major-General Rr G. Burreit;...

"Matoke-terrane, Devouport, Feb. 16, 1644.—Sir—I have the honour to-acknowledge your letter of, the met Feb., 1645, converge to me the very gratifying and fastering outs of the House of Commons for services readered in China. Permit me in odge my stacere thanks for the very kind mainer in which you have communicated the honour conferred by fine House, but which only reached me a low days above.—I have, Rr...

"To the Right Hon, the Speaker," MG. Burnell, bisj. Gen."

"Titu Raday, Fus. 22.—Underlie.—In answer to his id. (inav, lir S. Para nated that despatches had been received, confirming the report of the fundible compating of Tahirt. He drepy regretted it; the affair had taken places without the previous tanction of the subject, for which there would be fereater abused and opportunity.

ension of the subject, for when there would be Recenter about dead opportunity.

FRIDAY, Fan. 22.—State of Systems.—The adjourned debate on Lord John Russell's motion, a juristy party one, stragged its dionic many hours on Monday, Tapping, Wednesday, Twareiny, End was at laught terminated at Raff-part two this (Setterday) morning, when I division notice june. For Lord J. Ressell's motion, 220; against 2, 24; majority, 59.

#### Foreign and Colonial Engeligence.

FRANCE,—The chief subject referred to in the papers is the seizure of the Society Islands by the French, "ren-dered necessary," as the Presse says, with its usual accu-racy and liberality, "by the intrigues of the British Con-sule".—The dethronsment of Guesa Pomare is sudden, unexpected, and on every principle of international equity unjustifiable. The Times very justly observes, the out-querors of Leopuld and Frederick can gain no glory from the submission of Queen Fomers; the sictors of Jens, and the submission of taucen Fomars; the sigtors of Jana, and marsugo, and Austorlitz, can resp but little honour from the annexation of Tahitt. A nation of wild man and women, missionaries, concounts, and pretty shells, is hardly worth the cost of a single frights, and still less worth the fuse of a diplomatic squable. We do not doubt but that the examinate in the the little Comments in the cost of the first of the cost of th diplements equabble. We do not doubt but that the cram-ple set by the British Government in the affair of the Sandwich Islands, will be followed by our neighbours in the present instance. The Sandwich Islands were selected and annexed to Great Britain by the capricious investon of an irregronsible Officer. On the notification of this foolish transaction to the Home Government, they were restored to independence, and this country was saved the expense of retaining a possession neither honourable nor profita-Why should not the French Ministry act in the present case as we did in one precisely unalogo

Advocated.

Advocated. Ocnoral's Department.—3 Brigadiers, 9 Calonels, 12
Llout. Colonols, 15 First Commandants, 15 Noc. ditte, 36 Captains,

. Liputa. Infibity. -- 31 Rega. of a Balta. each, 93; Batt. of Couts, 1; rovincial Balts., 51.

Provincial Batte, 81.
Catedry.—19 Regs.
Artitlery.—1 Provincial Institute Generals, 8 Melgos,
Artitlery.—1 Province General, 8 Inspector Generals, 8 Melgos,
11 Apr.
Commandants, 185 Captains, 1es Lieute, 148 Neo. Lieute, 8
Regs. of Poot Artill, 8 Brigades House Artill, 2 Mountain
Brigades.
Employees.

Brigades.

Kupingure.... Director-Geneval, 14 danpectur-Generale, 16 Columnia, 18 Lieut.-Culonels, 8 Majore, 38 Captains, and 37 Lieute. Caradingeros, or Custom-hone Seiders...... 18 Brigades distributed over the quantry.

Nary... Officers on active service....... 12 Captain, 8 Editors, or Commonders, 18 Brigades, or Commonders, 18 Holgaders, or Commonders, 18 Fost Captains, 8 Commonders, 190 Lieuts., 124 Mates.

Particular Commonders and Captains, 20 Commonders, 190 Lieuts., 191 Particular.

PRUSSIA.—Grand Ducky of Pusen, Feb. 4.—Orders have been received here for all Polish emigrants who took part in the revolution, and most of whom have come to us from France, to quit Prüssia within a fortnight. In this order it is positively declared that no petition for be mitigation of the measure will be stituded to. Only those who find it absolutely impossible to settle their affairs here will be allowed to remain a fortnight longer. This measure will very severely affect many emigrants who have resided for years among us. Many have been received into the families of Prussian subjects; others have acquired landed property, which they will now be obliged to sell at any price. Though notice was given to all of them, both on their arrival in Prussia and when they made purshases of linided property, that they sould not by that mount acquire any right of settlement in Prussis, yet an order to quit so suddenly seems very hard. This makes it appear more certain that our Government must have son righty reasons for this step .- Hamburgh Papars, Fab. 13.

HWEDEN .- The latest accounts from Stockholm represent the King of hweden as continuing in a very precarious state; sometimes improving and sometimes relapsing. There is no change in the state of the foot and leg, but the King securs to rally considerably when he passes the night in tranquis sleep, which, however, is so seldom, that those most intimately connected with his royal person entertain the despest fears for the ultimate result. All the little incidents that occur during the illness of the august invalid are the subjects of kind and affectionate curiosity in society. Amongst other items of the sort, it is related that, on the 28th wit., having taken leave of his is related that, on the 29th oil. having taken leave of his family, he said to Count Brahe, "An fait, as jour on want bien un natre pour mourir—o'est l'unniversaire de la mort de Charlemagne." Proving that he still retained his wonderful memory, and his well traceured-up historical lore. He was then persuaded of his approaching dissolution, and nobody appeared to estactain the slightest hope of his recovery. But theroupon he fell into a dose, which lusted four or five hours; after which he felt himself much better, and said, "Co matin je oregois mostrie. Eh bien f do me trompuis, je orne que j'en revisudret; " and the sent morning he ordered the despatches just arrived to be read to him.

Egypto-Death of Il. E. Boghos Boy .- () Pite 10th inst, (writes a friend from Alexandria) this extraordinary man, after an illness of 22 days, breathed his last. He was in his 70th year, and was deservedly esteemed by his Highness the Pacha, for the seal, talent, and abtivity displayed by him during his long service. The next morning he was burled.—Malin Paper.

THE GAMBIA. On 21st Oct., 1848, the long-looked for "Charter" for this Colony was proclaimed by a royal salute and fou-de-joie by the troops in review-order. Governor Ingram dined with the Heads of Departs in Government-house, when the happy event was halled with a flight of 21 rockets amidst the general rejoicings of the evening. The "Charter" confers on the Gambia a Legislative and Executive Council with a Judge. Its final separation from Sierra Leone will enhance the legal and fiscal business of the Settlement. The prompt execution of the minimal law at brief intervals instead of years, will dissipate a den of French and indigenous thieves that have so long and daringly infested the place

with impunity.

SENECAL.—M. Bouet, the acting French Governor at Senegal, when he came first out some time back, brought a troop of mounted Arabs from Algiers, to let loose on the natives in their occasional wars in the interior. In a recent successful beligerent excursion, these brigands coolly decapitated their prisoners and tied the bloody heads to their saddle bows, and galloped into Senegal with these dreadful trophies dangling round them, to the utter astonishment of the better-informed French.

#### East Andia Antelligence.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.
On Wednesday, an adjourned court of the proprietors of India stock was held at the India House, for the purpose of considering the papers relative to Scinde. The chair was taken by Mr. John Cotton, and the minutes of the last court having been read, he rose and said: At the last meeting of this court we ware favoured, and I am sure I may say gratified, with able and forcible speeches from two Hon. Gentlemen who have signed the requisition just read. It is by no means my intention to trouble the court with any lengthened observations of mine upon the statements contained in those speech or on the question of policy that has been pursued in Scinde. The papers which have been laid before the court on this subject embrace all the proceedings that have taken place in Soinds, whether under the government of Lord Auckland, or under that of Lord Ellenborough. Gentlemen, I have no hesitation in saying that I see in those papers great cause for regret in much that has oc-curred. We have now before us the question of the expedition to Afghanistan. That is gone by. But it is to that expedition that we must ascribe the first coercive proceedings towards the Ameers. Then, egain, we have not now before us the question of the retirement of the British forces from Afighanistan, yet, undoubtedly, the account course of coercive proceedings towards the Ameers is necrobed to that step. In both cases, it appears to me, that we ought, in reason and in justice, to make due al-lowance for Governor Generals acting at such a distance from home, under a softing responsibility to do what may seem to them, on the whole, best in view to the great interest committed to their charge. Lord Auckland was of opinion that it was of the utmost importance to the interests of British India to secure a barrier in Affghanlatan, and thence he deemed it necessary to occupy certain positions in Scinde. Lord Ellenborough, on his arrival in India, had to encounter the Affghan disasters; and, determined to withdraw the British Armies from Affghanistan, he, in his view of the interests of India, came to the resolution that he ought not also to withdraw them from Seinde, and thence ensued those negotiations with the Ameers which have ended so fatally to them. Such, gentlemen, I conceive to be the plain facts to be deduced from the papers before us. I do not state them for the purpose of justifying the proceedings of our Indian Government. On the contrary, I repeat that there is much in these proceedings, of which, whilst I consider with respect the patriotic motives which have undoubtedly influenced the Governor-General, atill I cannot approve On the other hand, I am not prepared to concur, as an act of this Court, in the proposed resolution. And I must earnestly entreat the Court to pauce before they pass a resolution which is calculated to paralyse and weaken the Indian Government at the very time it requires all the aupport we can give it. Neither does the resolution appear to me to be necessary; its practical effect is a reference of the subject to the Court of Directors. Gentlemen, the attention of that Court has long been given to the subject. Your Court of Directors have felt, with much regret, that they could not consistently with their much regret, that they could not consistently with their duty, approve of the general course of proceedings in Scinde. Whilst the question of the annexation of Scinde to our possessions in the East was pending, the Court of Directors did not fall to enter into communication with Her Majesty's Ministers, and state their views on the subject, the question, of course, resting with Her, Majesty's Ministers to decide. And now that the question is decided, the Court do not counted that their duty is ended. They were now engaged in reviewing the whole of the proceedings, and, above in reviewing the whole of the proceedings, and, above all, they will give their serious; consideration to the cause of the deposed Ameers, with the view of ame-

liorating their condition, especially such of them may be free from any imputation of treachery. Under these circumstances, I would aubmit to the Court these circumstance, I would submit to the Court the propriety of abstaining at present, as a body, from expressing an opinion on the subject; they had better, I think, leave the matter in the hands of the Court of I think, leave the matter in the hands of the Court of Directors. Before I sit down, it is proper that I should apprise the Court-that there is, at present, no question regularly before them. The question at the last Court raised by an honourable proprietor previous to the discussion, was for an adjournment; the resolutions proposed by the requisitionists have not, consequently been formally moved. From what I have said, the Court will understand that I think it better these resolutions should not be moved, and that our best course will be to adjourn. Still beg to say that I have not the slightest wish to prevent discussion, which may take place as well on the motion of adjournment as on the resolutions, if they should be formally moved. I am myself prepared to move an adjournment, but I will not do so until the requisitionists have had an opportunity, should they think fit, of first proposing their resolutions. The discussion on the resolutions formerly moved was then resumed; and after Mr. Sullivan had replied, the Chairman moved that the Court do adjourn. Mr. Sullivan withdrew his resolu-

tions, and the motion of adjournment was carried.

Col. Staddart and Capt. Genelly.—We regret to have to state that accounts were yesterday received at the Foreign-office from St. Petersburg, stating that the Russian Envoy at Taheren, in a dispatch dated 15th (27th) Dec., had reported to his government that the information which the had indirectly abstract from the Foreign tion which he had indirectly obtained from the Envoy of the Amer of Bokhara, who had arrived in Tebesan, had only too surely removed all uncertainty as to the tragical end of Capt. Cenelly and Licut. Col. Stoddart, for he positively asserted that the first had been executed for having shown on many occasions great partiality for the Khan of Kokan, at that time at war with Bokhara; and the second in consequence of the discovery of a secret correspondence which he kept up with his countrymen at Cabul, through the channel of Indian merchante established at Bokhara. The Russian Envoy adds, that, although the truth of these details can hardly be questioned, an Envoy from the Schah of Persia, who is about to proceed to Bokhara on a special mission, will be expressly instructed to collect on the spot the most precise information as to the details which accompanied the death of the two. Earlish Officers. The Russian Envoy further positively asserted that the first had been executed for ation as to the details which secompanied the death of the two English Officers. The Russian Envoy further says, that the agent from Bokhara, whether from fear or from delicacy, had evaded Lieut.-Col. Sheil's attempt to obtain information from him as to a catestrophe which must painfully shock the British representative.— Times.

THE LATE LIEUTEMANT-GENERAL SIR GREGORY HOLMAN BROMLEY WAY, KHT., C.B. THIS distinguished Officer, who has been residing at Brighton for several weeks past, was attacked at the close of last week with influenza, and expired on Monday, in the 68th year of his age. We annex an authentic record

of last week with influenza, and expired on Monday, in the 68th year of his age. We annex an authentic record of his services:—

Appointed in 1797 Rns. in 26th Foot, and captured on his pagangs to Join that corps in Canada, he was detained prisoner in France one year. The 2d Nov., 1799, he procured a Lieutenancy in 28th Foot, and with that corps served two years in the Mediterranean. The 13th Aug., 1893, he syms promoted to a Company in the 38th, and on the reduction of the corps is that year, placed on half-pay. The 20th Jan., 1893, he obtained à Company in the 38th, and on the reduction of the corps is that year, placed on half-pay. The 20th Jan., 1893, he obtained à Company in the 38th, and served in the expedition to Hanover in 1895, was shipwreaked on the Dutch coast, and taken prisoner. Our his exchange he served in the expedition to Hanover in 1895, was shipwreaked on the Dutch coast, and taken prisoner. Our with Maj., Gen. R. Crawfurd, and subsequently went to Rt. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, and 8outh America. He served an Ansist. Quarterm. Gen. to the Forces under Lieuk. Gen. White-locke, and at the storming of Buenos Ayres led the right wing of the Infinity brigade. The 38th Feb., 1885, he obtained a Majority in the 29th Foot. He served under the Duke of Wellington in Portugal. He was present at the battle of Roleis, and taken prisoner in storming the heights with the Grenadiers of his corpalite subsequently commanded all the Infinity of Lieut. Gen. Stewards hirjande, which led the advances of the British Army in the actions of the 19th, 11th, and 19th. Jan, at and mear Oporto, passage of the Duty, at Talavera, and en the bill commanding the left of the British position, which was so gallantly carried at the point of the British position, which was so gallantly carried at the point of the British position, which was so gallantly carried at the point of the British position, which was so gallantly carried at the point of the British position, which were so gallantly the foreured as gen-served as Dep

THE LATE MAJOR GENERAL GUODMAN, C.B., E.H.
Tess Officer cabered the British Army in Oct., 1794, se Ensign
in the 68th Foot. In 1795, he obtained his Lieutenancy in the

ame regiment, and proceeded on foreign service. In 1884, he embarked with his regiment from Misorca, and joined the force under the command of General Sir Charles Start, destined as a British contingent for the battle of Marengo. He subsequently served at the surrender of Malta, in 1995. In 1892, he obtained his company in the 48th. In 1990, he joined the Army of the Peninsule; was present at the bard-fought battle of Talavera, and commanded the light enumerates of Major General Richard Stewart's brigase in Lord Elli? division during the first right of that battle. Subsequently to this action he was appointed to the Staff of the Army as Judge-Advocate-General, and Assist-Adjatant-General. As Captain Goodman, he took a part in the surrible slere of Bedgjos, whe present at the taking of Fort Pleorial, and was then placed in the responsible position of taking charge of General Philippon, the Governor of Badajos, whom he was ordered to modust to Elvas. In 1812, Capt. Goodman received his Majority, and in the operations at Madrid. On the march from Madrid to Eurgus, Maj. Goodman was appointed to take charge of the Adj. General's department, bwing to the absence, from alchines, of the Adjutant-General—a very fattering distinction to confer on so young an Officer. Is this highly responsible post he served at the slege of Burgos, and during the marketly retreat of the British Army from before that city to the frontier of Portugal.

In consequence of the Robove services, Maj. Goodman was appointed Judge Advocate-General to the Army under the Duke of Wellington. These brilliant active services refered from the Army of the Peninsula to America, which appointment, however, was subsequently changed to that of Judge Advocate-General to the Army under the Duke of Wellington. These brilliant active service, were closed by his being present at the battle of Waterloo, and continuing with the Army of occupation until it removed from France; having previously attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, which commission he received in 181

Coloneloy; and by the subsequent Brevet of 1842, the rank of Major-General.

We cannot take leave of our subject without recording, that though appointed to a purely civil situation in British Gulana, the old soldier's Military services were not withheld when required by the intestine disturbances of the colony. In 1823 he was called upon by the then Governor of the colony, Lieut.-Gen. Murray, to serve in the Militia, at the breaking out of the servela revolt. He organised and commanded the Militia during that period, for which services he received the thanks of the separate colonies. Since that period, up to the disbanding of the Militia, Gen. Goodman continued to serve the community in which his lot had been cast as a Brigadler-General of the Militia, and an Inspector-General of the Province. The galiant deceased has left a widow and cleven children.

#### THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL F. G. HERIOT, C.B. ...

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL F. G. HERIOT, C.B.
Thre Officer shed on soth Dec., at Comfort-hall, Drummond-ville, Capada, after a protracted illaces. He was appointed to an Ensigney, 28th Aug., 1881, at the age of 15; became Lieutenaut, 3th Oct, 1801; Captain, 1813; Colonel, 22d July, 1839; and Major-Gen., 25d Nov., 1841. He was engaged in several of the stirring ovents in North America during the last war. At the attack on Sacketts Harbour be commanded a detachment of Capadian Voltigeure, and also in the suggements at Fort George, 3th Aug., and 6th Oct., 1813; a division of Voltigeure, and one of Frontier Light Infantry, at the attack upon Platteburg. He received a medal for his service at Chrystiers Farm, and was further rewarded with the Companionship of the Bath.

#### Literary Notices.

Memeir and Correspondence of Mrs. Grant of Laggan. Edited by her Son, J., P. Grant, Esq. - 8 vols., Longman and Co.,

Or the habit of publishing Letters we never did and never shall approve—unless with the distinctly expressed apn of the writer. Whether such warrant can be adduced for the appearance of the collection before us we know not; but we think they might, by judicious omis-sions, have been properly compressed into a smaller com-pass. Some ought not—others need not have seen the pass. Some ought not -others need not mave soon valight, relating as they do to matters with which the public light, relating as they do to matters with which they public have no concern—although viewed as private letters there is not one which the authoress need have been ashamed to have written; whilst, taken altogether, we think her already well-setablished reputation will be increased by their appearance. A person of fency and imagination-accomplished writer, Mrs. Grant was known to be. accomplished writer, Mrs. Grant was known to be. The present volumes, we think, establish her claims to the possession of a judgment, in most instances, sound and discriminating. It was her fate to outlive nearly the whole of a numerous family, as well as most of her intimate friends, and unless the aketches of their respective characters, which occur in these volumes, he calcured by excusable partiality, few have been at once so blessed and so wreathed in their passage through life, if to be allied in excellence, and to be deplorably asparated from it, is a shief ingredient in the cap which meetals must const.

We proceed to endeavour to make good our opinions

by proofs, although our first quotation will certainly not be regarded as avidence of mgacity by the political ieta.

commists.

"I had the pleasure of both your letters; I can't be exact about the quantum of your ley friend's "ogf-jewants" but this I am quite sure of, that they carried an enemy in their traits i am quite sure of, that they carried an enemy in their traits worse than any they went to combat: the French wa shely hope to repel, if not avarcome; but luxury will assuredly observed us. I am sure Mr. Rrown is perfectly of my opinion; My, so clear am I on this Boint, that I consider this war as a salutary drain, and those high tarea, the operation of which is shely confined to the rich as public bleasings. He who thisks wine too dear may drink leas; and he who gradges the carriage-tax may ride on horse-back, or atsy at home. Were there not come little canals cut for draining away the superface of laking, it would inundate the lend, and when it such (as it neto-sarily must), its louthenes dregs and sediment would freed a worse plague than that of Egypt, imputed to a similar cause. When a wealthy people cyese to be warritte, they are the helpless prey taken it into my head to be very sugciests and political to-day; but jou must give me some credit for itsersity, when I tell you that I am recently amarting from the income-tax; but that, you will say, is no reason for taxing your patience." tly smarting from the income to reason for taxing your patience."

The following sentence, written in 1808, is singularly prophetic :-

"Great abilities are called forth by great exigencies; and if a giorious struggle in Spain is to succeed, some Mariborough, Peterborough, will arise, to direct the thunderbolt to its itined aim."

The conquering genius required did arise, but though

for Spain, he was not of it.

Mrs. Grant (Letter 66, &c.) has also been too propheti
with respect to Theodore Hook; but as an evidence o the partiality from which none are exempt, whilst lenie to his vices and errors, she is severe, if not unjust, upon those of Byron—almost the only person of whom she apeaks in terms of hurahness. We must, however, except Napoleon also.

The subjoined remarks are very just :-

The subjoined remarks are very just:—

"I think the cause of religion is sometimes as such burt by its friends as by its enemies, and there are but a chosen few to whom its defence can safely be entrusted. Even a very good, well-meant, heavy book is more an encumbrance than a help, for who reads it but those who do not need conviction! But the book which does most good is that which is most read, and this is written with such ability, and really affords such entertainment, that I should suppuse it would produce much effect, were it only by making people think more deeply and clearly on the subjects it treats of.

We conclude with a high-minded leaves.

We conclude with a high-minded letter, addressed to her eldest son, which is worth volumes of the vegue and sometimes impracticable lessons in morality too often bestowed upon their offspring by well-meaning, but calcu-

stowed upon their offspring by well-meaning, but calculating parents—

"I must now tell you of an additional and very strong motive that I have for keeping your sistera independent of you. I regard with very great complassion most men who are desilied to spead their lives in India. Far from home and all its sweet and social conforts, and burdened perhaps with relations who keep them back in the paths of independence, hery seek a resource in forming temporary connections with the natives. These, I am told, are often innocent and even amiable creatures, who are not aware of doing anything reprehenable in thus attaching themselves. In the meantime, the poor woman who has devoked herself to him secures his affection by being the mother of his children: time runs un; the unfortunate-mother, whom he must tear from his heart and throw back to misery and obbition, is daily forming new ties to him. The children, born heirs to shame and sorrow, are for a time foodly cherished, till the wish of their father's heart is fulfilled, and he is enabled to return to his mative country, and make the appearance in it to which his ambitton has been long directed. Then begin his accret but deep vexations; and the more honourable his mind, and the more affectionate his heart, the deeper ere those sorrows which he dare agot own, and cannot conquer. This poor rejected one,\* parhaph fatilital and fondiy attached, must be thrown off, the whole habits of his life\*must be broken; he must guy the debt he owes to his progenitors, and seek to remew the social comforts of the domestic circle by soliciting, with little previous acquaintance and no greac attachment, some lady glad to give youth and beauty for wealth and consequence. The forsakes children, once

to his progenitors, and seek to renew the social constorts of the domentic circle by noliciting, with little previous acquaintance and no great attachment, some lady glad to give youth and beauty for weith and consequence. The forasken children, once the objects of his paternal tondeses, must be banished, and have the aims of their fathers sorely visited upon them.

"I will spare myself and you the pain of finishing this picture, which you must know to be a likeness, not of an individual only, but of a whole tribe of expatriated Scotchmen, who rature house exactly in this manner. This, my denr son, is what I dread in your case, and would fain avoid, that is, prevent it if I could. All that remains for me is, in the first place, not to burden you gift encumbrances that may check the freedom of your will; and in the next, to assure you that if any person whom it would be decent or proper for you to consect yournels with by honous able ties should gain your affections, your mether and your sisters will be ready to adopt her to theirs. Difference of nation or even of religion would not nilsonate us from any wife that you we've married to one that we knew and esteemed; but we should far rather make room in our kearls for a stranger who was should and well principled, than see you in the predictment I have described."

Chairmorth; or, the Romanos of a Work. Edited by R. Plumer Ward, Eng., Author of "Tremaine," dec.

Is we have aught in us of prophecy, the common voice of reader and critic will pronounce this work to be

among the most remarkable productions of the day—if, indeed, its verdict should not recognize it as the most remarkable—of course we mean in the class to which it belongs. We employ the term work advisedly; for, although this publication assumes the form of—and in fact is—a movel (and in its most "feshionable" sense too), it is not marely a movel. So far from having its characteristical limited to those of the productions which in the present day are held to possess the most legitimate also as that it is the substance before as an identification. claims to that tirle, the volumes before as are the instruments of a direct cannote against the principles upon which the vest majority of such preductions are written—a crusede, too, which can hardly fail, magner or later, to succeed, insamuoh as these volumes are in themselves a triumphent illustration of the validity of the aghetitution which their author desires should be made in place of the religion of these

of the reigning dynasty.

To some to particulars, the book to which the philosopher of aristocratic life—the illustrious author of "Tremaine" and "De Vere"—has become a sort of literary godfather (fur we presume not to hint that he has an further responsibility in the matter), is a collection of tales, which, on account both of their spiritual and formal analogy to the primitive productions of their sham, emineatly deserve to be styled Romanous. There are, in all, six of these stories, each of them sufficiently differing from any of the seer, as regards subject and treatment, to give variety to the whole, but all of them essentially unlike

anything else in modern Action.

These remances, again, and connected with each other by a brilliant frame-work, uttarly different in style from themselves, and which earlies the reader at once into the heast of fashionable and aristogratic life, and keeps him there during the amount of one entire volume out of the three. This heterographic constitutes, indeed, one of the most remarkable and attractive features of the book; for though the form which it assumes is much too excellent to be new, the treatment which that form required has, for the first time we think, been thoroughly comprehended and supplied by the writer of "Chatsworth." In all other works of a similar construction that we can call to mind-not even excepting "Lallah Rookh" (for, let it be remembered, the distinction between verse and proce is strictly formal)—the setting and the things set are more or less homogeneous—paste in glass, instead of precious sienes in precious metal. Not so, we repeat. is it with " Chatsworth," into the more ima and character of which we quest now attempt to give our readers some insight.

The library of the " Palace of Art," whose designation has been chosen for that of the present performance, was aptly selected by its author as the spot upon which he could most consistently bring together the supposed sarrators of his romances. Whether those narrators, each rators of his romanoss. Whether those narrators, each of whom possesses a vivid existence per se, are as completcly fictional as their marrations, we undertake not to decide, but leave that question to be solved by the wite of a "discerning public." Our own desire to seggest recombiance we will suppress, rather than inour the risk of being accused of reading with "a lust to misapply." That the aforesaid "discerning public" will follow so judicious an example is more than we can answer for; suffice it, he characters introduced are drawn with admire ble skill and consistency; all—male and female—are members of a literary world (whether or not of the literary world at present in substantial existence—whether i esse, or only in posse—we repeat that we will not undertake to decide); and, need we add, all of them are fashion-able people. Their degree of ton is at once stamped by

the fact of their presence as guests at Chatsworth Palece.

The result of the library conference of this distinguished ceteris is, that by the bantering eloquence of tingui one or two of its leading members—chiefly the "genius" of his day, Mr. Tressyllian Town, and its "admirable Crichton," Reginald Beltravers—the whole body are tricking though most of them are themselves three-vo-lume novelists), to admit the literary is well as the social propriety and necessity of proceeding practically against the system of three-volume nevel-writing, which they themselves have so mainly assisted in establishing in publie favour. This they accordingly do; and in the course of a week are written and read alo ed a series of romances which are throughout illustrative of the rules concerning style; subject, and length, which have been laid down by the unanimous consent of the assembled literati. And very charming productions them romaness are in every respect worthy of the class of writers to whom they are attributed, and of the "high and teader Muses"—their impirers. Each story is perfect in finish as a Greek mapriers. - main story is persect in mind as a Greek status snight have been, but for "the old tragte necessity, which lessess yet upon its brow," and forces as to regard it with somewhat of the same emotion with which men less upon the temperate that is often seen amidst the temperate part which he its form areas on heaviful never fails. apon the scoory tent is occur agen amount the temperature of the which, be its form eyer so beautiful, never fails to elicit their solf-congratulation that they are not inhabitants of the frozen regions to which it properly belongs, at once to expand and to conglitie our analogy, those

stories are like Greek statues, not christened, but chrisstories are new trees assures, not conveneed, put constitutionised; that ie, they are antiques, because of their parfection of earthly or formal beauty; but are, moreover, lit up most gleriously with the colestial "light that never was by sea or land," with which all Christendom is of ought to be familiar, but with which the Greeks were only pertially and indirectly illuminated.

Our extremely limited space forbids the lengthened de-tail into which we are inclined to go. We must however, direct particular attention to the concluding tale, called the Particular is which only necessary the form of necessary is which only necessary is the form of necessary is such as the form of necessary is not as the necessar w." which only requires the form of verse to render passages, watern only requires the power of verse to render it one of the noblest poems in existence. Indeed, in many passages, we could hardly, had we wished it, rid ourselves of the notion that we were reading some high strain of immertal verse. And this effect has been gained by its author, without in any one instance atooging to the valuer resource of "metrical proce;" a phrees, which ude (as it is) exceedingly like a contradiction in n terms. and which, in nine cases out of ten wherein it has been employed, might be more saltably characterised as " proce 15**704**8 run mad." This story alone would be sufficient to render the presence of "Chatsworth" essential to the completeness of every standard, as well as circulafing, library in the kingdom.

We must confine ourselves to an extract comprising one among the many brilliant portraits which figure in these sparkling pages.

sparking pages.

"What a noble head is that, bending alightly saids and downward, as if the face (which we cannot see) were directed to the ground, in token of some absorbing thought, that presses on the mind within! The rich outle (Shigh as night) that cluster over it, the attitude, and the fixed regoes of the whole figure, give to it the leok of a clothed Antinous.

"Who is it days to indage in a brown study, in such a company as this? It can only be, and it is, the 'genius' of his day of the day in which, but for him, genius would be a dead letter—so affectually does its would be mure, Civilisation, swaths, and dandle, and polleh, and portriy it, during its intancy and non-age, into the ordinary and accepted form and boaring demanded by the exigencies of social life; so that now-a days we meet with persons whe, having been intended by assure for guidese, are only gestlemen.

persons who, having been intended by matter for guinance, motionly gestlemen;

"The personage before us, Mr. Treesyllan Toms, is not our of these: he is a genius, and therefore no gentleman;

"In the code which regulates the stiquette of a Court like that now assembled at Chattweeth—a Court which acknowledges an aristocrapy but that of intellect—Genius, under whatever name and form it present thesif, and whatever garb it wear, claims the pee of all other pretensions: and Mr. Trestyllian Toma is, as we have said, a genius. To Mr. Trestyllian Toma, therefore, we begt to introduce the reader personally, drat and foremost of our gay and brilliant company.

to introduce the reader personally, dras and turemost of our gay and brilliant company.

"Was there ever such a jumble of anomalies and contradictions as Treasyllian Turns! His name, (as names, somehow or other, not seldom do-probably because they have a hand in the matter) is some surt promounced his character; which was an incomprehensible Olif Podride of all imaginable contradictions. He was at once a post and a petilipmative, a philosophic and a fashine-monger; a true wit and a trifling word-datcher; a coshpound of wisdom and folly, of highlance and hundering, of sense and consense, of elegance and awkwaidness, of institutive fedicement and Batural valgarity.

"There was a 'contradiction in terms,' even\*in the physiognomy of Treasyllian Turns; if you looked at him en profile, he remissed you of a Roman heart of past times, or a Greek robel of present ones; if you net him one the Reper of a mean-gerie of wild beasts—the man who puts his head into the liqu's month.

"For the rest,—Mr. Tressyllian Toma dressed like a pinyer, hardagued like a mountehanh, thought like a sage, felt like a hero, and wrote like an angel—or if not, certee like to other more busess mortal."

"For the rest,—Mr. Treesyllian Toma dressed like a player, harangued like a mountehank, thought like a singe, felt like a hero, and wrote like an angel—or if not, certes like no other mete' human mortal."

"We have said that Mr. Treesyllian Toma was a fop and a fashion-monger; but the sagacious reader will not have so mis taken our estimate of his character as to suppose that he was either of these, or that he was anything size, in the ordinary acceptation of the terms. We have described him generally as 'a genius;' consequently, whatever form or garb that attribute might assume for the nonce, it was always put on 'with a difference 's an emerkable. If Mr. Treesyllian Toma paid ellegiance at the toutstead of Pashion, it was in the manner in which a certain class of modern lowers pay court to their mortal mistreases,—by thwarting all their desires, and antitug their most solemn decrese at defance. He followed the fashion, as a cockney sportams follow the housed—by running over them. If the ungracious truth must be contissed, Mr. Tressyllian Toma was something of a cuckney in most things.

"If, again, our friend was, intellectually as well as physically appaining, a fop,'it was only because he objected to think, to do, or to be, asything like the real of mankind. If his lot had been cast in the dark ages of the humarmind, or in those sent-bright ones which preceded them, he would have been the fundater and the prophet of a new religion, or a new code of morals,—a Mahomet, or as Ignatius Loyols. Living in a peried when the existence of a Delay has been reduced to a mathematical demonstration, and a fature would in the necessary corollary from a present one, he fancied (and to his private iriends proclaimed) islensed an Athelet!

"R may be anspected that in all great geniuss there is an infusion, and a fature would in the necessary corollary from a present one, he fancied (and to his private iriends proclaimed) islensed and thereof on the day, sevarally and one of Coleridge, Caglicates, and Admirable Crichton, reli

A young Officer at Chathem is recently said to have declared that if the unimpry victim of his seduction came to him he would take care of her; and a clerical magistrate present is said to have pronounced this after very "diagraceful." We would not the Reversed guittenian (supposing the tens correctly reported), whether it would have been less diagraceful if the offices had ve/sed to take care of the unfortunate girl in question. Bedeation under any circumstances in a militantity editors (hough too common) crime, but neduction accompanied by describes is worthy only of a fiend from an key bell.—Ke.

The Art of Latter Writing simplified by Precept and Example; embracing Practical Illustrations of Epistolary Correspondence, of every Age, in every Sta-tion and Degree, and under every Circumstance of Life. With a Variety of Useful and Essential Inform-Cradock and Co. ation.

"Let the heart speak," exclaims the Author of this excel-lent little manual; as "m this brief sentence lies the whole art and mystery of Letter-writing," We have here, in only 64 pages, more useful information, more valuable practical instruction, than are frequently to be met with in volumes of five times its size and pretension. Besides systematic yet simple rules for the composition of letters, from the humblest to the loftiest grade, -superior to any that we have before seen—the author has given us a complete Grammar in a couple of pages—the "Art of Punctuation"—all the most recently arranged postal regulations -- a vast variety of other mattereverything in short connected with epistolary communication, down to the folding, sealing, and superscribing of a letter, to whomsoever, or of whatsoever runk, it may be addressed whomsoever, of of whatsoever tank, it may be sugressed. The examples given in illustration—most of them originals—are of the shappiest order. It would be difficult to imagine anything more touchingly beautiful than the letters of condolence at pages 35 and 36.

Domestic Scenes in Greenland and Iceland, Van Voorst.

A'veny pretty little volume for the "juveniles," and, like all Mr. Van Voorst's publications, very prettily illustrated. We have seen nothing so well calculated to give children a correct notion of the countries mentioned in the title-page, and of the manners and customs of their inhabitants.

Boudeir Lyrics. By Florence Wilson, Author of "Lyrics for Leisure Hours" Smith and Elder. We learn from two or three of these pleasing and grace-

ful Lyrics that the youthful writer of them Ifan been counselled by the "worldly wise" smong her friends to abstain from employing her time in this "idle" fashion. They would doubtless prefer to see her paring over a frame of Berlin work, or making placuations for a Fancy Fair, or (like Werter's Charlotte) cutting bread and butter for her little brothers and sisters. They want to know what is the use of Poetry. Also! it would not be of much use, if the world were made up of them and their utilitai ianism.

Miss Wilson is wise to laugh at such people; or, if she is too kind for that, let her write in spite of thom, in the hope that so she may help them to grow younger, and to thow better. In the mean time she has written a volume of Lyrics, which demonstrate the advanced and advancing condition of the poetical tests of the day, and one that, if it had been produced 80 years ago, would have been hailed as a literary wonder from one so young.

The Arilat's and Amabur's Magazine : a Work devoted to the Interests of the Arts of Design and the Cultiva-tion of Tuste. Edited by E. V. Rippingille. No. 11. Longman and Co.

We know not to what extent Mr. Rippingille intends to carry his "Essay on Bosuty," sud, from its increasing interest, we care not. It is a paper that may be studied with advantage alike by the artist, the oritic, and every person of taste, "An Essay on Sculpture," by Count llawks Le Cirice, of Rome, is continued; and the Number before us contains other valuable matter. The Editor is very perverse and obstinate on one point, and notwithstanding all that we have said, over and over again, he will not indulge us with a monthly table of "Contents."

RAMBLES ALONG THE STYX.

(Continued from No. 479, p. 86.)

"I 've been exceedingly romiss," said flavresack, "in not sooner introducing you to each other. Evergreen, this is an old and much valued comrade of mine, Captain Harry Bugle, who fought in many a bloody field in the Peninsula and South of France, and whose accounts on the other side the Styx were settled in a summary manner by a musket-ball at Waterloo. And this, Harry, is a very dear friend, Colonel Jack Evergreen, who was at the storming of Monte Video, and in the bloody business at Buenos Ayres, where he got a drandful crack in the caput and a splinter of a shell in the leg; he is one of the oldest hands, also, of the Light Division of the Peninsular Army, and a Waterloo man to boot."

"This introduction," observed Evergreen, " is per-

feetly unnecessary; for if I am not greatly out in my reckoning, Captain Bugle and I have frequently met before. Were you not a Lientenant in one of Picton's Light Companies in the Peninsular war? To be sure you were; I could have sworn to it. Our two divisions were so constantly engaged together, in the landable employment of breaking freuchmen's heads-and thus anceasingly supplying Old Charon with such heavy cargoes that he could scarcely contrive to ferry them across without assistance—that we may at once claim acquaintance. You shave beard, Ned, what sent Bugle and myself across this un-re-pessable stream, and now let us know what brought you here."

"I'll put it in as small a compass as I can."

Havesack's reply, " and here it goes:—
"I carried the King's colour of my Regiment in Egypt, and was wounded in the glorious action of the 21st of March. Went for a souple of years to the West Indies, where I patronized dignity and all other kinds of balls; smoked cigars, drank sungares, sangarorum, cold punch, porter cap, and every sort of fluid, (aold water, weak tea, and amult beer excepted); bestowed male dictions unceasingly on musquitors, evernions, contipodes, tarantulas, woodslaves, and an infinity of other reptiles which appear to have been created for the purpose of adding to the numerous blessings and comforts with which the Torrid Zone abounds; had a desperate attack of yellow fever, and narrowly escaped being devoured by land-crabs. Exchanged to a regiment in the Mediterranean, and was in the Light Brigade at Maids, where the mustachies of Regnier's Veterans did not save them from a good hiding. I fought next at Roleira and Vimiera, and had the proud astisfaction of seeing that French Army, which merched from Liebon for the express purpose of driving the English into the sea, beaten to its heart's content, and I3 pico its Artillery taken. In the retreat to Coroma, and in the battle fought near its walls, I next figured. Six months after our return from Coroma, Welcheren brought us up; and there we had a far more deadly and destrucenemy to contend with then swords and bullets. nearly fell a victim to that direndful murch fever by which so many thousands til our brave fellows perished miserably. No sooner were our ranks recruited, than we were again sent to the Peninsula; and as both of you were actors in that bloody drama, I need not enter into particulars or remind you of the time we spent amongst the ungrateful Spaniards and Portuguese, whose complete hibration from the yoke of France we succeeded in obtaining for them, after a long protracted struggle against such continual privations, hardships, and deagers, as can be comprehended only by those who participated in them. They were such, my good friends, as neither the British Army nor any other ever had to contend with before, or, in all probability, ever will again. I was wounded in the right arm at Badajoz, and received a musket-ball at Orthes, within an inch of the carotid artery, which nearly Orthos, within an mon or the caronic array, finished me. I next went with the expedition against New Orleans, but returned to Europe in time to be presuit at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. walf having now been driven from the door, reduction on a large scale was the order of the day in both our Fleet and Army (the Household troops excepted, who remained intact), and I found myssif a Captain on half-pay. On being anbacquently placed on the full-pay list, I was appojuted to a regiment in India, where, between Burme savages, stockedes, cholers, and other devilments, I was in due time reduced to a misurable sallow akeleton, and being placed, pro tem , hors de combat, got a furlough to England. I had then been in the Army five-and-twenty years, and as those years had not been spent in a state o nactivity, I flattered myself that I should be allowed to succeed to a Majority, by purchase, in some regiment or other; but on making application for that step, I was given to understand that my services did not by any means entitle me to it, and that I had better rejoin my regiment

in India as a Captain.
"What?" said Evergreen, indiguantly; "your claims not such as to entitle you to a Majority? You, who saw more fighting in aix months than three-fourths of the general Officers in our Service had ever seen until the Peninsular war commenced? Why, surely your claims to a Majority, or even to the rank of a Major-General, must have been at that period twenty times stronger than those which any members of fashionable and privileged corps, Officered principally by solone of the aristocracy, could produce t who are, nevertheless, gazetted in considerable numbers every Friday evening to Lieutenant-Coloneleies, without ever having served one hour out of their native land. Are you aware that a great many of our old Peninsular Generals were not more than forty years of age when they commanded Divisions and Brigades, and that many of them reached the rank of full Colonels in eight, tan, or twelve years,-or, is other words, in half the time that we three were serving as Subalterna, or Captains? With these fauts storing people in the face, it is really earrying the joke too far to tall a man who has been shot at like a target in every quarter of the globe for a quarter of a century, and braugh the worst of tro-pical climates, that he has no shiften to a regisficuted majority, with or without purchase! Why not speak at once, and tell the applicant in plain terms, that, as he is unconnected with the influential and the great, he must make up his mind to be passed over in every Gazette by those who are, and that he need not saleulate on his long and faithful services? But, pardon me, I pray, for inter-

"Back to Indis I accordingly west; and the Burnese wer being at an end, I speat many jutes in the enjoyment of the luxuries of the East, ties, eating curries,

and other spised dishes, sufficiently hot and strong to embalus and convert into a mummy in fifteen calendar months any human being; living in hungalows, ventilated and cooled by Pankaha; drinking therein sundry bettles of Hodson's pale ale daily; riding on elephants, and shooting from the Howdahs on their backs at everything in the shape of game, from a quail to a tiger, bos-conin the shape of game, from a quait to a tiger, bos-constrictor, buffalo, or wild hoar; tragelling Dak from Campore to Barruckpore, from Barruckpore to Bangalore; riding from post to pillar; sometimes with and sometimes without gram for the horses; faunking hookahs, and hlowing up hookah-hadars for neglecting to keep the smoking apparatus in proper trim. Add to these an occasional touch at chicken-huzard, écarté, &c., &c., and you know how the twelve years of my life were spent in India the second time I went there. At length I succeeded to a Majority in my regiment by purchase, after having served almost entirely on foreign stachase, after having served almost entirely on foreign sta-By this time old Charon began to speculate on having me as a passenger, but he was out in his calculation as to the time when. I struggled on for some years against a complication of disorders, brought on by the severe trials I had undergone; and a short time before I joined you here, a Brevet made its appearance, which Ble vated me to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel; and now you know my history."

"The same thing, my good fellow," said Bugle, "long has existed, still exists, and will-continue to exist until the people, through their representatives in Parliament, express their disapprobation in the strongest and most decided manner, of a system which awards rapid prometion and every description of favour to certain privileged corps, whose scruices are principally confined to their own country at the immediate expense of the real work-men of the Army, who live, die, and rot amongst the tropics, and whose regiments are too often made the stepping-stones to rank for men of wealth and interest. But the English, as a nation, are so inconceivably ignoant of and indifferent about everything connected with the Army, that there is no chance of amelioration from that quarter. That it should have been so long tolerated is extraordinary enough, but it is still more so that men should be found who, although not members of particufaily favoured or privileged corps, are ever ready and willing to defend (to attempt to defend, I should rather say) so unjust a system. There is, however, no paneity of men who exist but in the smiles of the great, and who prize a nod from one of them far more than they do the upple of their own eye. Let us postpone further discussions on these matters for the present; and now, Evergreen, do let us have some account of the devilties which you Light Division follows were everlastingly playing off, when an interval of rest from marching and fighting offered opportunities; and as you, Jack Evergreen, were, if reports are to be credited, a notations tostigator of those pranks and frobes, no one, either on this or the opposite bank of the Styx, is better able than yourself to enlighten us on those matters."

(To be continued)

ENGLISH PUNDS.

Bank Stock, 106 5 3 per Ct. Red. Anns., 981 4 2 3 per Ct. Cons. Anns., 972 4 2 35 per Ct. Red. Anns., 1035 3 35 per Ct. Auns., New, 1034 5 Long Anns., Exc. Inc.

3g per Ct. Anne, 1042 2 3g per Ct. Anne, New, 1003 4 2 Long Anne, Exp. Jan. 5, 1800, 124 13-16 5 Long Anne, 30 Years, Exp. Oct. 10, 1889, 128

PORKIGN

Brazilian, 707 Bucnes Ayres, 354 Columbian ex Venezuela, 134 # 3 Межісан, 1837, Агс., 342, § 4

Duto Delerred, 124 Peruvian, 304 4 Ditto Acc., 204 4 8 Portuguese, 78 Ditto Conv. Acc., 454 5 Spanish 5 per Ct., 24 32 A FUNDS.
Long Anna., 30 Years, Exp. Jan.
5, 1895, 72 y 16
India stock, 278
Ditto Bonds under 1000/. 87 pm.
South Sea Old Anna., 9 4 7
Consols for Acc., 974 4 4
Exchequer Halls 1000/., 14d., 71
64 nb.

69 pm. Ditto 500/ , 14d., 69 pm.

Ditto 8001, 14d., 69 pm.
Ditto 8mail, 14d., 71 69 pm.
Ditto Advertised, 14d., 67 g pm.
FUNDS.
Spacish Acc., 24 3\(\frac{2}{3}\) 2\(\frac{1}{3}\)
Ditto Passive, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)
Ditto Deferred, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)
Ditto Acc., 32\(\frac{1}{2}\)
Ditto Acc., 32\(\frac{1}{2}\)
Venezuella 3 per Ct., 30\(\frac{1}{2}\) Venezueiu 2 per Ct., 308 Dutch 24 per Ct., 55 42 5 Ditto Acc., 354 D tto 5 per Ct., 162 4 12 24 Ditto New Loan, 1014

BIRTHS.

Peb. 1s, at Plymouth, the lady of Lieut.-Ool. John Caurebeau, of a sout.--Feb. 4, at Pisa, the lady of Dr. H. G. BROCK, R.N. of a daughter.--Feb. 16, at Jalington, the wife of Hazzkian Harsouth Esq., of a daughter.

Gaughter, of a daughter,

MANKIAGES.

Feb. 17, at Lyminster, duesex, R. F. B. Rusunnounn, Esq.,
Capt. Scott Fusilier Guards, cliest and of Col. Rushbrouke, M.P.,
to Albitita, daughter of T. Evans, of Lyminster, Esq.

to Albitis, daughter of T. Evans, of Lyminister, Esq.

DEATHE.

Peb. 21, at his residence in Portsmouth, J. S. Hullburt, Esq.,
Pursor, R.N. (1799): he was Secretary to Admirals for Reger
Gurlis, and Sir Richard Bickerton, during their respective commands at Portsmouth, in the last war.—At East Reford, in his
94th year, Mr. W. Hindley. He was at the battle of Bonbor's
Hill, 17th Jace, 1775, and is supposed to have been the last surviver of those who were there present.—Peb. 1, at Windoor-terrace, in het fist, year, Mrs. Eliza Ginson, raids of the late J.
Gibson, Esq., of the 17th Dragooms, and sister of Col. Nichle,
E.B.—Peb. 14, in Pinsbury-place, Phasbury-quare, J. Mazcess, Esq., Surghos, R.N., of Newtown, Messgemeryshire, aged
6.—Ac Lamishumary, Skye, (N.B.), while on a visit to a near
relative, Mr. C. W. Carrenos, second son of Maj.—Gen. Sir A.
Carreton, E.C.B., of Inversiort, aged 20.

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EXAMPLES.

Entry Policy Age			Hum.	Aunual Bonus Premium added.				Ca Bon	eb us.	Pretts. reduced.				
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Another Burus will be declared in the present Year.

Bergaran Declared in the present Year.

Dergaran Declared in the present Year.

The best and most varied provision for after-life hitherto offered. Every 21, 12s, per annum paid from the age of 20, will, at 6s, give the poice holder the choice of an annuity of 471, 14r, 6d., or 349f. 11s. coah, or policy at doath of 460f. Similar advantages at 50, 55, and 6e, through an increased annual payment. Two-thirds saymests sent at any time, and two-thirds returned to representatives in case of premature death.

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Beduced Date of Russell (Russell Premium)

Aphqui Premium.	Date of Policy.	Bum Assured.	Original Premium.	fantual Prem. payable in 1648,
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High Rates of Premium have hitherto operated against this kind of Assarance, but as the Eates now adopted will be found as low as are consonent with the risks, it is bulleted that this feet, coupled with other advantages, will induce a great increase of

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at the Office.

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Dr. Cookworthy, Plymouth Dissemary.

Dr. Watson, Middlesen Hospital, London.

J. G. Perry, Surgeon, Fusinding Hospital, Condon.

Dr. Rac, Royal Hospital, Chatham.

J. R. Martin, Raq., (late of Calcetta), Greavence-st., London.

Dr. Jackson, into Apothesery-General, Sangal.

Dr. Graves, Menth Hospital, Dublin.

Bir Philip Crampton, Dublin.

Dr. Haspan, Professor of Physic, Glasgow.

Dr. Ybage.

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ALON KOTTO OF THE PREMIENT NUMBER :-  Military Appointments and Promotions—Movements 150 (III. Marines—Distribution of the Batmines in Resident) 150 (Bistribution of the British Army, "Corrected to this day) 2.33 (Promotions, Appointments, &c. during February) 681 Military Intelligence 121 (Ordinance Estimates) 123 Navai Prohestions and Appointments of the Week 137 General Post-Office Motics 138 Stations of Her Majesty's Ships in Commission 183 Navai Intelligence 123 Rambies along the Styr 134 Bir Hudson Lowe and Bonaparte 134	Correspondence  Bir George Bailingall, M.D., on Schools of Jastrostics for Military and Navif Surgeons  "One who is Impartial" on H. M.S. Addison 128  "Au Old Sailor" on China Donation Batta 128  Bilitor's Hotes to Currespondents 128  Bilitor's Hotes to Currespondents 128  Recensity of an Augustation of the Army 128  Calling out the Peachmers 128  Calling out the Feachmers 128  The Royal Mayal School 189  Additional Cavairy Engineet for India 122  Additional Cavairy Engineet for India 127	Editor on Purchase of Regimental Commissions  ———————————————————————————————————
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rine's Dopks. This Ship has excellent accommentation for Pensengers, and carries an experienced Surgains. For Prolect or Panages, and carries an experienced Surgains. For Prolect or Panages apply in Mosers. Generature & On., White Chan-court, Cornhill, or to T. Havisias & Co., Sun-court, or 6g. Cornhill.  FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—To sail on the R. 1. Company, having under engagement to the Hun. the R. 1. Company, having all her dead weight engaged, the optended trait-built first class ship ORESITAL, See tons, Wilslam Wisson Commander, joing in the West India Docks. This ship has seast excellent accommodation for Passengers, having a spacious Porp, and is upwards of 7 feet high between deeler. Will carry on experienced Surgain. For Project or Passenge apply to Roman.	BOND FREET, LONDON, are the only Propriators of the really Berviousble BEDSTBAB, unitable to Military purposes. Upon any other construction whey become ricketry by frequent removal. It is precised by Leidenz Paierni, and may be had in every variety, together with all articles required for an Outfit, upon the Lumest Turms possible and the Shortest Notice.  N.B.—Several Second-Head BEDSTRADE and BEDSING to be disposed of upon advantageous terms, being for the most part of their own manufacture.—R. N. Haves, Agent.  DURE AND COOL WATER.—Naval and Military Officers will find one of LIPECOMBE &	Contenanders' Goats 10c. join.    Contenanders'   Contenanders
perienced Surgeon. Far Fivight or Pessage apply to Rommy Ranny, Eng., New City Chambers, Shinopaguse-street, or to T Havreien, and Co., San Coert, or Sp. Carobiti.  TEAM to CEYLON, MADRAS, and Calcutta, via EGYPT, 1st of March, from Scuthempton.—For Passengers, Goode, and Paresla, the Feedantita and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-skip ONIENTAL, Capt. J. Soy, will leave for Alexandrie on the 1st of March next, and the HINDONTAN, Capt. S. Nousesy, will leave Serz on or about the rat of March for the above places. Apply at the Renterman Bull Oriental Steam Ravigation. Company's O'Roca, vy, High-street, Sungigania, Lopdon 1 of St.	Co.'s PATENT TRAVELLING WATER FILTERS a most de- sirable acquisition. They are werranted to remove colour, tasts, and smell, from every kind of water, and to make land, water spit. They have been in autrensive use for many years, and are well known to be the most effectual, convenient, and duruble filters ever in cented. In warm climates—where good whole- some water is selected must with—they will be found invaluable; as they not only render the most stagmant water steer and spati- lings as the finest spring, but also keep the water very cools they see most consenting in size for travelling, and are inceptable of longing put out of order,—with cools—accounts & Co., 94, legaling Quadrant.	SHIRTS of good quality, and well sands, at see, per doner Officers joining fitted cut at a dell houte notice, with a requisite for a voyage. Birth, Chapts, Bottler, See the alv ready; and every seciels templated delicity regulation. Codets, Military and Estamatic delicate, Stad out on name advantageous terms: Tall printed estimates of such application. THE NEW MILITARY COCCAD HAT, HES. QUALATY, ESTI PEATHER, FOR 28 3c.
DENINGULAR & ORIENTAL STRAM  NAVIGATION CONTROL PARKAM  The Company book Paquenegra for the Control of places, viv.:  INDIA, via EGYPT (the Overall of the Control of the C	Middlemon are cautioned against the numerous cheele fitters with are offered for sale in most asspert towns, as they are only under to lest a short time, and are then utterly worthless.  I. J. AND D. NICOLL, 114, REGENT-L. STREET, LONDON, salemit a List of their Friess, and respectfully beg that OfFICEAS WILL CONTRAST IT WITH PREVIOUS CHARGES FOR THEIR UNIFORMS, and as regards the excellence of material, the skill, and rich lace used, they will lear comparison with any 1 and in many points, as slik fluings, shoness of cioth, superior workenauship, &c., will exect.	OFFICERS in HER MAJESTY'S Servi Caden and Assistant. Surfices., can be supplied at a st notice with the proper description of Lines, Military Assessments, Cabin Purintare, &c., requisite for on Quilit of the squality, at Wholesale Prices, by CHRISTIAN and RATHBO! RO. 11, Wignore-preed, Cavandish-square.  Camp Furnitare, Canteses, Overland Trunks, &c.
March.  Mal.TA, Alexandria (also Nuples, Leghorn, Genoa, Sc., in one- junction with the Nespolitze steamers from Malta,) from South- ampton 1st of every month.  VIGO, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadis, and Gibraltar, from Southampton Ducks every Thursday at B F.M.  ATHENS, Sysa, Smyrna, Constantinopia.—Occasional trips.  MADRIRA.—One of the Company's steamers, will run between Madeira and Gibraltar next Spring, for Passengers returning vis the Peninaula, and will then return to Southampton diract.  N.B.—Paisengers booking to Malta, Egypt, the Levant, or India, have the privilege of visiting Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadis, and Gibraltar, by the Peninaular etsemers, withbut any addi- tional charge.  Apply at the Peninaular and Oriental Steam Navigation Com- pany's Offices, 81, St. Mary Axe, London; and 87, High Street, Bouthampton; and at the Office, Ne. 31, Report Circus.	Supersine Regulation Infantry Coatton (richly laced) 6 15 0 Do. Do. Infantry Trossers	having undergone nine years' trial in ALL (H.IMAT' is now in delty extensive operation in the above notional ear lichments, as well as by many public companies and privindividuals. This PROUSES preserves TIMBER from 19 BOT, and, when desired, renderedt unindamentalis. It is the inactions, and case of application. It may be used in crain wooden tanks, and does not, therefore, require hydraulic chines, except for the sake of expedition. It ensets the hydraulic chines, except for the sake of expedition. It ensets the green wood in a very short time, and renders the communication in the sake of expedition. It ensets the green wood in a very short time, and renders the communication and the TACKE of MOTHS, but are unchanged colong, and rendered even stronger than before.  Namerous appointes and testimonials may be seen, and evintorialism copon its objects and application will be given, the Company's Offices, No. 36, KING WILLIAM BIRELLONDON BRIDGE.
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MPORTANT PATENT IMPROVEBENT in CHEONOMETERS and WATCHER.—E. J.
BENT, so, Strand, who obtained the high distinction of regaiving
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to acquaint the public that the manufacture of his WATCHES,
CHEONUMETERS, and CLOCKS, he accord to him by three
patents, respectively granted in 1838, 1849, and 1842. Silver
Eaver Watches, headed in forth roles, W. de., sant, in gold cances,
from at, to 164, catra, Gold Horizobtal Watches, with gold disjafrom at, so, to 174, 120, each. Dest's, apprimate to his recent work
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GLORIANA, 1,100 Tone, J. B. WESS, Commander, to Sall July E.

TUDOR, 1,130 Tone, M. J. Lav, Commander, to Sall Juny E.

TUDOR, 1,130 Tone, M. J. Lav, Commander, to Sall Juny E.

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PLANTAGENET, 1,000 Tana, July Dameyra, Commander, to Sall July 15.

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DUKE OF ARGYLL, 900 Tone, Bestly Bestly Britoner, Commander, to Sall July 15.

POR MADRAS.

DUKE OF ARGYLL, 900 Tone, Bestly Bestly Britoner, Commander, to Sall July 15.

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Por Frances sport to Capt. Mannes, 19, 10, Mary Are; Cont.

We. Frances of T. & W. Entry, 75, Commander.

AL TAILOR, 26, the Officer of the Royal Mary Alterations conciloned by the outsides of the best quality, at

PRICE 8d.

and Africa." My Light. 

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PRICES FOR 'N A VA L. UNIFORMS. Continuadors' Conte 10r. leta.	Commendate dores of the Served Cinina, Captaina, and Commendate, mandate,	8466	and	and and		
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AJESTY'S Service. uns, rative atpolied at a store of Lives, Milisery Associate, distribution Quest of the best driver and earth bone,

square. Friend Trunks, &c. &c. Esti-

BER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS.

SIR W. BURNETT'S PATENT

having undergone mine years' trial in ALL GLIMATES,
is now in delity extensive operation in the above national cratablishments, as well as by many public companies and private
individuals. This PROCES preserves Timber from DRYROT, and, when desired, renderfit usinflammable. It is cheap,
ismachines, and easy of application. It is not be used in ordinary
wounder tanks, and does not, therefore, require hydraulic machines, except for the asks of expedition. It seasons the greenest
wood is a very short time, and renders the geometrised domestic
timber equal to the best forcign. CANVAR, CORDAGE, CQITON, and WOLLERS, are not only preserved from ROT, MIDEW, and the ATTACKS of MOTHS, but are unchanged in
colour, and rendered even stronger than before,
Rusperum specimens and testimonials may be seen, and every
information mon its objects and application will be given, at
the Champany's Offices, No. 36, KING WILLIAM BIGHET,
LONDON BRIDGE.

SAMUEL THOMAS, 135, Regent Street, Manufer of HAVANA CIGARS, respectfully informs the Admirers of Sensine VURLTA DE ABAJO TORACCO, that he

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METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA-SPONGES.—This Truth-Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the seeds, and circuing them in the most victual and attractalizery manner, and in famous for the lairs not conting looks, is. An improved Ciches-briesh, that cleans in a time part educate usual time, and incapable at implicing the flucation, with the durable unblanched Russian brightes, which do not soften like commune halt. Finshmakes of improved graduated and powerful ribition. Velvetbrushes, phief act in the most surprising seal austershift maffirer. The granting 184 YRNA SPUNGE, with its offenerved balanche graperion of absorption, citality, and directing, or means of direct importations, dispensing white all interpredate pfirited profile, and destructive bleaching, and securing line issue; of a grantine Resyrma Sponge. Only at METCALFK'S, 15c, H, Oxfordst., one door from Holies street. Caution.—Heward of the works, "trues Metcale's," adopted by stone holies.

IS44.

'I'HE following superior SHIPS, belonging to Meters. T. and W. Smith, of Newcastle-upon-Type, and built by them for the INDIA TRADE, will leave discressed punctually at the undermentioned detun, and embark Passengers at Potentiation week after.

FOR BOMBAY,

COLOMBO, 800 Tous, Joun Transach, Commenter, to Sail February 17.

February 17.
POR MADRAS AND CALCUPTA.
PEKIN, 600 Tons, ROUGHT LAIMS, COMMISS

GLORIANA, 1,100 Tone, J. B. WESS, DOI

ebruary 27. Rijhert Small, 200 Tous, E. Wiliands, Con

ROBERT SHALL, 500 TODS, S. WILLASS, COMMEN BAIL APIL 20. BLIENBORGUGH, 1,100 Tone, M. C. CLOSE, Comme BAI May 30. BUCEPHALUS, 1,460 Tone, WH. BELL, Commender,

#### Military Intelligence.

#### PROM PRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTS.

PROM PROAY'S MILITARY GARETTS.

WAR-OFFICE, Feb. 21.

MEMORANDUM.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 52d Reg, to been upon its second or regimental colour, and likewise upon its appointments, in addition to any distingations largeful from a likewise upon its appointments, in addition to any distingations of the gallant conduct by the Rog, in the operations connected with the passage of the "Nive," on the 10th Dec., 1872.

WAR-OFFICE, March 1.

4th Drag. Guarda—Capt. W. C. Forrest, from 11th Lt. Drags., to be Capt., v. libetson, who exchanges.

2d Lt. Drag.—Ser. Maj. J. Rathwell (Riding Master), to be Cornet, without p., v. Brunt, ap. to Royal Horse Guards.

11th Lt. Drag.—Capt. C. P. Ibbetson, from 4th Drag. Guards, to be Cant. v. W. C. Forrest, who exchanges.

Carnel, without p., v. Brint, an. to Royal Horse Guards.

1th Lt. Brag.—Capt. C. P. Bibetson, from 4th Brag. Guards, to be Capt., v. W. C. Forrest, who exchanges.

15th Font—Lial. R. Bills, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Maj., v. W. R. B. Smith, who exchanges, recaiving the difference.

20th—Ens. It. R. Cowsi to be Lieut. Without p.; G. W. Taylor, Gent., to be Eas., v. Cowell; Lieut. E. G. Hallewell to be Adj., v. Smith, dec.

41st—Capt. R. Duff, from h.-p. 27th Foot, to be Capt., v. I. Bilgabburn, who exchanges; Lieut. R. Butler to be Capt., by p., v. Buff, who retires; Ens. W. Minchin to be Lieut., by p., v. Indier; J. M. Cooke, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Minchin. 76th—Asalu.-Burg. A. Maclean, M.D., from 11th Lt. Dragoons, to be Surg., v. Millian, app. to 4th Dragoons, 78th—Asalu.-Burg. W. Buwis, from 20th Foot, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Allman, dec.

However.—Markey.—Asalet.-Burg. E. W. Burton, from 38th Reg., to be Steff Surg. of second cleas, v. Gibson, app. to 17th Drags. To be Asalut.-Burgeons to the Forces.—W. T. Hoakin, M.D.; R. Browne, Gent.; W. G. Watt, Gent.; and W. Batley, Gent.

Bakway.—Lieut., W. G. Watt, Gent.; and W. Batley, Gent.

Bakway.—Lieut.—Col. E. Hay, of the Hon, the East India Co.'s Depot, at Warley, to have the temporary rank of Col., during the period of his being so employed.

MEMORANOUS.—The Christian memes of Capt. Clarke, 46th Reg., are William Henry Hardy Forbes. The app. of Ens. Cum-ning to the Cape Mounted Rillemen is without p., and soc with p., as previously stated.

2d Res. of tucks Veromanry Cavalry—A. G. Robarts, Esq., to

p., as previously stated.

2d Reg. of liucks Yeamnury Cavalry...A. G. Robarts, Esq., to

221 Reg. of mean Yelmanry Cavalry—A. G. Robarts, Esq., to be Capt., v. B. Fuller, resigned, Feb. 17. Southern Rog. of West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornst W. Johnson Fox to be Lieut., v. Sheardown, res., H. Boyataa, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Fox, prom., Feb. 26.

#### CAVALILY.

2d Drag. Guards-On the 22d ult., Col. Chatterton and the Officers of this reg., gave a very elegant enter-tainment to the Hon, Baron Pennefather, the Hon. King Harman, High Shariff, and several members of the Grand Jury, at Longford.

7th Hussars—At the East Sussex adjourned sessions on the 23d ult., Corporal Robert Hubbard, Privates Wilhams, Baldwin, M'Intyre, and Weston, and John Keen, groom to Sir W. Russell, were all indicated for having at Brighton, on lat Feb. (see N. S. M. G., 10th ult.), unlawfully and riotously assembled to disturb the peace, and fully and riotously assembled to disturb the peace, and being so assembled, for unlawfully and cidently assaulting Lorenzo Lourions and other persons, and damaging their house and property. All the prisoners, except the Corporal, had been builted out by the Officers. The prisoners (except Williams) were all found Guilly. The Earl of Chichester, in passing sentence, said the five men had been guilty of a most serious offence, and one which called for the infliction of heavy pluishment. He regretted the discredit which to some extent their conduct must throw on the regiment to which they belonged. He had known the 7th all his life. The regiment had been distinguished altho for its services in the field, its conduct in garrison, and the abilities of its Commanders. He had no doubt that the prisoners had received provious provocation, and that they were labouring under excitement, for under no other circumstances could be believe that British soldiers could commit such an outrage. Still they had disgraced themselves, and thrown discredit, on the distinguished regiment to which they belonged. The peaceable inhabitants of Brighton must be projected against such outrages, particularly from those who were stationed there for the purpose of aiding the civil power in the preservation of the peace. The sentence of the Court was, that they be committed to the House of Correction, and kept to hard labour for ten months. The case terminated at midnight, after occupying ten hours, during which the court was dunsely orowied.

ORDNANCE CORPS.

Rl. Artillery-llis Green the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of First Lieut. George Drought Warburton, R.H.A., being appointed one of the extra Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. The Non-commissioned Officers lately gave a ball in the Artillery Barracks, Montreal, which were decorated with

splendom, Military trophies, and other ornaments.

The whole of the men of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich off duty were assombled yesterday morning (Friday), to witness the infliction of corporeal punishment to the extent of 150 lashes upon Gunner and Driver Davis, of the 6th Battaffon, who was tried by a Court-Martial, and Yound guilty of breaking open one of the barreck-rooms, and stealing a communan, value 5to, the property of 1.t. Col. Colguboun. The prisoner, on leaving the hospital, will be excharged from the regiment with ignorality. Had he been killed by the civil powers for a similar offence, he would, in all probability, have been sentenced to seven years trapsportation, or for a longer period.

INFANTRY. Root Guards—Yesferder the hange of quarters of the

Household Brigade of Infantry, announced in our last, took piece.—On Wadnesday next the las battalion of the Granadier Guards will move from the Tower, and will be relieved by the 1st battalion of Scots' Fusilier Guards from Winchester.

lat Foot, 2d East.—The non-commissioned Officers of the right wing of the Royals at Quetes, entertained their comrades Serjeants of the 68th Lt. Inf., at the City Hotel, in return for the great kindness of the 68th on the ship wreck of the Royals in St. Lawrence, when bound for the West Indies. The toat of "The Serjanus of the 68th Light Infantry" was responded to by Col.-Serj. Reid, of that corps, in a very appropriate manner. The duties of the chair were ably filled by Quarton-Serj. Thumpson, of the Royals, supported by Act. Serj.-Major

Hayes.
6th—The detachments recently employed in Flintshire have been withdrawn, except that at Holywell, which still remains there in aid of the civil power. Lieut.-Col. Michel and Maj. Pottinger have leave to the lath inst. Capt. Brook's co. has returned to Preston from Chester, its services being no longer required in Wales.

12th Depot—Capt. Gillman, Ensigns Dundas and

Littlehales are under orders for the service sompanies.

19th-Lieut, Franklin is to be appointed Paymaster of Chelsen Pensioners, instead of Paymaster to the regiment. 10th-The head-quarter division left Birr, on Monday,

for Dublin, where it arrives this day.

20th—Licut. Richard B. Smith died at Barmuda on 21st Dec.; he was promoted from the ranks in July, 1841. after more than 20 years' meritorious services. He has left a widow and three daughters.

left a widow and three daughters.

"We must pause for a moment to add a tribute in which we are sure the whole community will join, namely that of unqualisted approbation of the conduct of the Commandant, Joett.-Col. Hutchinson, commanding the 20th Regiment during the prevalence of the late epidentic. Not a day passed but saw this benevolent Officer and anxious soldier (except when engaged in the like duties at fit. George's and Ireland Isle), visiting the hospital in our town (Hamilton), administering to the wants of the sick, southing the last hours of the dying, and thusescouraging by his pressure, self-exposure, and example, the dispirited. The heat of our long summer days was no obtacle to his unwearied exertions: his sympathy in the sufferings and at the loss of his brave men and excellent Officers fully attested his gauerous disposition."

— Bermuda Gazette.

20th Depot—The draft for the service cos, is embarked in the Prince George transport.

in the Prince George transport.

23d—Licut Donkins, acting Paymaster, Reserve Batt., in a fit of insanity, ended his existence by outting his throst, at London, Upper Canada. He had been 18 years in the Service.

23d Depot-Lieut. G. Philippe, one Serjeant, and 260 r. and f., are under orders for Canada.

27th Depot-Under Major Fawkes, have moved from Drogheda to Nass, where Capt. Williamson's company, frour Trim, joins. The latter is relieved by the 60th Ruller.

Capt. Watson's company remains at Drugheds.

33d Depot—Lieut. Winnington has joined from the service coa. Surg. Drysdale has left, and with Ensign Pachell, and 21 rank and file, embarks at Cork for the morvice cos.

42d Depat - Capt. Guthrie is ordered to command.
Rl. Marines - We have to report the death of Colonel
Robert Moncroiffe, at his residence in St. Thomas's-st., Portsmouth, on Saturday last. This gallant veteran entered the corps 20th Nov., 1776, and, after a service of 50 years, retired from the command of the Portsmouth Division. He was held in the very highest estimation and respect by every Officer and man under his command. His entire career in the Service, but more especially as Commandant of the above division, was marked by a anidiar-like fortitude and most gentlemanly deportment.— Capt. Anderson, recruiting at Chelmsford, is removed to Aylesbury .- Capt. Lee, of Chatham Division, proceeded on Wednesday to Derby, on the Recruiting Service. Lt.-Col. Pilcher, R.M., has detached Lt. Spratt from Pembroke to Cardigan, to assist Capt. Griffia in the duty at that place. It. Rosbrooke has relieved Lt. Wilson at Pembroke, Lt. Adsir has been detached to Haverford West. Major Whylock remains stationed at the workhouse at Narberth.

Distribution of the Buttalion in Ireland, Rebruary 24, 1844.

	Dgrait.	Field-Officers.	Captaine.	Estalterus.	Adjetent,	PRy & Lyanneron,	Bacgcon.	Aurist. Bergeen.	Stad Seryents.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.
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Lieut.-Col. Wm. Moulium Buston, Commanding Battallon, Ireland.

52d Depot-A draft, consisting of one Officer and 92 rank and file, will join the service companies.

34th-Maj.-Gen. Sir Guy Campbell reviewed this Rag.,

previous to leaving Athlone for Birr and Templemore, and expressed himself well pleased with their discipline and efficiency.

60th, 2d. Batt. - Lieut. Fitzgereid, Paymester, whilst travelling on horseback, on the Camp Road, Jamaica, was fired at from the bush on the road aide, and on galloping up to the direction, the rescal flung down the piatol, and eluded pursuit.

. 60th, 2d Batt. Depot-A draft, consisting of one Officer and 64 rank and file, are ordered for the service cos.

Glat - A private suffered corporal punishment on Monday, for being drunk on duty.
67th—See the Military Gazette of last evening.

71st — Major Myers is on leave. 71st Depot — Capt. Speer, Ens. Halkett, one Serjt., and 30 rank and file, are under orders for the service cos.

31st Depot-Paymaster Nixon exchanges with Paym. Dunlevie, 74th. Capt. Edmonstone has joined the Depot from leave. The Officers at Buttevent muster very strong in horses, and turn out six or seven red ducts pretty constantly for the Duballow bunt.

42d Depot-Lieut. Diggle and Ens. Robertson embark with the spring draft for Quebec.

85th—Lieut. Lethbridge walked from the barracks, Brimestone-hill, to Basse Terra, a distance of 12 miles, and back again, under a tropical sun, in 4 hours and 23 minutes, beating a Corporal who was backed against him Such a feat for an European has not been by two hoors. erformed within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant of St. Kitt'a.

#5th Depot-Ensigns Williamson and Mauncell, with a detachment, are under orders to join the service cos. at Antigua.

On Priday evening, the Officers of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, stationed at Fort George, Inverness, and a few gentlemen of that part of the country, gave a ball in the Union Hotal. The number of invitations issued amounted to about 120, and included the nobility and most of the gentry in the neighbourhood and town. Lieut.

Vigors is appointed to the recruiting Service at Omegh.

90th—The reg. have moved from Columbo to Kandy,
and the 95th from Kandy to Columbo.

90th Depot—A draft, consisting of 1 Officer and 32 and f., is ordered for the service companies.

91st Depot—One Serjeant and 80 r. and f. are under

orders for the service companies.

91d-Two cos. of this gallant corps, under the command of Maj. Atherley, arrived at Perth on Saturday last. The remainder of the regiment soiled from Leith last week for Aberdeen, where its head-quarters are in the mean time to femain; and two cos. are to be detached to Fort George. The appearance of most of the men indi-cated the unhealthy climates in which they had lately cated the unibality cumates in water they may easily served. Of nearly 600 young and solive men who composed the regiment when it left this country for foreign service, nearly ten years ago, only 143 have returned. It was peculiarly unfortunate in most of its stations. Shortly after its arrival at Gibraltar, the cholers broke out, and carried off 50 from the ranks. At Malta a similar visitation next year caused the loss of 25 in a few days. At Dominics, and other of the West India Islands, the yellow fever proved very fatal, so much so, that it did not complete the usual period of three years' service in that quarter. Lieut-Col. M'Donald, who accompanied the gallant corps in all its services, is a native of the Porthabire Highlands, in which he has extensive estates; and his tenentry, just week, celebrated in true Highland atyle the safe return of that gallant Officer, with his lady and family, from the trying vicisaltudes of foreign service. —Perth Courier.

93d Depot-Fifty-two r. and f. are under orders for the

Riffe Brigade, 2d Bett., Depot—Capt. Beregford, Licut. the Hon. P. Berrington, 1 Serj., and 25 r. and f., are

under orders for the service companies.

St. Helma Reg.—24 r. and f., at the Depot, Iale of Wight, are under orders for St. Helma. Wight, are under orders for St. Hesena.

Provincesal Bettalion—The storagth of this battalien in

Chatham garrison, from the returns made, appears to consist of the depots of 30 different regs., viz., 2d Queon's, 3d Buffs, 4th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22d, 23th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 39th, 40th, 50th, 51st, 55th, 57th, 62d, 63d, 78th, 80th, 84th, 86th, 94th, 96th, 98th, 99th—making a total of 3947 men. Twenty of these depots have not yet completed their required strength, still wanting 790 men; the 31st spaces to have 10th successions. 729 men; the 31st sppears to have 105 supernumeraries, the 50th 94 supernumeraries, and the 98th 104 supernu-meraries. These troops will embark for India during the approaching season, to fill up the vecaneics of the regients, occasioned by deaths and other pasualties.

MOYAL MILITARY ACADEMY—Gentleman Cadet John Brack, who was admitted to made at this institution for the first time after the last Cariffman vacation, having considered himself aggrieved by the conduct of some of the other Cadets towards him in consequence of their having been longer at the Acidemy, he left as stated in the Naval and Military Gazetic of the 17th ult., and went to the residence of his prest. On Monday last he returned to the Academy, and in Tuesday a committee of the heads of the department entered into a minute inquiry as to the cause of his leaving, and on the evening of the same day he again lift the Academy and returned home. Further inguiries having been made, Gentlemen Cadets W. L. I. Smith and F. W. Bennett have been dismissed from the institution as a warning to others not to follow their example. It is

ment wing at Barbadons

surprising that young gentlemen of good family should be so thoughtless and indiscret, as to not towards any of the juniors in such a manner is to cause their own expension from the Academy; amont is to be hoped, the destrict sion from the Academy; and it is to be larged, the destrive steps taken by the hoods of the departments, in which they are not only sanctioned, but strictly enjoined, by the present Master-General, if act presently epon, will be the means of preventing or aplaints of a similar nature in fature; and if the young similaren atill at the institution have any respect for the relings of their faulties, they will be earsful of their or fluot, or they may ant only give them pain, but completely may their own prospects, of being an honour te the direct they have adopted.

Capt. Jervis, Lieut. Floimes, Quarterm. How, Mast, Griffin, Lieut. Event, and Lifett. Prendergast, are selected to command the invalid cos. formed from the Military pensioners in Limerick.

The Resistance transity has been ordered to Portamously.

The Resistance traship has been ordered to Portsmouth and Cork, to take on buard the following detachments, and Coff, to take on board the following detachments, to Halifax and Quebec, to join their respective corps in North America:—33d, 52d, Rifts Brig., 2d Batt., North America:—33d, 52d, Rifts Brig., 2d Batt., 71st, 2d Batt., 14th, 43d, 60th, 2d Batt., 81st, 82d, 89th, and 93d, Quebec. The Prince George transport, with detachments on board, which satisd on the 27th Feb. from Portsmouth, after a bointerous night in the Channel, was driven back to Spithead, and will sail again as soon as the wind is faile. as the wind is fair.

DISTRIBUTION OR THE BRITISH ARMY, -- COMMERCED TO THE DAY.

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PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c., DERING PROBLEMS.

Army—Capt. J. Johnstone, 9th P., Maj., Jan. 19, 1897; Capt. F. Hart, 98th P., Maj., June 28, 1838; Capt. R. Mare, 67th P., Nov. 23, 1841.
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Lieut. by p. v. Harriss, ret., ad do; Win. Hamilton Fur-tenene, Ensign, do.
48th — Althorough Richard Rundle, Ens. v. Hoberts, Eni F., 82d do.
418t—Lt. Wells, from 1st V., Lieut. v. Machensis, exc., 16th

sist do., Matthew Fanning, v., Grund, do., Pep. 1; Was. No., burtaun Spratt, v. Caluou, do.

burtson Spinti, v. Giffuou, do. 3d do. 3d W. I. Reg.—Thus. Parker Wright, Eys. v. K.P.T. Smith, dead, do.; Christopher Marartney, M. B., Assist, Sargens v. M. Einson, 7th W., do.

W. Kinnon, you way, white Will W. I. Rig, or Riss, Witz Gerald, Licut. v. Butcher, does, General Way, Seminal neign, doe 20tu — Ensign Bettesworth, Cunning, Em., Feb. 2, 1944;

Capt. Vane, from 67th F., Capt.
v. Lane, exch., 22d do.
Cape Mounted Rifes — Bt.,
Major Armstrong, Maj. v. i.t.,
Major Miller, S. Bt. Col.
R. B. Marpherson, C.B. K. H.,
Majors withoutpurchase — Bt. Col. R. Lluellyn,
Col. Bissett, Lieut., do.; Cha.,
Edw. Philipetts, Ens. by p. v.
Hartshorn, 24th P., do.; Ens.
Horrow, Lleut. by p. v. Let.
Tonkel, ret., 22d do., 1 Kos. Commoling, from Royat Newt. Cos.,
Ens. v. Bissett, do.; John Skinner Francis, Ens. by p. v. Berrow, 24th do.
Ri. Nawf. Cos.—Li, Col. R.
Law, K.H., from Unity Lleut.
Col., Feb. 3; Wm. John Coen,
Ens. v. Cumming, Cape Mount.
Rifles, 23d do.

RI. Newf. Cov.— Li. Col. R. Law, K.H., from Unit, Lieut.— Col., Feb. S.; Wm. John Coen, Ens. v. Comming, Cape Mount. Riffer, 23d do.

Orden v. Green Department — RI. Art. 2d Capt. Ormsby, Adj. v. Warde, rea. Adj. only. May 26, 18121—1st Lt. C. Weiber Smith, 2d Capt. v. Bt. Li.-Col. Knowless. C.B., dead, Nov. 8; 2n Lt. Pigon, 1st Lieut, do.; 2n Lt. Pigon, ret., Jan. 24, 1844; Avist. Surg. J. A. Davis, Surg., do.

Counci, Feb. 16, 1844; Surgeon Pilkington, from 17th Drs., to be Staff Surg. 1gt Class v. Dr. St. John, pronti, 2d do.; Staff Surg. 2d Class W. M. Ford, to be buff Surg. 1st Class v. Dr. Barclay, prom., 16th do.; Alfred Crocker, to be Assist. Surg. to the Forces, v. Young, dead, Jan. 26.

Surg Quigley, Senior Surg. v. Jan. 26.
Simpson, ret., Jan. 24, 1844;
Assist, Surg., J. A. Davis, Surg.,
do.
UNATTABLED.—'To be Lieut.
Colonels Without purchase—
Orlohar to be Eins. in 67th Foot.

FERGUARTIONS AND RETTREMENTS, Lieut. Colonels — Lord W., Physics, Gren. (18.; F. Fuller, 52th F. Majors – J. John Sone, 9t. F., R. Hare, 67th F.; H. F. Hart, 90th F. Lieuts. — 10x00, 9th Drs.; Rodney, Sonts Fus. Gits.; L. G. F. Broome, 10th F.; Harrier, 36th F.; Dance, 71st F.; Le Touzel, Capes Mounted Riffes, Engine Hydr. 22d F. Assist. Surgeous—Dr. Drommond, 1st Drs.; Menzles, 46th F. Mem.—The Queen has permitted Lieut. Henry John Baker Tower, 4th Dr. Gits., to take and use the Surgeous of Baker only.

Tower, 4th Dr. (160s., to take and use the Surhame of Baker only.

Man. "War Office, Pab. 15, 1844." The Secretary at War acknowledges the receipt of an annoymous letter, signed "Omega,"
and dated from the Camberland Hotel, Clifton, Bristol, Peb 11,
1844, inclosing a Post office Order for 4t. 3s., which sum the
writer states, like conscience would not allow him to retain. The
said sum of 4t. 3s. has been paid into the Bank of England, to
fine account of the Paymaster General, for the service of the public.

Monthly Military Oblinary. Ident, General Sir G. H. B. Way, C.H., Col. of 1st W. I. Reg., Brigaton. Major Generals.—Heriot, C.H., Dum nondville, Canada, Goodona, C.B. K.H., Bemerara, Needbam, of late 4th Vet. Hatt., Worthing. Colonel Walker, 91st F., St. Thomas' Mount, Madras. Lieut.-Colonel Knowles,

C.B., Rt. Art., Macao, China Sus. Majors—Crofton, late of \$2d F.; Pearse, late of \$9th F.; Rol erford, Heatt, London; More, E.; I. Comp. Serv. Bombay; Eld of Pottinger, C.B., E. I. Comp. Serv. Hong Kong. Captains—Lock, 20th F., Bermada; D. Lee, late 9th Ri. Vet. Batt.; J. Johns une, h.-p., Ri. Art., Fisa. Lieutenauts—White, 3d Drs., Cann Jinballa, Bengal; Rde, 15th Husears, Madras; Lindsay (Ad) 17th Lancers, Manchester; Smith (Ad), 20th F., Bermade Deakins, 23d F., London, Canada West; Stuart, 85th F., ist of 29th F., Calcutta; Tapp, late of Rl. Art., Jersey; Schaedile Lleut, 6th Bn. Lin. Germ. Leg.; Holbermann, Lleut., ist H s., do. Engin-Prior, 5th F., Portsmouth. Quartermesters—I. Hoath, h.-p., 50th F.; Jas. Hill, h.-p., East and West Lothian onc. Cav. Medical Department—Surg. Bardin, 9th F.; Surc Paton, h.-p., Staff; Surg. Egan, h.-p., 13ist Foot; Assist. Surg. Dr. Devitt, h.-p., 47th F., h.-p., Fauthampton; Assist. Com, Un. Sunford, Caps of Good House Sasat. Com. Gen. Nighting r., h.-p., Ludiow; Assist. Com. Gen. Leggatt, h.-p., Capada.

Theors in Irreann.—It appears (see Official Return N. & M. Gaseits of 17th ult.) that the total rank and file of all arms in Ireland, on the 1st day of January in each year, from 1830 to 1844, was as follows:—In 1830, 20,408 rank and file; 1831, 16,701; 1832, 19,301; 1833, 23,998; 1834, 23,035; 1835, 18,962; 1836, 17,906; 1837, 18,480; 1838, 16,420; 1839, 16,264; 1840, 14,956; 1841, 14,687; 1842, 15,191; 1843, 14,476, and 1844, 21,251. This gives an annual average for the above 15 years of 18,069 rank and file. The annual average during the period of Earl Gray's Administration, from 1830 to 1835, amounted to 20,689; the average during the Melbourne Administration, when Lords Normanby and Ebrington held office in Ireland, was 16,810; whilst the average, during the two years of Earl De Grey and Lord Eliot's government of the sister kingdom, was not more than 14,818. This, of course, is exclusive of the addition made to the Irish Military force last autumn and winter in consequence of the turbulent agitation for a repeal of the union. Even, however, if the average for three years be taken, it only amounts to 16,972, little more than the average of troops during the Normanby and Ebrington dynasties, when little or no agitation existed.

Capt. O'Fry, Barrack Master at Limerick, has obtained an additional allowance of 451, per annum, and a permanent clerk, in consequence of the increased duties of his appointment.

ESTIMATES OF THE OFFICE OF ORDNANCE FOR THE YEAR 1844-45.

•		•			Amount	Amount	184	 I-45.	
	ORDINA		•		to be	Voted in		1-40.	į
ORDNANCE	Civil Wa	Teulioni C	exnts.		Voted in the year 1814.45.	the year 1843-44.	Mure.	Lens.	
Towarand Pall-Mall	****			<del></del> .			j		
Day and areas for the section but a		•		. #64,653)	e'	#	£	Æ	!
Out Stations in the United	Kimedoin	•	•	. 8,697 ( . 20,85.1 (	127,043	124,861	3,182	-	
Foreign Stadons		: :	•	33,540)	} }				•
	NER MILET	ARY COB	PA.		i I	'			1
Royal Engineers and Sappe	rs and Min	ers .			111,707	110,770	DSW		i
Royal Artitlery				. 248,974)	1 1				j
Detachment of additional F	loyal Afric	an Artillo	ry Gunne		1 1				
at Jamaica, per Warran Royal House Artiflery, &c.	it, dated in	tit April,	1842 .	1,748	i I				
		• •		. 80,064 }	843,559	342,407	1,085	-	1
Field Train		• •	• •	1,395	1	·	1 1		
Medical Department	•	: :	: :	10,847	1 1		1		
Royal Military Academy	: :		: :	Nil.	1		. }		l
BARR	ACE BHTAD	LIBD WAN	r. ·		1 1		, 1		
balaries to Barrack Muster	s, &c., in t	he United	Kingdon	39,713	39,397	89, 185		169	}
Ditto . ditto .		Foreign	stations	. 15,584 ]	29,391		, ,		
	Total of	the Ordin	ary .		621,590	617,172	4.195	804	£4,627 more.
•						-		·	Ì
	RAORDII		O.J	la.	1		1		i
Ordnance Works and Repa	ire, paiceu	Kingao	n ana to	. 111,210)	1 1		1 1		
Sific krepers' Expenditure	. aiti		ditto	111,519	{ }		! !		
Buildin; and Repair of Bur	racka diti		ditto	27.4,026	!	_	;		
Barrack Masters' Expend	iture. Alli	Wances		ek	621,615	*** ***	104,496		
Musters and Serjeants,	and Lodgi	ng Mour	y to Office	rs	10.11.010	820,119	104,490	_	
in the Hartart Kimmilton.	und the ft	ulcustee.	•	מיים איים	i i	- 1	1		
Pay of Clerks of Works, Fo	remen of	Works, M	autof Arti	in.	1		1	!	
cers, &c., in the Patte	i Kingdom	and tho	Colombes	. 41,954 /	1 1		1		
Military and Civil Continge	ncies, incl	oding Si	irvey a of	the United			1		
Kingdom, Barrack Ac	commodat	ion, dir	e or Buil	dings, and	166,796	191,600		28,010	
Allowances in hen of Ordnance	dusters	ADPORG,	. cransici	Len to the	1		! i		1
( Ordennes		• •	•	160,880 \	أغممها		1		
Storen   Ordennee Military Store Bran	nch .	: :	: :	, 69,600 }	229, 180	269,000	ŀ · · ·	30.430	
		•	• •				!!		Į.
	otal of the	Extraord	inaries		1,020,091	281,918	104,496	67,484	#27,066 more.
Unprovided		• •	• •		NII.				
Superannuated		, .			169,660	167,162		4,172	
Commissariat Supplies					174.6 AM	194,798	,	20,104	
	// A The aire							-	ì
Ordinary	CAPIPUL	TION.							ŀ
Extraordinaries	• •				621,809	617.:72		_	
Unprovided			• •		1,020,001	\$87,925	37,066		1
Supernuduated .	•			• • •	N11.	167,939		4,178	
Commissariat Supplies .		: :			174.848	194.793	( ; j	20,105	
•	•	•	(	•			}		{
•		To be Ex	pended		1,990.938	1.964,143	41,093	31,277	1
Deduct Credits.					1		16,		More to be expended
By Suic of Old Stores, Ren	ts of Canto	ens, &c.	•		140,894	113,000	35,8		More credits.
1 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	· . 1	o an Vo	TRD	4	1,840,064	1,849,142	p o	 7R	Less to be Voted.
Office of Ordnance, Fel	Tuncy 19. I	844.				J. Page	N. G. u.	2000	F. R. BONHAM.
•							U. D	<b>,</b>	

#### Nabal Intelligence.

Retired Captain—W. Style.
Commanders—Richard W. Pelley, C. F. Schomberg, C. B. Hamilton.
Ljeutenant—T. Davies.
Master—H. D. Burney, to Bioseom, for rank.
Appointmants.
Commander—E. W. Garrett (1809), tof the Mars, at Training, and promoted for his gallantry when Section of the Imps, at the capture of a Dutch brig-of-war), to Greenwich Hospital.
Lleutenants—A. La Touche (1840), from Imaum, to be Pirst of Soylia; John B. Marsh (1830), Colin W. Lindmay (1837), and F. H. short (1843), to America; Rich. Bhops (1840), to Torbine.
Master—Robert Fuller (acting), to Stromboll.
Matter—Robert Fuller (acting), to Stromboll.
Matter—Robert Fuller (acting), to Interior.
Second Masters—A. O. West, to Lucifer; James F. Beckett, from Lightning, to America; W. Turton, to Prometheus; A. S. Nanwell, to Tarlarus; John Imric, to Rhudamanthus; F. Matchesa, to Tortuise.
Midsulpman—G. D. Ersking, th Flamer.
Nuval Casicts—N. B. Weplembe, to Camperdown; Hon. D. Ward, to America; A. B. Poolek, to Fox.
Surgeon-John Gordon (1837), to Penelope; Hen. H. Turnbull, M.D. (1833), and Wh. Hoggan (1849), to America.
Baymaners and Pursers—B. Wickham (1835), to Tortoise, as Storekeeper at Acconsion, v. M'Arthur; John Taylor (1804), to America.
Clerk—J. Winstanley, to Victoria and Albert.
Coast awarica.
Clerk—J. Winstanley, to Nictoria and Albert.
Coast awarica.
Clerk—J. Winstanley, to Allington, Deeby, Durham, Leads, Leacoster, Nottingham, Rotherham, Sheffield, and York.
The Overland Mail for the 4th March is detained till the 6th.
STATIONS OF H.M.'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

STATIONS OF H.M.'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION,

STATIONS OF H.M.'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

With the Years when Built, and the Dates of Commusion of the Others in cummand.

Corrected to this long, and Prepared Exclusively for this Paper.

Achbridge, 1st. ves., 2 (1538), Lt. Com. B. Alpin (1811), Mediter.

Adding, 1st. ves., 2 (1538), Lt. Com. B. Alpin (1811), Mediter.

Adding, 1st. ves., 2 (1538), Lt. Com. B. Alpin (1811), Mediter.

Adding, 1st. ves., 1548), Lieut. Com. C. A. Petch (1828), Psymborks.

Advice, 1, st. ves., 1525), Mast. Com. J. King (acting) Sheerness.

Aoingourt, 72 (1811), Eart. Lord C. K. Paget, Mediterranesn.

Alban, 1, st. v. (1826), Lt.-Com. J. Jeayes, Ireland.

Alban, 1, st. v. (1826), Lt.-Com. J. Jeayes, Ireland.

Alban, 1, st. v. (1826), Lt.-Com. D. Woodfuffe, (1828) C. of At.,

Albion, 90, (1842), Capt. N. Lockyer, C.B. (1815, Lisbon.

Alker, 6, (1835), Com. C. J. Bosanquet (1839), Com. of Aftea.

Alban, 26 (1811), Commodoro J. B. Parvis (1899), Brazile.

Addiated, 26, Capt. Hon. John Gordon (1841), Gibraiter.

Apollo, 11, (1895), Com. Wid. Maclean (1841), Gibraiter.

Arrick, st. ves., Master Com. Luke Smithit (acting), partic. ser.

Annow, 6(1823), sch., Lt.-Com. W. B. Robinson (1877, Cape.

Aur. St., V. Leett. Com. W. W. (180 (1828). Portourick. ARIEL, St. ves., Master Com. Luke Smithitt (acting), partic. ser. Arnow, \$6(1823), seh., Lt.-Com. Wid. Robinson (1837), Cape. Aur. st. v. 1, Lieut.-Com. W. W. Oko (1825), Portpatrick. BA-1618K, \$6(1824), Lieut. St. B. Hunt (act.) (1835), bouth Amer. Bracon, \$6, sur. v. (1823), Com. 1. Graves (1841), Mediterr. Bracker, at. ves. (1837), Lieut.-Com. R. Mudge (1815), Dover. Bracker, at. (1809), Capt. Hon. G. Grey / 1834), Mediterranean. Birrken, 16 (1836), Com. E. Peel (1841), Cape of Good Hope. Black Eagle, st. v. (1831), Mast. Com. S. B. Cook (act.) (1838), that. serv.

part. serv.

Blazer, 3, st.-v. (1884), Capt. J. Washington (1842), Surveying.

Blowerra, 3 (1836), Lt.-Com. E. K. Gray (1827), Chatham.

BRAUBLE, 10 (1822), Ideat.-Com. C. B. Yule (1842), East Indias.

CALEDONIA, 120 (1808), Adm. Sir D. Milne, G.C.B., Capt. Alex.

BINKETA, 3 (1830), LL.-Com. E. K. Gray (1927), Chatham.
BRAYMER, 10 (1929), Listl.-Com. C. B. Yule (1942), East Indies.
CALROONIA, 120 (1808), Adm. Str D. Milne, G.C.B., Capt. Alex.
Milne (1879), Plymouth.
CAMBRIAN, 36 (1841), Sapt. H. D. Chady, C.B. (1823), K. Indies.
CAMBRIAN, 36 (1841), Sapt. H. D. Chady, C.B. (1823), K. Indies.
CAMBRIAN, 10 (1814) Lt. Com. G. M. Hunter (1819), Woolwich.
CAMBRIAN, 10 (1814) Lt. Com. G. M. Hunter (1819), Woolwich.
CAMBRIAN, 36 (1841), Capt. Lord George Paulet (1822), Brazils.
CASTON, 36 (1823), Capt. Charlos Graham (1830), East Indies.
CAYLON, 3 (1810), Lieut. R. Curtis (1818), F. L. rec. sh., Maita.
CHAROM, 51 (1824), Com. J. Clavell (act.), South America.
CHAROM, 51.-V. (1827), Soc. Mast. E. C. Rutter, act. (1837), Duver.
CHILDERS, 16 (1827), Com. G. G. Wellesley (1841), E. Indies.
COLAPATRA, 36 (1813), Capt. Chur. Wyrill (1842) Cape of G. H.
GLIO, 16 (1867), Cam. J. Fitzjanse (1842), Kast Indies.
COMBRIA, 8t. V., IA.-Com. J. Harding (1816), North America.
COMBRIA, 8t. V., IA.-Com. J. Harding (1816), North America.
COMBRIA, 8t. V., IA.-Com. J. Harding (1816), North America.
COMBRIA, 8t. V., IA.-Com. J. Harding (1816), North America.
COMBRIA, 8t. V., ISST), Sec. Mast. J. Jagno (act.), Devemport.
COMBRIA, 8t. V., ISST), Sec. Mast. J. Jagno (act.), Devemport.
COMBRIA, 8t. V., ISST), Com. G. A. Frazer (1811), Ireland.
COMPINNCE, 2, St. V. (1827), Sec. Mast. J. Jagno (act.), Devemport.
COMBRIAN, 5, 8t. V. (1827), Com. G. T. Gordon (1849), S. Amer.
COMBRIAN, 5, 8t. V. (1828), Capt. Bir T. S. Pasley, But. (1831), Brazils.
CVCUCRO, 8t. Ves., Lieut.-Com. A. Parke (1813), Wyymouth.
Devasym, 9t. (1839), Capt. Sir T. S. Pasley, But. (1831), Brazils.
CVCUCRO, 8t. Ves., Lieut.-Com. R. White (act.), Bouth America.
Darbeit, 9t (1838), Capt. How. H. Keppel (1837), Friamouth.
DEVASY, 8t. Ves., Master-Com. J. Grey (acting), Houth America.
Durbeit, 9t (1838), Com. C. D. Hayes (1838), S. America
Dovara, 8t. Ves. Master-Com. J. Grey (acting), Houth America.
Durbeit, 9t (1838), Com. A. Darley (18

PROUMEN, 48 (1818), Capt. J. A. Duntze (1879., S. America, M.A.MER (1821), Lieut. Curn. C. J. Postle (1828), Ireland. Fly, 18 (1831), Capt. F. P. Binch wood (1838), East indies. Fourit, 16 (1831), Capt. Sir C. Bullivan, Bt. (1841), par. serv. Fux, 43 (1832), Capt. Sir C. Bullivan, Bt. (1847), Ireland. Fronic, 16 (1842), Com. W. A. Withs (1832), South America. Grames. st. vec. (1841), Com. E. I. Carpenter (1877), Mediter. Gleranes, st. ve. (1841), Com. C. H. M. Bucktee (1837), Mediter. Gleranes, 6.st. v. (1842), E. Com. C. Hotham (1832), South America. Graveles, 6.st. v. (1841), Com. C. H. M. Bucktee (1853), South America. Graveles, 6.st. v. (1841), Com. C. H. M. Bucktee (1853), S. America. Graveles, 6.st. v. (1841), Com. C. H. M. Bucktee (1853), E. Ind. Harris, 18 (1837), Com. C. Bell (1839), East Indies. Harris, 4 (1837), Com. C. Bell (1839), East Indies. Harris, 4 (1837), Com. J. Duffill (1839), Mediterranean Hilder, 18, Com. Sir. C. Richetta (1831), West Indies. Herman, 18, Com. Sir. C. Richetta (1831), West Indies. Herman, 18, Com. Sir. C. Richetta (1831), West Indies. Herman, 6 (1841), L.-Com. H. B. Foots (1842), Coust of Africa. Hommer, 6 (1831), L.-Com. H. B. Foots (1842), Coust of Africa. Hommer, 6 (1831), L.-Com. B. B. Miller (1837), West Indies. Hydrames, 18, 1832), F. Soutt (1831), Coust of Africa. Hubban, 6 (1831), Com. H. B. Young (1827), Coust of Africa. Hubban, 6 (1831), Com. H. B. Young (1827), Coust of Africa. Hubban, 78 (1836), Capt. Sir James Stirling, Rt. (1812), Jam. Inconstant, 36 (1836), Capt. C. H. Freemantle (1838), W. Ind. Industrian, 26 (1836), Capt. Sir James Stirling, Rt. (1812), Mediter. Issa, 26 (1840), Capt. Sir J. Marshall, Rt., K.C.R. (1812), Gape. James, 21 (182), Capt. Sir J. Marshall, Rt., K.C.R. (1812), Gape. James, 21 (182), Capt. Sir J. Marshall, Rt., K.C.R. (1814), Miller. Lioutsing, 3, st. v. (1840), Lieut.-Com. J. Laur. Hubban, 1813), Mediterr. Lucives, st. v., Com. George A. Frazer (1841), Woolwich. Marster, 2 (1830), Lieut.-Com. J. W. Brisbane (1831), Hubban, 1814 (1

Tringham (1920), Portamouth. NERRUA, store-ship (1821), Mas. Com. F. W. Bateman (1937), Val-

NETIEV., 8, Second Master F. H. May, Devenjort.
NETIEV. 8, Second Master F. H. May, Devenjort.
NETIEV. 8, Second Master F. H. May, Devenjort.
NETIEV. 80 (1828), Com. F. H. H. (Illeas (1818), E. Indies.
NORTH STAR, 26 (1824), Capt. Sty J. E. Home, Bt. (1837), E. Ind.
OLEAN, 80 (1803), Capt. Sup. Peter Visher (1814), Sheerness,
ORENESS, 18 (1804), Com. E. St. Ledger Cannon (1834), Mediter.
OTHER, 8t. ves., (1814), Com. H. P. Jones (1814), Holyhead.
PANTALUON, 10 (1831), At. Com. C. H. Lapidge (1814), C. of Af.
PEABL, 20 (1828), Com. E. J. topford (1830), bouth America.
PALILAN, 16 (1812), Com. P. Justice (5), 1824, E. Indies.
PRIBLOUGH, 8t. vos., 24 (1829), Capt. W. Jones (1828), G. of Africa.
PRIBLOUGH, 6, (1842), Com. B. J. Kulivan (1841), Beazils.
PICELE, 2 (1827), Lt.-Com. J. A. Bajabridge (1816), Pembroke.
PIGE, 1, st. ves., (1827), Lt.-Com. C. Autridge (1816), Pembroke. Phony, J., at. ves. (1827). Lt.-Com. C. Autridge (1816), Pembroke. Pirks, 1, st. ves., Lleut. Com. A. Boyter. 1815). Portpatrick. Pircy, 16, (1938), Com. W. H. Jervis, (1833), East indies. Pigus, 36 (1834), Capt. the Hou. M. Stopford (1825). N. America. Prover, sur. v., Capt. R. Collinsbn, C. S. (1812), East Indies. Proversists, 72 (1869), Com. Sup. W. H. Shirroff (1809), Chaham. Polyphemass, 1, st. v. (1809), Lt.-Com. T. Spark (1812), Mediter. Princass Alice, Mast.-Com. Smithett (acting), Dover. Promotherus, st. v., Lt.-Com. W. M. J. G. Pacco, (1826), C. of Af. Proversig, 1, st. v. (1829), Second Master P. Rundle (acting). reserve packet, Pembroke.

Quent, 140 (1829), V. Adm. Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, K.C.B. G.C.H.

PROSPERG, 1, st. v. (1829), Recond Master P. Rundle (acting), reserve packet, Pembroke.

QUERS, 110 (1829), V.-Adm. Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, K.C.B. G.C.H. Capt. G. F. Rich (1823), Modiferranean.

RACER, 16 (1823), Com. A. Reced (187), Brazile.

RAPID, 10 (1829), Lt. Com. E. C. Earle (1812), Const of Africa.

RAPID, 80 (1829), Lt. Com. Bolin Replien (1814), Sneetness.

RAYEN, 4 (1829), Lt. Com. John Replien (1814), Sneetness.

RASHINA ROSE (1804), Com. Tifos. Revis, 1829), Liverpool.

RESISTANCE (1804), Com. E. Liardet (1848), Portembulth.

RESISTANCE (1812), Com. Bir W. Daniell, Kl. (1825), N. Ameri, RONNEY, deput (1814), Lt. Com. B. McGire (1827), Havanipah.

RONNEY, deput (1814), L. Com. B. McGire (1827), Havanipah.

ROVAL SOVERRICK (1804), Cap. Sup. Sir W. Pell. (1813), Perabroka

ROVALIST, Lleut. Com. P. Chelwode (1822), Rast Indiess.

SALAMANDER, 4, et. v. (1822), Com. A, S. Harmond (1828), S. Amer.

SALBMANDER, 4, et. v. (1827), Com. A, S. Harmond (1828), S. Amer.

SALBMANDER, 4, et. v. (1827), Com. A, S. Harmond (1828), S. Amer.

SALBMANDER, 119 (1783), Rear-Adm. Sir Banuel Pym, K.C.B., Capt.

F. W. Burgeyne (1813), Plymouth.

SAPPHILE, v. sh. (1827), Mast. Com. J. R. Fittock (1897), E. Ind.

SALBME, v. sh. (1827), Mast. Com. J. R. Fittock (1897), E. Ind.

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SALBME, v. sh. (1827), Mast. Com. J. R. Fittock (1897), E. Ind.

SALBME, v. sh. (1814), L. J. Com. J. H. Scripter, 1815, Medicerenaes.

BAPPHO, 10, (1827), Com., Hon. G. Hope (1841, Cape of Good Hope. BAPAOB, 10 (1820, I.t. Com. J. H. Howker (1815), Mediterraneau. SATELLITE, 18 (1826), Com. R. H. B. Rowley (1842), Bratin. SCOUT, 18 (1832), Com. Hon. J. R. Drummond (1836). Mediter. SATELLITE, 18 (1976), COM. M. H. B. Rowley , 1902), Brailis. SCULT, 18 (1812), Com. Hon. J. R. Brummond (1838), Mediter. SCULLA, 16 (1809), Com. R. Shappe (1820), North America. SKAPLOWER, 6, CHIL (1830), Com. N. Robilliard (1843), Jersey. SKALARR, 18 (1813), Com. T. L. Geoch (1892), Const of Africa. SKEPBRY, 16 (1832), Com. W. Nevill (1825), East Indien. SKEPBRY, 16 (1832), Com. W. Nevill (1825), East Indien. SKERARWAYER, 2, st. vec. (1836), Com. C. G. Robinson (1833), surv. SHERM, 16 (1841), Com. W. Smith (6), (1825), East Indien. SKERARWA, 4 (1826), 5.4.-Com. G. Morris (1826), part. serv. SNARW, 15 (1828), Louis. Hon. W. S. Devereux (1836), Mediter. SNIPR, 3 (1828), Louis. Com. G. Margmond (1835), Ireland. SEARTAY, 76 (1841), Capt. the Hon. C. G. J. B. Kilset (1841), W.Ind. SFERRY, 2 (1826), Louis. Com. R. E. Pym (1815), South America. SFIREFUL, st. v., 8 (1843), Com. W. Maithne (1842), East. Indies. SFIREFULY, 1, St. v. (1833), Mest. Com. J. P. Mron. act.), Holyh. SFI. S. (1841), Lt. Com. S. O. Wouldridge (1817), Const of Africa. SFIREFUL, Capt. R. E. Rowley (1816), Portsmouth. SC. H., Capt. R. F. Rowley (1816), Portsmouth. STABLING (1829), Loca. B. J. W. Bunlop (1825), Coat of Africa. STABLING (1829), Loca. h. S. J. W. Bunlop (1824), Kast Indies. STABLING (1829), Loca. h. S. J. W. Bunlop (1824), Kast Indies. STABLING (1829), Loca. A. T. E. Vidal (1824), Woolwich. SWALLOW, 1, St. vec., Mast. Com. B. Sherlock (acting), Dover, SWALLOW, 1, St. vec., Mast. Com. B. Sherlock (acting), Dover, SWALLOW, 1, St. vec., Mast. Com. B. Sherlock (acting), Dover, SWALLOW, 1, St. vec., Mast. Com. B. Sherlock (acting), Dover, SWALLOW, 1, St. vec., Mast. Com. B. Sherlock (acting), Dover, SWALLOW, 1, St. vec., Mast. Com. B. Sherlock (acting), Dover, SWALLOW, 1, St. vec., Mast. Com. B. Sherlock (acting), Dover, SWALLOW, 1, St. vec., Mast. Com. B. Sherlock (acting), Dover, SWALLOW, 1, St. vec., Mast. Com. B. Sherlock (acting), Dover, SWALLOW, 1, St. vec., Mast. Com. C. Sherlock (acting), Dover, SWALLOW, 1, St. vec., Mast. Com. C.

STATIA, 6, Lt. R. E. Ternus (1842), tender to Senfamor, Jersey. TALEGY, 26 (1824), Capt. Sir T. Thompson (1872), South America, TALEGY, 26 (1826), Capt. Sir T. Thompson (1872), South America, TALEGY, 20, 1914.

THALIA, 42 (1839), Capt. C. Hepo (1826), East Indice.

THOMDERS, 6, St. v. (1842), Com. E. Beracett (1836), W. Indice.

THOMDERS, 6, St. v. (1842), Com. G. N. Broke (1846), C. of U. H.

TURTOISE, 13, Com. W. P. (1830), Challam.

THER, 56 (1830), Capt. W. N. (1840), Challam.

THER, 56 (1830), Capt. W. P. (1830), Morth America. C. C. C. A. (1842), Capt. William Walpsile (1818), Modiferranean.

VERTAL, 86, (1832), Capt. C. Talhot (1830), North America. C. VERNON, 86 (1822), Capt. U. Talhot (1830), North America. C. VICTORIA AND ASBURY, 19, (1843), Capt. Lard A. Flucturence, (1831), Pottsmouth.

VICTORIA AND ASBURY, 19, (1843), Capt. Lard A. Flucturence, (1831), Pottsmouth.

VIRLE, 6, 5t.-vec. (1841), Capt. Nicolas, C.B. K.H. (1838), Pottsm.

VIRLE, 6, 5t.-vec. (1841), Capt. Michola, C.B. K.H. (1838), Pottsm.

VIRLE, 6, 5t.-vec. (1841), Com. G. Giffard (1840), East Indice.

VOLAGE, 26 (1823), Capt. Sir W. Bickson, Bart. (1837), Cork.

VOLAGE, 26 (1823), Capt. Sir W. Bickson, Bart. (1837), Cork.

VOLAGE, 26 (1833), Com. H. Bagot (1838), W. Indice.

WASP, 16 (1813), Com. H. Bagot (1838), W. Indice.

WASP, 16 (1813), Com. H. Bagot (1838), W. Indice.

WILDERSDER, 21, 1841), Lt. Com. A. Barby (1841), East Indice.

WILDERSDER, 21, 1841), Lt. Com. A. Barby (1842), Bover.

WILDERSDER, 21, 1841), Lt. Com. A. Barby (1842), East Indice.

WILDERSDER, 21, 1841, Lt. Com. B. Bart (1841), E. A. Collier,

Knt. C.B., K.C.H. (1869), Rear-Adm. the Hon. J. Percy, Capt. C.

Eden (1841), Cape of (1860) Hope.

WILDERSDERS, 21, Linders, Com. W. T. Bare (1841), East Indice.

WOLF, 18 (1848), Com. A. Vyner (1841), E. Bart Indice.

WOLF, 18 (1848), Com. A. Vyner (1841), E. Bart Indice.

WOLF, 18 (1848), Com. H. Com. H. Bare (1841), E. Indice.

WOLF, 18 (1848), Com. A. Vyner (1841), E. Bart Indice. BYLVIA, 6, LL. B. E. Turnnur (1842), tender to Soufavor, Jersey

HER MAJERTY'S PARKET BRICE AT PALMOUTH. CRANS, Lt., Com. Lewis (1821). PRESUN, Lt., Com.W. Leelle, Express, Lt., Com. E. Herrick. Prynnel, Lt., Com. T. Cress. Linney, Lt., Com. J. Douglas.

PORTSMOUTH, March 1 .- (From our own Correspon The Prince George transport, with detachments of the Artillery, and 20th Regiment, for Bermuda, went out of harbour on Tuesday, but could not make head down Ghannel, and has anchored at Spithend, to swait mode rate weather. Dee atcamer is the only vassel fitting in the port; she will be ready shortly, and then returns to Ireland. Daring will be moved out of the long dock on Monday, and complete her fitting in the basin; she is Mr. White's build. Osprey has been caulked and coppered sufficiently high as not to sustain injury by being floated out of the same dock, and go back again to be finished; she is Mr. Blake's build. Lily is to be moved into the Osprey's berth, and have her defects made good and prepared for recommission. In the dock about to be cleared of Lily, a new steamer, the Scourage, in to be She is to be an improvement of the Firebrand, is said; certainly, she is to be 10 feet longer; that steamer is quite ready for Officers and men, but there are not any orders to commission her. For is ordered to Devonport, to complete stores and provisions, and then proceed to India to relieve Thalia. Torgoist has not arrived, but expected in the course of the week. Resistance arrived this morning from Plymouth, and is to embark some troops for the depots, in the Isle of Wight. Prince George transport has sailed. The weather is most tempestuous and wet. The Victoria and Albert yacht is to be taken in dock to-morrow, and the Magicienne displaced, and go up the harbour. Ships in Port-St. Veent, Victory, Excellent, Royal Yacht, Fourless, Dec. Ships in Port -St. Vin-

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 29 .- (From our own Correspondent.) 23rd -- Arrived Raven cutier, Lieut .- Com. Stephen, from Sheerness, with men to navigate the Forte, 44, to Dept-ford, where she is to be taken to pleces. Luncier, Dutch schooner, 6, having had her defects made good, moved from the Harbour into the Sound, and is expected to sail as soon as the wind moderates for the river Gambia coast of Africa. The crew of the Caledonia, 120, Capt. Alex. Milne, were paid wages down to six months. 24th .- Larne, 18, Com. J. W. D. Brisbano, was towed into Harbour by the Configure st. v., to have some defects Grecian, 16, was hauled into dock to be re made good. Falmouth tender was hauled out of dock, having parroa. Paimouri sequer was assured out of docs, making had a thorough repair. 25th—Arrived Aid tender, with atores from Portsmouth. 27th—The grew of Resistance, 42, troop-ship, Com. C. G. E. Patey, were paid wages, and she sailed on 29th for Portsmouth. 28th—America, 50, was commissioned this day by Lieut. Colin Wm. Lindsey, for Capt. Hon. John Gordon: she is to have a complement of 500 men. By letters from Cork, we learn that Albion, 90, Capt. N. Lockyer, having emberked 50 additional Marines, had sailed from thence with sealed adultional Marines, had sailed from thence with scaled orders. Sailed Diligence, N. T., Second Master W. Marsin, with stores for Woolwich and Deptford Dockyards. Arrived Rima, 6, Lieut, Com. C. G. Butler, from Liverpool, to be paid of. 29th—Sailed Rasen cutter, for Sheerness. In Harbort—Caledonia, Sun America, Etna, Larne, Express, Confiance at .. v. In the Sound-Lancier.

SHERRNESS, Feb. 29 .... (From our own Corre -The Lightning steamer arrived here on Friday has with the Chichester newly-built frigure in tow, from Woolwich. She will be taken into the Basin short and fitted as an advance abip. The Gipsey tender, Wilson, Master, sailed on Monday with supernumeraries for Portsmouth. The Boyne transport on Tuesday for the

same part, and the African steamer to-day for Wood-The Tortoise will not leave Chatham till next week, when several men from the dockyard here will go round in her to Portsmouth, to a-sist in bringing the Forte frigate here to be broken up. The Fulture steamer is not in dock as stated in last week's report : she is now in the Bestit, having her ballast taken out previous to being docked. The Vicomte de Chahonne, Captain in the French Royal Navy, and M. Adam, an Officer in the Royal Dockward at Cherboury, visited the Dockyard here last week, and witnessed the application of the marine compost to the bottom of the Shangon frigate. In Harbour-Compersionen, Ocean, and Speedy cutter. In the Basin-Vulture and Crocuille troop-ship.

DEAL, Feb. 29th .- (From our own Correspondent.) -23rd...The French mail panket Inded her mail and passengers here; the weather was to beisterous that the mail could not be landed for some time after she came Into the Downs. 24th-Sailed, the outward bound vessels from the Downs to the westward. 2hthe The outward bound vessels returned to the Downs, the Boulugue at. landed her passengers, the French mail packet Exterette, her mail and peasengers, the French mail pocket Exiginal mail packet Widgeon, her mail and passengers from Ostend, the barque Burbara Gordon came Downs, having lost her fore-topment and two men off 26th-An American barque came into the Dunganess. Downs, with loss of mainmast, which she lost three days after she left Boston. 27th-Salled, saveral of the outward hound variate from the Downs to the westpard, some having slipped from their anchors ; strong breeze northerly. 28th—H.M.'s revenue cutter Lively went through the Downs to the westward; the American barque that lost her mainmast was taken in tow by a tug atommer for the river. 29th—HaM.'s brig Nautilus salled from the Downs to the westward, afterwards bore up and run through to the eastward; several bunteward bound vessels have gone through to the east coast.
Durryoud, Feb. 27th.—(From our own Correspond-

Dispreyond, Feb. 27th.—(Fram our den Cerrapond-ent.)—Sailed 23—Amphiteite freight ship, with victual-ling stores, for Tringomales. Remain—Cadet female convict ship, for Hydney, New South Wales. London male convict ship, fitting to convey male convicts to New South Wales. Hintell male convict fitting, of Van Diemen's Land. Princess Reval transport, Lieut, Grit-delle man and Princess Reval transport, Lieut, Gritfithe, was paid off on the 21st inst. The shipweights are that progressing with the Firefly steamer; her deck a are now being paid with Jeffery's Glue, instead of pitch. All seamen and agrificers who are paid of from H.M.S. and henr a good character from their Commanders, are to be entered as blend workmen in H. M.'s Dock Yards home.
Sir Baldwin Walker has been formally dismused the

Turkish Service by a communication to the British Em. bassy. Sir Baldwin now insists upon receiving half-pay, and being placed upon the same footing as Turkish Officers in retirement. These demands are resisted by the Porte, and form the subject of a negotiation between Sir Stratford Canning and the Turkish Government.

The Admiralty have resolved on adding several new steam-vessels of the first class, exclusive of those now building, and ordered to be built, to the list of the steam They also purpose building some new 50 gun Navy. frigutes like Formon, Raleigh, and Leander; some 80-gun ships upon the model of Fanguard; several 90-gun ships like Albion; and some three-deek ships upon the model of Queru.

The steamosquadron to be placed under the command of Capt. W. Jones, on the court of Africa, for the more effectual prevention of the slave-trade, will possist of Penelope, Prometheux, Hydra, Albert, Hecute, Thunderholt, Wilberforge, Soudan, Firebrand, and one other vessel. making altogether ten steam versels. Penelope and Prometheus are on their passage to the Coast; Hydra, Albert, Thunderbolt, Wilberforce, and Soudan are already there ; Heeste is to be disputched from Ireland, and Ferebrand,

nowat Pertimouth, will be commissioned for the service.

The "Boscawen," 70 Guna,....It has been finally decided, and orders have been issued by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that this fine vessel is to be launched at Woolwich on Wednesday, 3d April next.

The French Transaclantic steam-vessels will be ready for sea early in the spring of the present year, and the French Government has decided that the whole 14 are to be manned, armed, and equipped as vessels of war.

The Hyacinth sloop of war of 18 guns, Commander Francis Scott, sailed from Plymouth on Tuesday evening, the 23d of Jan. ; and on that day week shortened sail to double-reefed topsails lowered on the cap, going five knots; and in that way goo into Funchal, in the Island of Madeirs, on Wednesday morning, the 31st. The Apollo was just going out—all well. The Husanith left Funchel on Priday the 2d. The U.Secorvette Navaloga, also of 18 guns, was at Punchal, that the difference between the armuments of these two vessels, nominally of equal force, is excessive. The Suratoga carries 12 guns of 64 lbs. calibre, and 6 of 32 lbs.—guns, not estronades —300 men, and 1000 tons burthen. The Buruloga carries 12 guns,

NAVAL MEDICAL OFFICERS. - The following have recently obtained the Degree, and become Members of the Royal College of Physicians, of London:—Oliver Evans, Deputy-Inspector, Jamaica Hospital; James Alian, Haslar Hospital; William Loney, Woolwich Hospital; Richard Tobin, Plymouth Dockyard; Lewis C. Urquhart, Sheerness Dockyard; Thomas E. Ring; Walter T. Bellantine; Robert Grahame; and John Robertson, late Surgeon of H.M.'s Terror.

The Admiralty have given instructions, that while the new-class brigs are to be built upon the lines or draft of the respective constructors, the specification of the matescantling of the several vessels are to be all the same; that the frame shall be of oak, the beams of African timber, and the planking of oak, larch, &c. Each vessel is to have the same complement of men, the same masts, yards, spars, sails, rigging and stores, to carry the same weight and armament, and to stow the same quantity of water and provisions as the others. The only difference that will be made will be in the ballast, of which each concel will cerry that quantity which its constructor may conceive necessary to give his vessel the proper stability.

They are all to be ready and ataunt by May,

Admiral Gali, one of the eldest Admirals in the Rus-

sinn Navy, has just died, at the age of 84. . He was an Englishman by birth, and has been sixty years in the

Russian Service.

The Verhon, b0, Capt. Walpole, after touching at Gibratar, from Malta, will come direct to Spithead, and not fo Lisbon, as reported. She will be dismantled at Sheerness.

Letters from the Vindictive, 50, Capt. Nicholas, of 24th Oct., from Callao, report all well, but expect to be detained in the Pacific for some time, owing to the pro-ceedings of the French aquadron at the Society's Islands, whither the ship was hourly expected to depart, being held in instant readings for service. R.-Adm. Thomas was at Valparaiso.

It is reported that Vice-Adm. Sir F. Auston, K.C.B., is to succeed Sir C. Adam in the N. American and W. India command; and that Hastings, 72, is to be the flag ship, to relieve Illustrious, 72.

The Indus, 80, Capt. Sir J. Stirling; Malabar, 72, Capt. Sir G. Sartorius; and at. Vesuvius, Com. Ommancy, are ordered home from the Mediterranean, to be

II.M.S. Cleanairs had arrived in Simond's-bay, bringing with her two slave-rigged vessels captured in the Morambique, while deserted by their orders. The Sociedade, condemned by the mixed commission at the Caps, had been sold, with her cargo, for \$600.

RAMBLES ALONG THE STYX.

(Continued from No. 5st, p. 185.)

Now, Evergreen, let met ask if you were personally acquainted with an Officer of the light Division, who was the sole inventor of that singular and lagenous mode of smoking bacon in the most expeditious manner possible?

or, as he termed it, firing a pig ?"

"Oh, yes," replied Jack, "I not only was more intimately acquainted with him throughout my life than with any other person, but I knew perfectly well the whole process, which was as follows:—An embargo having heen laid on the first large pig that could be found, a tube sufficiently long to reach from his head to his tall was manufactured with numerous folds of the thickest and stoutest brown paper, strengthened with sords; it was then filled with gunpowder, moistened with water and made into a paste, which caused it to burn like a sky-socket. This done, the tube was tied to the tail of the pig, brought horizontally along his back, the end of it placedebetween his ears and fastened round his neck, which gave him much the appearance of a unicorn. But let me digress for a moment, and observe that the most enthusiastic supporters of Martin's praiseworthy Act, passed for the Protection of Animals, would have had their risible organs excited if they had witnessed a scene which I am about to describe; for although the grunter was always much autonished and somewhat frightened, he was never injured by going through his flory ordeal. Market-days in Spanish villages were considered par-ticularly well adapted for those becom-smoking operations. To some narrow lane, therefore, leading into the square, the animal being taken and a match applied to the tube. off he went at the top of his speed, grunting and screenly ing vehemently, looking neither to the right nor to the left, but charging furiously in amongst the market people, the crater of the volcano in the vicinity of his nose inces santly issuing forth itre and sparks in abundance, and endangering everything ignitable which happened to be in his line of march. Picture to yourselves th a scene of confusion and dismay occasioned by his sudden and unex-pected appearance, running full tilt at old women and young ones, muleteers, ecclesiastics of all grades, rendors of garlie, onions, bucon, savinges, eggs, fruit, earthen-ware, bread, obsenuts, hogs lard, and a variety of other sorts of merchatdise; and, after upsetting everything which obstructed his forward movement, bringing up in

me stable filled with mules, donkeys, and shopped straw. Often have I heard every asiat in the calendar invoked and curses loud and deep liberally bestowed on heresical, pig-firing Englishmen, in an incredibly short space of time after the entrance of this porcus unicornic into the plaza. On one occasion I really thought my commission not worth half-an-hour's purchase; for I was mainly instrumental in igniting and starting a pig through the market-place of Fuente Guinaldo, when it was unusually crowded; and after my omissary had made a practical breach clean through the multitude, he boited into a stable filled with straw, with the volcano on his snout in full play. Por-tunately our soldiers contrived to extinguish the fire in its infancy, and there the thing ended for that day. Had it been otherwise, your friend Evergreen would never have reached the rank of Colonel; but, in all probability, have been cut short off in his career by the sentence of a Court-Martial, for giving roving commissions to inflammable awine in the dominions of our ally. Perdinando Sep-timo, of Spain, Nightening his subjects nearly to death, and endangering their houses and property. There was in fact, scarcely a village, between the rivers Coa and Agueda, that was not at some period or other in imminent danger of confiagration, by the frequent repetition of those matimes. But one of the most ludicrose scenes of the kind that ever occurred, was in Fuentes d'Onora, the year before the battle was fought on that spot. The gallant chief of my old corps was listening with great delight one chief of my old corps was listening with great delight one fine evening in the month of. May, to the hand playing a favourite air of his, "Here's a health to those far away." I contrived that a sig absuld be ignited and started from behind the ruins of an old tower which, both of you remember, atand some way up the hill leading down to the house of the priest of the villegs. The animal took precleely the direction I wished; and just at the momen when the bend were executing with considerable taste and feeling that part of the air, "When perhaps we are saying farewell for ever," he charged right through the villagers farewell for ever," he charged right through the villagers and soldiers, who formed a sirele round the musicians, put a sudden stop to their farther proceedings, and caused put h suduen stop to ment seement by our can perhaps conceive, but to which I am quite unable to do justice by any attempt at describing. 'That's Evergreen again at his attempt at describing. 'That's Evergreen again at his old tricks, I'd bet a hundred dollers,' exclaimed our chief; but although I could see plainly enough from behind the ruins all that passed below, none of the amateurs of music could see me; so that it was never actually brought home to the real offender."
"Come, come, Evergreen," ex-

exclaimed Bugle, " have as good as acknowledged yourself the inventor of that novel mode of clearing atrents and market-places, and I have a atrong suspicion it was you also who devoted so much valuable time to the instruction of a certain so much valuable time to the instruction of a certain Hibernian volunteer in geography and other accomplish-ments. When this volunteer, after one of the bloody battles in the Poninsula, had obtained a commission, and was ordered to proceed to the Depot in England, in charge of a few worn-out men, was it not you who drew out a or n rew worn-put men, was it not you who drew out a route which you assured him was by far the most easy and pleasant from Valladolid to Oporto, wid Jerusalem, Otahelte, Kamtachatcha, Circussis, and Berlin, and that when he reached the Po, he could easily pass to Oporto by the canal which unites that river with the Douro, and these embark for Faciland 2 and but for the time transcript. there embark for England? and, but for the timely interposition of one of the Deputies or Assistants of the Quartermaster-General's department, would not this accomplished geographer actually have applied to Sir George Murray to be allowed to proceed by that simple and

practicable route?"

"I plead guilty," said Jack, " as I do also to inserting in the Orderly Book of my company a general order for 600 men of the 3d, 4th, and Light Divisions to assemble next morning at daybresk for the purpose of cutting a canal from the Mississippi to the Ganges. They were to take with them three days' rations, ready cooked, and to receive instructions from the Chief Engineer, who would meet them in the plain between El Boden and Ciudad Rodrigo. My own corps was to furnish fifty men, one Captain, and two Subalterns; one of whom I took good oare should be the Hibernian (now no longer a volunteer but an Ensign) who, on reading the order, instantly fell to work to serape together food wherewith to sustain nature for three days and nights; but as in those times nature for three days and nights; but as in those times prog was not superabundant, we were obliged to put a positive veto to his proceedings, which, by satirely denuting the scanty larder of my company's mess, would have caused the loke to be sgainet ourselves. Regimning at length to smell a rat, off he trotted to hisperit the Original Control of the control of t derly Book of some other company, and finding mothing in it touching the fatigue party of 600 men, the fessible plan I had sketched for bringing Asiatics and Am together so easily, and making them, as it were, one and the same family, fell to the ground.

"Having candidly confessed a few of my passedilies, let

Waggon Train, supported by the 14th Light Dragoons mounted. He rapidly promulgated this important intelligence to every one he met, and an arrangement which the Communder-in-Chief very possibly wished so be kept secret until the moment of action arrived, thus became known to all hands of the Light Division, and, for aught I know, to all the other troops which composed the besieging Army."

(To be continued.)

SIR HUDSON LOWE AND BONAPARTE.

Siz Hudson uniformly treated Bonsparts with all the deference and attention in his power; and he endeavented to carry out the instructions of his Government wented to carry out the instructions of the covernment with every possible deficacy. For instance, he was directed to style the captive, General Bonaparte; but he yielded to the wishes and feelings of the ex-Emperor so far as to term him Napoleon Bonaparte in his official communications; steadily refusing, however, to call him communications; atenany returning, nowever, to one time Napoleon alone, as was ungently pressed by General Bertrand,—of course under Boneparte's direction. Again, Sir Hudson never sat in the presence of Napoleon Boneparte without being requested to do so, His conversations with Bonaparte were all in Italian; and in addressing him he invariably used the third person singular, Let, which is a polite mode of expression, and may be employed in nat language to persons of any rank.

Sir Hudson had altogether but four interviews with

Bonsparte, and on two of those occasions Napoleon's language and manner were not only very violent but also personally insulting to Sir Hudson; who, however, re-garded his violence as the roarings of an encaged tiger, and calmly suffered his fury to exhale without retort. Rear-Admiral Sir Pultoney Maloolm was present during the lest, and I heard him say that Bonaparte wholly for-got the respect which he owed to himself, as well as what was due towards a British Officer and a gentleman; while the Governor's conduct was perfect throughout. this I heard Sir Polteney Malcolm mention at his own hospitable board; and I think on the same day that the occurrence took place. I was the only Military man pre-sent, but many Naval Officers mest still be slive who can

corroborate my statement.

I have not a doubt that Sir Hudson Lowe's papers will be found to contain, nearly verbatim, his conversations with Bonaparte; and very ourious ones we shall find them to have been. And here I cannot help expressing my deep regret that he did not publish a full account o Governorship, immediately on his return from the island. I am well aware that he felt very great delicacy about publishing certain official documents without the sanction of Government, as he entertained peculiarly strict notions in regard to the conduct of a public servant; still, as his acter had been assailed by systematic calumnies, put forth under the most artful forms; and, as the subject of Napoleon's treatment in captivity was of universal interest, I think that, not only in justice to his own reputation, but also for the credit of our country, he ought to have spoken out. I am, however, very far from considering that the libels themselves were worthy of a direct reply from himself. Sir liudson Lowe's conduct throughout the whole of his government, had received the most unqualised approval both of his Sovereign and the British Ministry; and for a man of his station and character to descend into the arena of controversy, and character to descend into the arena of controversy, and combat such antagonists as were his assailants, would have been—and Sir Hadson felt it so—improper and undignified. The Quarterly Review, however, espoused the cause of Sir Hadson Lows—and of truth; and in a very able article which appeared in October, 1822, completely destroyed the credit of the principal libeller, by farnishing documentary proof, ast only of the malice and vindetiveness which actuated him, but also of his ingralous meadarity. mendacity.

Napoleon is said to have remarked—in reference to libels against himself, which he was arged, while at St. Helena to answer-" Where are now the libels against Conser? sconer or later all calcany must die." Sir Hudson Lowe likewiss insisted that truth would eventu-ally prevail. But he did not consider the force with which any prevant. But me ain not someter the force with which calumnies are proposed by party and political spirit, nor low powerful is prejudice when once despit rected. The calumnies against him will assuredly die; but the present generation meat first pass away.

Had Sir Redson hid a full statement of his conduct

Had Sir Mudout hild a full statement of his conduct before the world, he would thereby have changed the wone of historians in reference to it. Writers of general history as well as Bosanariu's hisgraphers, necessarily dwell more or less upon St. Heluna occurrences; and historians—like all animals—if they cannot obtain good wholesome food, are compelled to put up with the best they are able to procure. Possibly for Hudson Lowe did not foresee precisely what would be the full effect of his treasuring up

"Having candidly confessed a few of my peocedillon, let
"Having candidly confessed a few of my peocedillon, let
me acknowledge, are we proceed to distints other multers,
that I was the calpuls who, the day before Cludid Rodrigo
was assaulted, assured the volunteer (confidential) that the
troops destined to atoms the breaches, when the Royal
mult humsel is the process of the Petersoy Makesha.

truth for posterity; but I suspent that each minocentre historien rather emplemently reminded him of what I always considered to be his great mistake, and that others of his friends think as I do, I have reason to know.

of his friends tains as 1 ao, 1 neve passon to know.

In justice to Bonsparte I must here mention that on his destin-bed he felt compunction for the wrange which his line of policy had done Sir Hudson Lowe; and it was his dying command to Count Bortrand, who had been the principal medium, through his public letters, and the support he gave to Mr. O'Moure's insidious practices, of support he gave to Mr. O'Moare's incidious practices, of carrying forward his master's unworthy plans, that he should omit no means to become reconciled to the Governor. Count Bertrand accordingly made overtures to him with this view, which were not by the generosity and good feeling which at all times characterised Sir Hudson Lows.—Major Basil Jackson's Tributs, in the U. S. Magazine for March.

and Lows.—Major Basil Jackson's Tribute, in the U. S. Blagasine for Merch.

Davis's INPROVED FLEXIBLE CONCAVE HORSE BUBH.—As Japroved New Invention.—A. Bavis, Egonge Merchantanid Brush Manufacturer to Her Majenty, Prince Albert, and searly all the Rt. Pandly, 28, Strend, and at 28, Regent. M. Waterloupi., 2 doors from Jernyn. 21., bega to acquaint the Nebility and Gentry he has subcased in making fruit improvements in flower are combined by its fixing intell to every extreme part of the horse, throughly searching litte all the cavities, besting livelf is all directions, to prevent troublement irritation. This sovel Brash, being constructed on scientific principles, quite separades all other lavontions, leaguned as the action is tempered by its own elasticity, not requiring any presents. as common britaben; all projections on the surface of the cost are equally classed, it having been tried on horses of all descriptions, with the most entifactory results. The yielding properties of this celebrated though and lower parts, being equally divined, fortune as elastic concavity, so much desired, and hitherto submoves is all other inventions. Noblemen and gentlemen, in town and country, supplied at wholesale prices, and the groots sent, carriage ray, supplied at wholesale prices, and the groots sent, carriage ray, prose in the set of horses and carriage, at a saving of at least 4s per curt. under any house in England:—there and carriage brushes of every kind; spenges of the best quality, at half the addillers prices, channols horse ciothing of every pattern, horse blanksts, head etalis, and relus, stlerup leastiers, saddle girths, composition for harsees, carrage would not, half the addillers prices, channols horse conting paper, and sleves for household me, at Wholesale Prices. Bavie's selebrated Truth-brushes, composition for harsees, carrage would not, had not every the description of the surface of the conting paper, and sleves for household net and carret to come losse in the mouth. For durshility, they will be fo

#### Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

Cottespondence addressed to the Coltor.

BIR GRORGE BALLINGALL, M.D., ON SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION FOR MILITARY AND NAVAL SURGEONS.

To the Right Heat Six Rebert Peel.

(Coughted from p. 119.)

There is one other searce of information for the Medical Ottours of the Army and Many, to which I would briefy allude, and with which you, Bir, as a Member of Parliament, must be estimated.—I steam the "Statistical Reports on the Statistical Reports on the Statistical Reports on the Health of the Navy." There have been proposed at an energona modest of labour to the Admiralty, and at a very considerable pecuniary exponse to the public. All this shows, all the expense with, I confidently senert, be in a great measure limit to the Revice, unless means are taken to conventrate the valence health and impressive form, and to keep it constantly before the present and the raing generation of army and Ravy Suppense.

Having now, I believe, noticed all the sources of information inpectally adapted to the Medical Officers of the Public Service, I would observe that the fact, the General Hospitals, are in a great measure unavailable to a sumerous and important body, the Medical Officers reduced to the Profession, not as were lability, or to be carried about with convenience, what he had in the process and important body, the Medical Officers reduced to the Right; and that the fact, the Contact Hospitals, are in a great measure unavailable to a sumerous and important body, the Medical Officers reduced to the Right; and the thirty, or to the Profession, not as a matter of right; and that the third, the Statestical Esports, are in their process days to relatively to the Right; and then their the Right body and a summariant to be businessed as the Control Reports of the Right; and the third, the Statestical Esports, are in their process of Military Bargery in the King's body and a summariant to the public.

Line was the substance of Military Bargery in the Right and the substance of the second to the second to the second to the second tof

corrier." "Wee, must all his designations and expressing senses, are doubtless installings said to be desired; take he to both, mattens and installings to his principal against the or and calamities. If any despinguisation is more means.

nary than election, it is that, the object of which is to displaying the name of the property of the wardenne or in accompanity advancants on those engaged to Military sell Markichiles.

I am also a ware that is advancating such esphalishments, I have professional prejudices to encounter. Privations and lide stroptions have about halom to the very term 'Military sell Markichiles.

I am also aware that is not controlled and subsequence of the warden of the term is the common farigity. It is not not a near that am precise from common farigity. It is not not a near that am precise from common farigity. It is not read to the term in the common farigity. It is not read to the term in the common farigity. It is not read to the term in the control of th

their profession."
For the present, however, I would contemplate the institution of only one Protectively at each of the meropolitan accords, not doubting that many men will be found quite compress to instruct the younger part of a class in all that is essential to the preservation of the health of addisors and accords, and, at the same time, note to inform the seniors, who may have fulled the progress of Surgery, of every solid improvement which taken place in that holle set. I would restrict our appointment exists place in that holle set. I would restrict our appointment exclusive files can relative be wanted, nor one time provinced actions they can relative to a wanted, nor one time be advantageously conducted.

there may be the metropolitic effect in the provincial actions they can relater be wanted, mor can they be advantageously conducted.

The endowment of such Professorahips would be a marter of little expense, inannucle, as the offly men qualified to fill then with advantage, are those who have gained supprisence abroad in the vervice of their outsity, and who, house quently, have established a claim use the public to inflicing, as aboutment of the same amount as the stream of in the claim is the University, and insided a year, in addition to this half-pay, and the teen of public qualifying themselves in become cancillates for reasonableous in the fervice, let raik, at the same time, going on progressively with that of his contemporaries, would form a sufficient industrial for a liberarie. It would form a sufficient industrial for each mingipalminent. It would greatly enhance the importance and uffirm of the time and supprisement, at afficient, to have account along with his public, writers, witness the heightest of the time in, by the distinct largeous energing in Richards, and in the bird and flexibility industrial for the contemps and the public apparentialty of generality industrial for interior. Such industrial largeous nerving in Richards, and in the bird and flexibility industrial to a propose to have a prest been might be continued in the Richards and propose of detail; my cannow will be from a principle of all tray bright into the Richards of generality of the distinct and one to be public. What then would be the additions of meturally and or effective and such a propose of the public and the Richards, and a speak beam might be continued in the Richards, and speaked one to the public apparent, and a propose of propose of detail; my cannot be addition so meturally and or effective and such a propose of the little exposes, and and addition so meturally and or effective and such a propose of the little and the public apparents have some of the little and the public and the public apparents have some of the

H.M.S. "ALINOR."

To the Estier of the Neval and Middley Gazette.

Sta,....As much has been said to depthalate the Albien, which you have most appropriately named the "Pride of the Sea," I have wentered to offer the following brief characterists on the subject.

Being on the apot when the Albien was in duck, I subreced the opportunity to inspect her, and can unhasitatingly essert that I have never som a more beautiful bottom, or the perfection of the carved lines, in every direction, more correctly preserved. And when we consider the immense stability which the form of the Albien produces, and which necessarily admits of the application of a very great impulling power to overcome a gampura-

eller the immenes statement were now we was excess produces, and whith rescentily admits of the application of a very great impalling power to overcome a comparatively small direct resistance, it is evident she will prove to be a very superior enjoy-indeed, so carriers in this that that a trial is not necessary in decide it. And there is nothing in her form to indicate that she will be an uneasy ship.

It has been reported that she will be an uneasy ship.

It has been reported that the sile of the midship ports are very low, and not so high as the Rodney's. It has, however, been admitted that the sile of the midship ports of the former were 6 feet I inches above the water when she salied from Plymouth—a pretty good height for the ports of a ship possessing immens muhility. And it is not only not actually measurement at the ports of a ship of very great stability should be so high as those of one whose stability is much less, but the probability is, when tender sail on a wind in a strong breeze, that the less ports of the latter, sithough the reverse may be the case when the latter, sithough the reverse may be the case when the ships are upright and at rest. We are informed that the Athian, going 9 and 6, close-houled under double-resterd latter, sithough the reverse may be the case when the ships are upright and at rest. We are informed that the Albins, going 9 and 6, close-hasied under double-rested topsails, healed only four degrees; and, hir, if you were to publish the inclination of the Rodney under similar eigenmataness, the height of her midship ports above the water when upright, sad the breadth of each ship, we should see iff which the let putts are highest under the cremmances just mentioned. Moreover, the greater the cremmances just mentioned, and, consequently, the sees the method on a vertical times and each in working the gues.

the greater the facility and entery in working the gues.

It has also been reported that the Albion is too fit between decks. I stand full b feet with buy hat on, the crown of which did not reach the beauts when wiking there, consequently, the distance from deck to deck must be full seven feat or more. If this is sufficient—and we cannot suppose Sir W. Symonia had not assistantly reasons to consince him that it is so—it would have been an injury to the ship to have made it greater. For, to have transported the high telegraphy. have increased the height between decks, or that of ports above the water, would have increased the height and surface of the hell shove the water also; and thereby the stability would have been dominished, the lee-way would have been increased, and the miling of the ship on wind more impeded.
Now a lare ment be caught before it can be dressed,
And a ship must be caught before it can be through

Therefore, that the sailing qualities of a ship may not be injuriously affected, the post- or between docks must not be unnecessarily high; and the mere assertion that the that the least height of the two is not sufficient.

We have, however, an Allien, of which every British

scanes ogist to be good, as she exhibits a gratifying and exulting proof that Britain no longer follows, but is now capable of taking the feed in the improvement of Navel construction; and that a kind frortdense may long pre-sures her to se as a pleasing memority of it, and as a model to improve out it possible, is the singers wish of

ONE WHO IS IMPARTIAL!

CHINA BONATION MATTA.

To the Editor of the Navid and Military Guzette.

Sin,—The Betta for the Chinese was liaving been paid. am at a loss to know upon what principle the ships fines been classed, as some I find have received six, and others twelve, and eighteen months' batta.

A slip (her have I could meeting, having a son who acreed in her) was on the station before the commence. ment of heathitles; she was engaged in the first she's of the barriers—at the attick on the Bogue Forts—at the capture of Canten, and the taking of Amoy-yel only shares six inonths' Batts, although she was upwards of two years on the station.

An One Sattum.

Well-Widge to Type-" An Ex. Trageon ;" " Bandock;" Well-Widge to the Barry ;" " C ;" " britainism ;" " A field your " Gazette ;" " Justice ;" " H. ; " and " ft, G. F.

#### OLo Manbers and Correspondents.

"D.T. 8," misled us by referring to a different signa ture, via. "Scrutator:" we oun hardly be expected always to bear in mind the initials employed by some hundreds of unknown converpondents; and therefore "D. T. 8." may be assured that we meant him no als-

We cannot answer the inquiries of "T. G.," but remmend him to address them to Mr. Gandy, Princ Beaminer, Somereel House.

Our remarks on Sir Charles Napler's speech render unnecessary the publication of "Droit's" letter.

We have several further complaints resp. inaccurate and careless manner in which the Navy List is compiled. In the List of Officers for the present quarter, Furser John Toylor, 1804, is officially defunct, as nume actually removed from the Lists Alphabetical and Saniority. It appears that meens have been deviced to restore life,—perhaps the all-powerful gage resuscitating apparatus has had the desired effect, as he may now be n figuring away in full possession of health and facul ties, as Paymenter of the America, at Denouport. of his companions in early life met him, and at Aret thyed him, but Anding all right, congratulated him on his re-

nim, our innung air right, congratutated him on his vesurrection, and interrogated him as to the secton's and
undertaker's fees being refunded.

"D. B." inquires—" What emoluments apportain to
the command of Pensioners, and whether appointments
are made by the Eggretary at War or Commander-inChief also whether an Officer who has restreed as the half-Chief ; also whether an Officer who has retired on the half Chief; also whether an Officer who has retired on the half-pny, receiving the difference, would have to repay the same in the event of his being appointed to the charge of Pensioners, and if he would continue to receive his half-pay ?!—The emolument, in addition to half-pay, is—for a Captain, 10s. per diem, and for a Lieut., is. Three appointments are in the gift of the Secretary at War. An Officer on half-pay, who had received the difference, an uld be abliged to reason the same to be admitted for the would be obliged to repay the same to be eligible for the appointment.

(Glasgow), inquires..... Whether the troops Quisi employed in China in the second operations, viz., from August 1841 to the end of the war, are to recrive either Prize-money or additional Batta for their services during that period, and if they are, when will they be likely to obtain it? Returns of those engaged there were called -Nothing has as yet transpired for some months since as to the intentions of Government on this subject.

as to the intentions of Covernment on this subject.

'A Constant Ronder' (Newry), inquires—" Whether a Commanding Officer of a reging at his in his power to award a soldier the heavy funishment of 60 days' omfinement to barracks, with heavy merching-order drill?" 

any Commander in-Chief, or at the Admiralty.

To " One who has served in China" (Portemouth). -medale long since ordered.

### Naval & Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1844.

In the simple character of Journalist-the friend and advocate of the interests of the United Service-we have but little reason to espouse the cause of this or that Ministry-to evince a preference for either Whiz or Torysince we have not observed that either party has exhibited a sincere desire to introduce beneficial reforms in either branch of the profession of Arms. If the inclination exists, we have only to lament that performance lags so far behind.

Amidst all the changes of Ministers—the triumph of Conservative over Liberal, or of Liberal over Conservative-whether Wing prevail against Tory, or Tory displace Whige-still we have ever and always the same result. The public interest, the welfare of the profession as a body, is less consulted and provided for than that of the individual. The many must yield to the few. Personal friendship, nay, even party policy and Ministerial necessity, are more potent to open the avenues to honour and promotion, then professional merit, or faithful service. The long purse, and the strong friend, carry all before them.

It is not, therefore, from party prejudices or prepossessions that we would advert in terms of reprobation to the spirit in which the recent debate on the affairs of Ireland was introduced and conducted by Lord John Russell and his adherents. The motion was merely a pag

upon which to hang an attack upon the Ministry for their prosecution of the most mischievous man of his age. For our own part, we see not how Mr. O'Connall was to have been deelt with, otherwise than by trial. Before that course was adopted, loyal men of all parties concufred in condemnation of the course he was pursuing, and the language he systematically employed in addressing his infatuated countrymen. If he had been left unmolested, that would have been the Opposition grievance. The Agitator was rendered accountable by the only justifiable meens-the law; and that, too, is twisted into matter of complaint. If this be not a per verse and factious opposition, we know not what is.

The perfect fairness of the trials, and even a more than ordinary share of indulgence towards the traversers personally, has been satisfactorily proved. Such offensive personalities as marked the State Trials, all emenated from the counsel for the traversers; and in imitation of their bad example, Lord John Russell in debate went out of his way to vilify an absent nobleman-a course utterly unworthy of a statesman and of a generous mind.

As for that miserable olique who welcomed with boisterous acclamations O'Connell, the convicted consultator. on his entrance into the House, we can only regret that they should have selected such a place for offering an insult to Her Majesty in the person of her Ministers; and still more must we lament, that amongst the Commons of England should have been found men capable of conduct so little creditable to themselves as gentlemen or as subjects.

Ireland was acknowledged to be the difficulty of the present head of the Administration. The duty of loyal subjects was to assist in overcoming that difficulty, not to throw every obstacle in the way, and hamper every step towards a pacification of the country. This last has been the tactic of the Opposition, from the selfish motive of succeeding to office, without at the same time possessing the means of carrying on the government of the empire.

It has been shown a thousand times-nay, it is selfevident to the most casual, as to the closest observer—that the evils of Ireland are too deeply rooted, and of too long a growth, to permit of their immediate redress; that in their very origin and nature they are such as to render any audies or rapid amelioration totally impracticable.

That Ireland has her grievances, and serious ones, is indiaputable ; but the redress of them-the healing of her wounds-must be a work of time. No Administrationne man, nor set of men-could suddenly convert Ireland into a rich, a peaceful, or a contented land. We firmly believe that there is no party in the State that is not sincersivenzious to ameliorate the condition of Ireland and her inhabitants; but the impatience and violence of the latter render this a more than ordinarily difficult task.

The absurd imputation that Sir Robert Peel desires to hold Ireland by Military force is a mere party aspersion, unfounded in fact as it is contrary to reason and good policy. We have seen the refutation of the assertion. that the Army there during the last two years has averaged more than during the reign of the Whige. The conduct of Mr. O'Connell rendered indispensable the presence of an imposing Military force, solely for the preservation of the peace. None knew this better than he did himself, and none rejoiced more that such a force was maintained there; for, without it, he dered not have proceeded to the extremities he did. The demanages had raised a demon which he had not power to control. Having the troops in Ireland, half his sparshensions were calmed: he knew their discipline, their courage, and their fidelity; and if these defeated one of his purposes, they suswered another. With unconquen ble perversity-ever ready to turn even disappointment and failure to favourable account, whilst complaining that his country was inundated with troops be congratulated his countrymen upon the advantage they derived from the additional shillings spent amongst them. Still, whilst thus exposed on either side to taunts and reproaches, the Government would manifeetly have been oulpable in neglecting any of the Military precentions which they adopted.

The first great step towards the pacification of Ireland was taken by the prosecution of O'Connell-the avowed determinution of the Government to assert the law-to be no longer bullied by a demagogue. The Repeal press strove hard to instigate the people to more energetic resistance-to imbue their minds with a rabid hatred towards England; but the effempt was comparatively futile. The first excitement soon died away; and though the same inflammatory treatment was untiringly pursued through the wearisome lyngth of the trials, the national sympathics seemed to dag rather than to raily. The momentary impulse cocasioned by the promulgation of the verdict, has been already succeeded by indifference and apethy. Where are the dreadful results with which we were threatened upon a conviction? Happily, newhere. O'Connell and his fellow-conspirators have been fairly tried and justly convioted: it only remains to sentence them to the punishment due to their disloyel practices and mischievous attempts; and we must add, to inflict that punishment to its fullest estent. Let there now be no trifling nor vacillation, or all has been done in vain-

" Finis coronat ones."

WE cannot but lament that an augmentation of the rank and file of the Army has not been proposed this year. Is the state of England more settled in her coul and manufacturing districts? Is the state of Irrland such as to lead thinking men to expect a decrease of the Army can take place in that country? Can troops be safely withdrawn from India and our far apread colunies? Are our domestic and foreign affairs of such an sapect as to remove all fear of outbreak at home or aggreesion abroad? When these questions can be answered with truth, so as to prove we have an adequate Army for home and foreign service, we will admit that no augmentation is required, as well as not called for. But, unfortunately, the situation of our affairs, both abroad and at home, is not of that peaceful character. and a large available force ought to be prepared against reheltion or war.

The relief of regiments from long foreign service must be again suspended: the duties must be multiplied largely on the few who have to perform them; and vast credit will be taken for not increasing the burdens of the State, at the expense of those who best serve it. We cast no reproach on the Secretary at War; indeed, we bardly know on whom to lay the blame : but we deprecate this crouching to the pseudo-economists, to the iniury of the nation and the over-working of our Army.

Tue delay in calling out the Pensioners for a few days' training has solely been caused by the arrangements for clothing and arming them not having been completed. Indeed, the season of the year is unsuited for the purpose; and unless there were very urgent necessity, we see no just ground for exposing our veterans to the severity of the climate, wheat is a mouth or two more, there will be better opportunity for refreshing their recollection of the soldier's duties, without detriment to their health. In the organisation of the Pensioners we see the first step towards establishing a Reserve Force—a sort of Nation-1 Guard-so long required in this country, where the jealousy of a standing Army is so great, that people blind their eyes to the glaring truth, that without an Army their liberty would not be worth a month's purchase. We sak these jealous men, have they ever felt easy, on the breaking out of local disturbances, unless the Military were called out by the Civil Power? When has the Civil Power of itself quelled any riots on a large scale? In all cases of branch of the peace, actual or threatened, the very men meet jeulous of the Military are the first to call Yor their aid. It tells volumes in favour of the Officers and soldiers of the Army, that on all occasions they act with ready alterity in aid of the public, though, in England, too often alighted by the public.

The chief feature in the Parliamentary Debates of the week is the speech, which we have given at length, of the gallant. Mainter for Maryichous, on Monday night, who appears dispesed to family, an entital treat to the

House, by his motion on the constitution of the Admiralty." The gallant Officer's speech was, as usual with his Parliamentary orations, " a minried web" of good and avil: he commenced by condemning the aid Navy Board, and approving of its abolition: he then explained the nature of the machinery by which the various departments of the Navy are at present governed, and made a fatile attempt to prove its inefficiency. His proposition for exclusively employing worm-out Sergeants of Marines and Masters-at-Arms, in the situations of magine &c., would, we think, be found wery objectionable in practice. Such men are already eligible, and it is in the power of the Admiralty to bestow appointments of that nature upon candidates with Naval claims; but more than this would not be prudent. To est, spart situations, such as those alluded to by the Commodore, exclusively for old sailors, would create much inconvenience to the public service. The accessary requirements for the right discharge of the duties of messengers, are such as are not likely to be gained in active service affect ; and much as we wish to see good Naval claims amply rewarded, we have no desire that this should be accomplished at the expense of efficiency.

Sir Charles next took a most unfair view of the Naval Promotions. It is true he proved that the rule of making one promotion in three vacancies had not been acted up to: but for what reason he made the calculation-worthy only of the Honourable Member for Montrose-unless to please his radical constituents of Marylebone, it would be difficult to say. Sig Charles must have been fully aware while making his statement, that the regulation had only

muenced by disting at some length upon the hance of the numerators and the load of Augmenter, muenced by disting at some length upon the abuse of the numer the old Navy and Victualing Boards. All sorts of times were committed by those budies. Let time only load extraordinary lancy of Lord Maiville's, the construction dock and a Shound of the construction. filtres were committed by those busics. Let titem only look it extraordinary fancy of Lord Malville's, the construction docks and at Necesses. It has docky and was built on a lead, in an unwholesome swamp, just in such a position that up could get out of it in the winter menths; it was hullt on brew how many piles of wood driven into the sea; it was just at a time when steam was emking such as edvance, it was clear to every reasonable musical map, that is a few nor largest ships would be towed with the greatest case to position up the Thaures; and, above all, thus yard was in such a position that it was left entirely exposed to the sy, and was even now quite isdufensible. (Hear.) That was seen on the draw yatas, and of Lord Metville's tiful administration. Set James Grainen did quite right to yasaba a yatas, and was the question to brigg under s good or had was the question to bring under

that persons employed on the Coast Guard, who distinguish themselves in saving the lives of their fellowcreatures, should be rewarded by good Government appointments.

He next apoke of the Masters, as follows:—

"By late regulations the Master of a first-rate—of a three-decker—not having charge of stores—and he never deals line charge of them, because if a Warrant Officer died another was immediately appointed; the Hearter in such a ship received first.

a-year, 7t. less than the Master of a small vessel having charge of stores, though the value of all these stores might be, perhaps, not mora, than 100t. Was this fair? But it was not the only injustice. Was it fair that a Lieutennah, who had perhaps only two man hadren laft his mother's sproh-hitrings, should rank at ohen. Justice. Whe is fair that a Lieutescal, who had perhaps only two years before left his mother's spron-strings, should rank at ones above a Master of many years' tried shifty and experience. He (Commodore Napier) would wish to see the distinction shoulshed, and see Masters called Shifting Lieutenants, had be qualified for promotion in course of seniority to the rank of Commonder. The gatter of the Master wave most carrows and responsible, and he (Sir C. Napier) would not take sharps of a measuf-new for a single hour unless he had an efficient Master under him."

In this opinion we entirely coincide, and we hope to see the subject under further discussion when the Navy Estimates are again brought forward.

Sir Charles described his own plan for the formation of an efficient Admiralty; and then adverted to the department of Surveyor of the Navy. With some little exaggeration he showed proof of the failure of the Penelope ; but as it was an experiment which, if successful, would have saved a large amount of public money, we think the attempt even was laudable. His remarks upon the Aibles were true, for although the ship was designed to carry 66-pounders, she mounts only 42-pounders ; still the Albien must be admitted to be a noble ship, and, carrying her lower-deck ports nearly seven fact from the water's edge, with the heavy armament she now bears, she n be considered, with all her feelts, "The Pride of the Se

Mr. Sydney Herbart, in reply, made a very able defin of the constitution of the Board of Admiralty; and took a fair view of the cicies of aid manage-which will, we hope, frequently be ested upon-and of Officers qual-for chose attentions; but showing also the inscession

of giving Officers places on shore when they still looked to service affort for their reward. His reply respecting Masters was lame and inconclusive. He stated that Masters had been made " Commissioned Officers," but omitted to add that they had only been commissioned in common with other classes their inferiors in rank. He stated also that some had been made Lieutenants, but did not say when, and that one was now Commander of the Queen's yacht. He could not have known that Mr. Hall had to give up his Master's seventeen years' services and claims to take the last place on the Lieutenant's list, and that his services were of an extraordinary class, and not performed as Master of one of Her Majesty's ships, or he would not have alluded to the latter instance to prove the good feeling of the Admiralty towards those Officers. His attempt to defend the Penelope failed; for facts speek for themselves; and, to term the Penelope anything but a failure is contrary to sound reason. The Albion fured better; and, upon the whole, Mr. Harbert gave a satisfactory unswer to the Gallant Chainsodore.

The further debate of last evening, on the Navy Estimates, we shall notice next week.

Ar last England will have a Royal Naval School. Her Majesty is the Patron, and Prince Albert the Great Mason, who laid the foundation-stone on the last anniversary of Lord Howe's victory. This School, situated at Now Cross, near Deptford, will be capable of admitting 400 boys, and they will receive the best electical and mathematical education, founded on the established religion of the Church of England. The children of those ers who have fallen in the service of their country will be educated and boarded almost gratuitously-and those of other Officers for the trifling sum of 25% per annum.

The centre of the building, one wing, and the infirmary are completed; but we regret to any the funds.already subscribed are inadequate to carry out the views of the Council, and to finish the building according to their intentions. It is with the hope of obtaining further aid that we now introduce the subject to our readers. Surely we may venture to ask from each Officer of the Navy and Marines who has not already subscribed annually, the trifling sum of one day's pay-only one day's pay-to contribute towards the education of the sons of those old companions who have perished in the service of the country. Here is absolutely a great charity; for what can better support the orphan through life than an education which may enable him to overcome want, and rice above the grovellings of ignorance? By such charity you give a chance to the poor unprotected boy to rise by his own exertions-you call into action all the powers of his mind-and, from being despised and almost entirely neglected, place him in a position to be useful to his country, and the stay and support of his family.

To all Officers whose pecuniary resources leave them independent of this charity, we appeal in the name of those brother Officers to whom fortune has been less propitions: to those who have risen to high fame, rank, and distinction, we appeal in behalf of those children whose fathers have fallen in their country's service; and to that country, the fame of which has been enhanced, and whose honour has been upheld by the brilliant achievements of her Navy, we appeal with confidence in behalf of those who may hereafter adorn the pages of history, and who look to that country for support and education as a recompense for the great services of their parents.

By the Army Estimates for the present year we find an additional Cavalry regiment placed on the Indian establishment, and as our territory has been much increased in that country, we think there can be but one onlylon as to the utility of this messure. At the clubs in town it is reported that the Third Dragoon Guards is the regiment to be selected for India; but as we know from unquestionable authority that His Grace the present Commander-in-Chief has made it a positive rule at the Horse Guards "that all Regiments of Cavalry, no matter whether Heavy or Light, shall in future take their regular | anspises.

turn of foreign duty," we think that it will be the Sixth Dragoon Guards (or Carabiniers), as stated in our Gasette of the 19th February, which will be ordered on the present secusion to the East Indies; and in order to point out the fairness of this measure, we shall annex a list of the Cavalry Regiments at present on home duty, with the year they respectively returned from fareign duty.

It is a singular circumstance that the new helmet for the Heavy Dragoons is as nearly as possible of the same pattern as the one which our Light Cavalry formerly were in India. and which His Grace must well remember ; and as all the Cavelry saddles in that country are pudded outes, the same as the Heavy Dragoons use in this country, there will be no occasion for making the linery Regiment, about to proceed to India, a Light one, although the Third and Fourth Heavy Dragoons, when they were sent out to India some few years ago, were made Light for that Purpose, and continue to be en.

List of Coonley Regiments so they returned from Furniga Bernise.

Stron writing the articles in our Gazette of the 3d and 10th ult., respecting disallowance of coals and candles to married Officers in the Army during the time they live out of Barracks, we have received numerous communications requesting us not to leave off agitating about this most obnozious regulation until it be rescinded; and although we are always anxious to obey the wishes of our friends, whenever they have a just cause of complaint, we think, on the present occasion, we had better leave the matter where it is. Now that we have forcibly brought the whole circumstance before His Grace the present Commander-in-Chief, as also before the present Mester-General of the Ordnance, and the Secretary at War, we have not the slightest doubt but that those Authorities will take the matter into their favourible consideration, being convinced that it only requires to some under the notice of such humane and most excellent soldiers, to have such an univet and paitry regulation at once resulted.

In our last we noticed, in a passing way, the foreible occupation of Otsheits by French troops, which, had it not been an act of injustice, would have been only ridiculous. particularly from the way the intelligence has been received in France, where it is announced as a cort of triumph of Gallie prowess, by a party which seizes on every passing occurrence that gives the smallest hope, of a rapture with this country. They boast, by means of their organs of the press, that the French Admiral had beffled. by his address and decision, the intrigues and summing of the English, who were justous of the appearance of the French squadron in those seas; forgetting, amidst this nonsense and bombast, that we have the claim of first discovery, and for a long course of years have exercised no other influence on this island, than what tended to the sivilisation of its inhabitants, and reclaiming them from barbarism. We firmly believe, also, that any attempt to usurp possession of the island in our own name, and superseds the simple and patriorchal form of government there, would have met with the decided reprobation of the people of England. We are strengthened in this conclusion by the approval that has been given to the Executive Government, in disavowing and cancelling the measuren taken by a Naval Officer with regard to the Sandwich Islands.

La gloire de la France is falles from les high estate, and some to "feed upon garbage," when it endesvours to add to its triumphe the overthrow of a poor defenceies momen and her half naked and half berharous subjects; while the only benefit that could arise to the lalanders, would be to ingraft the licence and diess of the French subdiery on the simple manners of the natives, and obliterate in them all the fruits of the peaceful and religious instruction they have been enjoying under our care and

We sincerely hope that the French Government will see the matter in this light, and disavow the act of Dupetit Thouars, though at the risk of bringing up all the hostility of the party who are ready to plunge their country into war, to gratify their hitter hatred and revenge against England. We have the less doubt of the course that will be pursued by the Ministry of M. Guizot, when, independent of the injustice, and even ridicule attending such a conquest, it is considered how perfectly fruitless it would be, entailing or France a great expense without any return to repay f., and having no resconable or sensible object in view

Sings the above was in type, we have had the matisfaction to see that our prediction has been fulfilled. The French Government has disavowed the ast of its Officer.

In these days of intense respect for the conscientious scruples of all conditions of men, it surely behaves our rulers to legislate for that influential sizes-the purchasing Officers of the Army-who plead to be relieved from penal enactments, as useless as they are arbitrary. The traffic in commissions is in a tolerably thriving state, but it is, purhaps, susceptible of extension. According to the popular doctrine, all attempts to impose or perpetuate unnatural restrictions on any branch of commerce are detrimental to the public interests. Such obstacles only give rise to a contraband traffic, which entails a dead loss on the one party, and plays the deuce with the conscience of the other. It is end to reflect upon the risk and moral guilt incurred by nine out of ten out of the selling and purchasing Officers of the present day, in setting at nought the stringent provision of Act 49 Geo. III., cap. 126, sections 7 and 8.

Why not repeal all this, and let gentlemen legally drive the best bargain they can for their commissions?

At present, the system practically is, for the seller to get as much as he can, and for the buyer to give as much, and sometimes more, than he can afford, above the

All this was known to every olie, and acknowledged by the Adjutant-General in his examination before the Military Commission. Why, then, not legulise that which is tolerated, not merely as in exception, but as the general practice ?

If, on the other hand, the Military Commission had been desirous of maintaining the regulated prices of promotion as a reality and not a name, there appears to us to have been a simple and a fair mode of effecting that end.

Nothing would have been more easy than to have put a stop to the trade. Promotion without purchase by selection, out of the ordinary course of regimental seniority, is never made in the regiment to which the selected [Officer belongs; he is promoted invariably into another regiment; why should not the same rule be applied to purchased promotion?

A list of candidates for promotion by purchase, taken from the Regimental Returns, should be kept in the Commander-in-Chief's Office; and from that list should be taken the successor, when an Officer applies for leave to retire by the sale of his commissions. In no instance should such promotion be allowed to go in the regiment, except where the purchasing Officer was the senior of his grade.

This Regulation would prevent all evasion or infringement of the scale fixed for the authorised price; it would ensure that observance of the Regulations which the General Commanding-in-Chief declared his resolution to enforce; and it would spare old Officers that "infinite distress" so well described by Lord Berrington, in his selabrated letter, which, it is to be hoped, the non-purchasing Officers of the Army may yet find duly appregiated at the War Office and the flores Guards.

It is a mistaken notion to suppose that the very wealthy Officers of the Army, who give large sums for their commissions, have no eventual prospect of recovering the money which they so advance, to enable them to pos the honours and promotion of the Service, and of which, as matters are now managed, they may be said to posse a morfopoly. Let us suppose the case of a young man, whose Lieutenant-Colonelcy may cost what the Adjutant-General, in his answer to question 1911, before the Military Commission, considered "an enormous prientfor an Infantry Commission," namely, 80001., that is 35001. beyond the Regulation.

The pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel is 18s. 1d. a day, including his non-effective allowance of 201. per annum; he gets 3s. for commanding his regiment, which makes 21s. 1d. per diem=384l, 11s. 5d. per annum; to which may be added, at a low estimate, for his quarter's feel, servents, forage, &c., 1151., 8s. 7d., making in all, 5001. as his yearly income. The interest at 3} per cent. for 80001, would be 2801. The difference, 2201., is what the Officer receives for the risk of the purchase-money on his

After enjoying the pleasure of command for some three four years—when, in fact, he hegins to tire of the posor four years session of the toy-he turns to his regiment, and requires some 2001.. or perhaps more, to be given to him, to go out on half-pay, retaining his rank and progressive pro tion ; his immediate auccessor being a man to sell for the Regulation, who never joins and who is found by the Horne Guards. In the same Gasette se notes the ex-

change, appears the promotion going through the regiment.

The Lientenant-Colonel is quietly on half-pay, his commissions then costing him 6000%, or perhaps 5500%; or if he should have been so fortunate as to find equally wealthy juniors to himself, he may have had back the whole 3,500f, he gave, and so have his commission for the Regulation. He has had his rank at an early ago, he cannot be pessed over by others, he in due time reaches the grade of General Officer, obtains employment with its attendant emolument, gets a regiment, and soon repays bimself all the principal, with good interest for its risk.

We have received a copy of the printed athtement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Coast-Guard Compassionate Fund, during the year ended on 5th of January last, published for the information of the subscribers

During the last year the receipts have amounted to 19317. 14s. Gd., whilst the disbursements during the same he period, in payment of gratuities varying from 5% to 26%, between the inmilies of decrared authorithms, has not es The expense for management during the year is stated to be 1041. 4s. 6d.

The total available sum on 5th January, 1844, appears to be 4292/. 18s. 6d., being a balance in hand of 242L 18s. 6d., and 4050s, invested in the names of Trustees for the Fund in the New 31 per Cents. Considering that this Fund has only been established

during four years, we congratulate the aubscribers on its very flourishing state, and we shall hope to see its capital sum soon doubled.

Departure of the Court from Windsor,- Her Majesty, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, will leave the Castle this Saturday afternoon, immediately after lancheon; a special train having been commanded to be in writing at the Slough station to convey the Court to town.

The King of Sweden.—The latest accounts from Stockholm are of the 16th uit. It is deaply to be regretted that the bulletins of the King's health seem only to indicate the constantly uncessing debility of the August patient.

Prince George of Cambridge, attended by the Hon. Captain James Macdonald, Aide-de-Camp, has returned to Corfe from a tour in the Neaphiltan and Papel States; he passed three weeks at Naples. The Prince's estahment at St. James's Palace is kept up on a reduced scale, and his Royal Highness is expected on a visit to this country late in the season.

Sir George Murray.-We are happy to stake that this distinguished Officer, who has been suffering under sather severe indisposition during the last few days, is sufficiently, recovered to enable him to resume, his ufficial duties tak the Board of Ordnance.

The Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylvan:-The halfyearly meeting of the governors and Janbacribers of this institution took place on Monday at the London Tavern, Bishopagate at., Capt. Henry Nelson in the chair. The Bishopagate-at., Capt. Henry Nelson in the chair. The object of this charity is for the board, clothing, and education of orphans of merchant scamen, and thurs are now in the establishment 70 boys and 35 girls. After the meeting had been addressed by several gashlemen, a ballet took place, at which four boys and two-girls were elected. Mr. Frederic Purefoy Honre is appointed one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vios Price, who retires.

Court of Common Pleas, Tuesday, Feb. 27 .- Lord W. Paget v. the Earl of Cardigan.—This case, which has greatly excited the curiosity of the public, came on this day for trial before a special Jury. We cannot poliute our columns with the vile evidence produced on the accusion; sufficeit toquote some observations of the Solicitor General, es published in the Times. He said, "that an uniable lady had been finds the victim of an atrocious attempt to extort money from the defendant. It was impossible not to see that this was a scheme and plan to get money, although at the sacrifice of the honour and reputation of the woman whom, as her husband, the plaintiff was bound to for life. He repeated, that the whole was an atrocious plan concected from the beginning, and that there was no one step of it to which Lord W. Paget was not a party. He dined with his wife one half-hour after he was told the side committed distinct with the distinct of the side committed. that she had committed adultery with Lord Cardigan! After that, too, Lord W. Paget went to the Opera, and to Lord Cardigan's box, and there he met Lord Cardigan with his usual manner upon the evening of that day. He (the Solicitor-General) said that they could not believe so ill of human nature as to believe that Lord W. Paget had given credit to the story, and then gone in a friendly way to Lord Cardigan's box. It was consistent with that fact that a threat should be made in order to produce money from Lord Cardigan. Lord W. Paget had slept with his wife as usual, having spent the evening with Lord Cardigan. Lord W. Paget cared not for his wife; he cared net for the infamy which would be brought upon the mother of his children, if he could obtain the object for which he was seeking—viz., to extert money from a wealthy nobleman unpopular with the public. That was the conclusion to which the Jury must come." The Fore-man of the Jury said that they might neve the Chief Justice the trouble of summing up, for they were unanimous in finding a verdict for the defendant, which was received throughout the Court with an applains which the criers found it difficult to subden.

gression abroad? When these questions can be answered with truth, so as to prove we have an adequate Army for home and foreign service, we will admit that no augmentation is required, as well as not called for. But, unfortunutely, the nituation of our affairs, both abroad and at home, is not of that peaceful character, and a large available force ought to be prepared against rebellion or war.

The selief of regiments from long foreign service must again suspended: the duties must be multiplied argely on the few who have to perform them; and vast

bredit will be taken for not insection about the Riemond Park.—The Duke of Cambridge has appointed Sir James Reynett Deputy Ranger of Richmond Park, in succession to the late Viscount Sidmouth.

Doctors versus Lawyers.—" In the course of a case which was tried at the Old Bailey yesterday, a medical witness in giving his evidence used the word 'tumefaction,'
upon which Mr. Justice Coleridge said, "I suppose by
'tumefaction' you mean awelling." Witness,..." Yes,
my Lord." Mr. Justice Coleridge..." Then it would be much better to use plain English than to speak that sort of mongrel Latin." Such is the purport of a paragraph in the Times of Wednesday, or rather such is the paragraph itself. Now we must say, that, if correctly reported, Mr. Justice Coloridge was most absurdly hypercritical: ner. Justice Colerings was most absurdly hypercritical; we deny that 'timefaction' is mongred Latin, or even a pedentic expension, and we think it rather too good that the Lawyer, should think of correcting the Doctor for a fault which the world at large regard as per excellence, the folial of the gentlemen of the long robe.—

Marked Gamette. Medical Gaustle.

The Late Irish Debate .- Cabalistic coincidences : The detate mated 9 nights, and naturally became a 9 days'

racer.
The speeches in all amounted to 63
Divinish.—Noss . 234 6+3-9 3+2+4-Nose 234 Ayes 285 Majority 99 9×9-81 8+1-9 \$9×09-9601 9+8+0+1-16 1+8-9 Majo Mil eiter risp tyle x 123 syle x 50 120 x 50 #72,900 -- or 16 added laterally, 1+8 -- 32,076--- or 18 ... 1+6 -ar 18 m22.274-46 × 566\*

Mombers das vice -61,142-or 18

Orophy - Mr. Adams has engaged the Lycoum
delivering lectures on Astronomy on Wednesdays 1+8 9 sping legistres on Astronomy
type during Lant, and this west he commences and
the during Lant, and this west he commences and
the The diarnal revolution of the quest, the change
seepes, the phenomena of tides and edippies, and the
red arrangement of the solar system, formed the
all arrangement of the solar system, formed the general arrangement of the solar seabjects of the levent of the

<sup>\*</sup> The National Announces that it is intended to open a subscription at Paris to purchase a sword of honour to be presented to Admind Dupelit Thours; "who has been disavewed in a coveredly a manager by M. Guint. If this idea be carried into execution," It aids, "we are certain that it will be warmly supported in all points of France."

transparent diagrams, and by a large precry, pa maint

every planet was represented of proportional magnitude.

The Faset of Landerne.—This grand Chinese annual festival is now exhibiting, for a limited season, at the Chinese Collection. The large room is decorated with a countless number of lanterns, variously painted, which produce a most enchanting effect on the first entrance; and the brilliancy of the numerous dres the specimens of the ingenuity of the people of the Celes-tial Empire, on which the variegated light falls, gives a splendour to the seven that could not, we may venture to say, be equalled in any feast of lanterns within the empire

General Tom Thumb.—The tiny prodigy who has lately been exhibited at the Princes's Theatre is now holding a series of levess at his residence in Granton-st. noting a series of reves at his rendence in General persons.

These receptions have been attended by several persons of rank and distinction who have the privilege of the stress, all of whom have expressed the greatest astemishment and admiration for this interesting little strugger. The real name of this diamond edition of humanity is Charles Stratton. The renowned Sir Geoffrey Hudson was a Brobdignagian in comparison with this Lilliputian. That valiant knight attained the height of three feet nine inches, whereas Tom Thumb weight only fifteen pounds, and is only twenty-one inches in height. A carriage is

now building for him on the smallest scale:

"His chariot an empty hand net,
Made by the joiner equired or old grah,
Trace out of mud the fairles' conshanker." He appears to have been a prest favourite for a man of his inches with the ladies of New York, and he bosses that he kissed six thousand of them during his stay there -a feat of osculation which stands without apparallel in these decemerate days.

### Parliamentary Analysis.

BRILIAMENTARY SUMMINES.

HOURS OF COMMONS.

Hours of the boar the conditions of the Record of Adminity.

He commenced by dilating at some length upon the abuside of the system once the old Navy and Victualling Busche. All corts of should the work of the construction of the dockyard at Sheerness Tast dockyard was built on a least on the condition of the condition of the dockyard at Sheerness Tast dockyard was built on a least position that no rhup count get out of it in the winter months; it was built on find knew how many piles of wood driven into the cast, it was built just at a time when stooms was making such as advance, that it was clear to every reaswable musted man, that is a few years our largest ships would be towed with the greatest case to a safe position that it was lest entirely expused to the recent, and was even more quite indeferable. (Hear.) That was built in auch a position that it was lest entirely expused to the recent, and was even more quite indeferable of their. That was a specimen of the old Navy lloard system, and of Lord Meiville's to destroy such a system, but whether the machinery which he substituted for it was good or bad was the question to bring under consideration. The Right Hon. Baronet usided the government of the Navy into five branches—the Egyreyer of the Navy, the Accountant-General, the Stockhesper Buseral, the Vectualing Hepartment, and the Modical Department, and appointed an additional Lord of the Admiralty, to take all that duty is addition to the duties they had before. But there were varyous objections to the duty and the substitute of the Admiralty, who easte is not keep the admiralty was carried on the business he well admiration and and the Admiralty, who easte is not keep to the department have not be admirably was carried on the business he was a great membe

descing the same bines was 20 Chaptains, at Londonachum, and 72 Lifestinantich, At the one of jike, in the 18th year, there were 22 Crimmandian, made (Laphains, and Licebourne inside). Constituting the size Michillymen mode Lifestinants. The abstract and size Michillymen mode Lifestinants. The abstract and size Michillymen mode Lifestinants. The abstract and size Lifestinants. After that the his man for Commandiants and sizes Lifestinants. After that the his man for Cognation. There will be a size of the constitution of

from the water, and that her matths, when we planned it had in the water, while, to work! elibelionity, they capit not to havy her more than 1 feet in the water. They was now building a steam, whip at Chafflann; it was advantable that her padder wheels have been more than 1 feet in the water. They was now building a steam, whip as Chafflann; it was advantable on the they was considered that the padder of the control of the

made to the sintement of Bir Charles Napier. He therefore went into various professional details, in order to prove that the made to the statement of Bir Charles Rapser. He surveyers went into various professional strails, in order to prove that the defect of due supervision, in the huild of our men-of-war, the manning of the Ravy, &c., rendered a change necessary. The system of presention of Officers employed in the Const Guard was exceedingly inadequate and defective, particularly considering the risks they frequently ran in saving life and property in cases of shipwreck. He begged in know how many of those dishodient vessels (hear)—the 10-gan brigs—were left in existence 10-DR, Bowarns complained of the imperient manner in which the Estimates were presented to the House, and which was incompatible with good accountancy.—Caprials Promangue laid before the House several complaints of the masters of the Navy.

They complained first, that they only ranked as Lieutenants, secondly, that while Paymasters and Pursers could obtain set, that they only ranked as Lieutenants, according that the could only obtain 7s., and thirdly, that after an action the only promotion the Master of a fleet could obtain as at the of Lieutenant, whilst he ought to be eligible to be made a Calisin.

be made a Captain.

Newy Listimates.—Mr. Swynew Hernauer rose to propose the May Estimates. As great a reduction had been effected as was consistent with the efficiency of our Newy, and the production of our interest in all pusts of the world. It is the intention of Government to re-establish Deptivor as a building-yard schools are established for the interaction of youths in Newsla sweltecture, and various changes have been made in order to render the whole of our Newslay are more effective, and maintain our slip-building superiorly. After running over the different classes of items, explaining where there had been increase, and where reduction, he moved a vote of \$6,000 ment and sole longs for the placed severior. After the Maintain our slip-building superiorly. After running over the different classes of items, explaining where there had been increased and slow, and the severior of \$6,000 ment and sole longs for the placed severior. Williams agentioned the slow of the severior of \$6,000 ment and sole longs for the placed severior of \$6,000 ment and slow of the severior of \$6,000 ment and sole longs for the placed severior of \$6,000 ment and slow of the slow of

to all again, TURPAT, FER. 2.—Obshelle,—In maswer to Mr. Hindley, It was intimated by hir Rosent Pens, that there was every reason to believe that the French Government had deliberately, and of their own voluntary feeling, disarowed the proceedings of the French Admiral, Dupett Transert, in taking possession of Tahiti; and that, therefore, the excellent men, our Protestant membershearies, to whom so much was due, would be freed from all asurebensions.

failed to take this important ambject into their consideration, but they are not prepared to bring it any mere legislative emectaness in reference to deadling. It is more than the process of the law, and lier Majesty's Government greatly doubt whether any good object can be promoted by altering the letter of the law, and lier Majesty's Government greatly doubt whether any good object can be promoted by altering the letter of the law, and lier Majesty's Government, parting that one of influence and authority, during the recess, a disposition to discourage the practice of ear as it could be discouraged by the Executive Power. The feeding which has lately exhibed on this subject, has been excited in a great degree by the unfortunate result of a doel which took place leax year, but at the same time it is impossible not to see that the practice of deadling is on the declar. that this influence of elvilication was producing its necesser effect, and on this associate he almost deprecate any interview of the course. The foreign of the declar, that the influence of elvilication was producing its necesser effect, and on this associate he almost deprecate any interview of the course of the declar of the declar, that the influence of elvilication was producing its necesser effect, and on this associate the course. The foreign of the declar of law of the declar of

Admiratty were most anxious to do all they could for them. At present the pay of a Master of a first-rate ship-of-war was greater than the pay of the first Lieutenant of the same ship; and is lesser ships the pay was squal to that of the first Lieutenant. The subject, however, was under the consideration of the Shard of Admiralty, who were most anxious to see what they could do in it. As to the Archimedean screw, the fact was that it was known that they could do in it. As to the Archimedean screw, the fact was that they could do in it. As to the Archimedean screw, the fact was that they could do in it. As to the Archimedean screw, the fact was that they could do it that the Admiralty wanted was to find out the best invention. At present, all the experiments that had been made showed the sorew to be very inferior to the paddles; but he did not mean to say that officently an improvement whould be made manifest, it would be unwise for the Government to go to any expense in fitting align with the serow; which however was not the object of its Navy, who had himself commanded a strant vessel, called at the Admiralty, and told him that he had seen the other day at Edinburgh a small standers fitted with a horizontal wheel at the bottom which propalled the vessel seven and eight knots an hour. Under these circumstances, until some of these inventions should be brought to a permanent point of success and utility, the Admiralty could come to no definite conclusion. With respect to the Secretaries, the Gallant Officer was mistaken in that respect. In 1838 an Order was made that the Clerk to the Commander-in-Chief at Woolwich, and the Clerk to the Plag Officer on the coart of Africa, should receive a salary of 1304. A-year sach, and receive a salary of 1304. A-year sach, and receive a salary whilst in that position. With respect to a particular The third production of the control Haddington that if they took Officers who had been a question of a century on shore, and put them in commend of ships, shelving those who, though younger, and hees doing active duty, the First could not be efficiently Officered. The shameful way in which even line-of-buttle ships, with five or six hundred men, sometimes went through their movements, was enough to draw tears into one's eyes. The vassels of the hiddistrustens First were, some time since, shout to perform evolutions, but the ships get fool of each other, and they were glad to give up the evolutions, and get out of the acraps as well as they could, and this was the case while Firstch vessels performed their innetions admirably. He had heard objections to making Officers who were not old enough Captains of line-of-battle ships, and the Galiant Admiral (Sir G. Coekburs) said two years ago, in allusion to him (Capt. R.), and Commedors (Robert), that young Officers might talk about commanding faces, but that when they came to he (Sir G. Coekburs) time of life they would think differently on these matters. Now the Galiant Admiral had commanded before he had arrived at his (Capt. Rope's) age. He (Capt. R.) was now in his 30th year, and it appeared was not old enough to give an opamos. In other services men were allowed to have arrived at years of discretions at it servain time, but not in the history till they could not see with their ears, nor chew lier Jaigsty's bleenit (Laughtve.) Since 1815, 2,800,561, had been spent in building what were called admirable vessels, most of these were now to be seen in the shape of hulks in the different deckyards, and only it for firewood. In 1800, when he (Capt. R.) went to ace, the 74's were considered the bestablps in the different deckyards, and he would venture to say, nearly quite uspless. He was for real improvement, and here at present was fir William Symonds building vessels writh the short ridiculous hows so long in use, and only it for firewood. In 1800, when he (Capt. R.) went to ace, the 74's here were co more noble and gollant Odicer inservived, and who was a son of the Pirst Lord of the Admiralty, declared that they had spulled a magnificent brig to make a very bad ship. Every a Umpt was made in vain, by letters private and public, to make him retract his opinion. Two years afterwards when it was understood that the Admiralty had no longer an interest in the ship, there was not a dissouthent voice in the Navy as to their worth lessness. Just in the same way they now heard extravagnat praises of the Pienetope, and other favouritaships of the Admiralty. The Water Witch, built in a private yard, by Mr. White, was the fastest and best fault in the Bervice. When repairs or atterations were required, the Government dockyard estimate was fasted and best fault in the Bervice. When repairs or atterations were required, the Government dockyard estimate was fasted and best fault in the Bervice. When repairs or atterations were required, the Government dockyard estimate was fasted and the the form for half the sum.—Sir G. Cockwan and offered to complete them for half the sum.—Sir G. Cockwan in question was, that he hoped the House would not reture to hear an old Officer (meaning limited), Sir G. Cockwan, Mr. Bloard could take more pains than the present to promote real and complete improvements in ship-building. The present Surveyor of the Navy had made great improvements, and the Navy was indebted to him, but he (Sir G. Cockwan, do) not think his ships were prefect. Hear, hear, hear, is was true, too, that when people took anything up themselves they were apit to get very much artacled to it. The Admiralty therefore, with all their respect for Sir William Symonish, kept a cheek on him. They had, for instance, called aggether Master strond the dockyards, to ende-vour to find out the most persect most or building sterns. Sir W. Symonds differed from these persons, and the nearest approach to perfection provably lay between the woods. on him. They had, for instance, callengagether Reaster from the dockyards, to ende-avour to find out the most perfect mode of building sterns. Bir W. Symonds differed from these jeronins, and the nearest approach to parfection promity lay between the two paries. The Admirally had also taken three of the most talented Naval architects? educated at the public expense, and fent them to Chatham to examine the mode of building. These inree individuals sent in an elaborate statement, declaring ection-tifically the reasons why they thought perfection had not here attained, and they were now employed building, to prove presentically whether, after their education, inquiries, and scientific knowledge, they could produce the best slops in the words. Improvement was constantly going on. The Ferson trigate was of as large a tunnage as the ships of the life with which our victories were gained in the law war. The Galiant Officer, and alloaded to a French squarron in the Mediterranean getting under weigh and attacting out to a a winn an English ship rould not do so. Buf, on the other hand, the tunmander of one of our ships, the Asia, had told him the tunnader of our ships, the Asia, had told him the tunnader of the same place, the Asia was the only one that was able to get out. If an English and a French squadron were off first in agale gt wind, he did think the galiant member would find that English Officers have how to command their ships, and that as much skill as ever would he displayed by these. (Cheers). They had not, certainly, as much practice as during the war, but Officers were would by turns, with a view to weild find that a much skill as wer would be despised by them, ships, and that as much skill as wer would be despised by them. (Cheers). They had not, certainly, as much practice as during the war, but officers were employed by turns, with a view to give general practice, and by wint he (Sir G. C.) had seen, he believed them to be as zealous and usuals as very, out that the British Navy was as well asin as before to maintain its superiority over those of other nations. (Cheers ;—Capt. Pacnusa never despaired of seeing the ships of England, under any circumsumace, doing their asty, the Navy-of this country, to his opinion, was never better than it was at the present moment.—Sir C. Raytes said Mayal Officers on both hides of the House combined to reform and correct the acts of every Admirality, Whig or Tory. Nothing could be better for the country, not-withdanding the Bight Hom. Buroace at the head of the featurements had said lest cention, in reference to his (fifs C. Napisar's) motion, the'r nothing could be more dangerous. With respect to the Precious steam-irigate, he said it was no origins that the was never dry; and last see has a large the was never dry; and last see he was a fright with ports eyemen no more than four feet above the was relied by the anipor life porpoles, longer than when she was a frights with ports eyemen of their out of water. The Admirality, in his opinion, had no right to try

the experiment of lengthening the Pensione. She had the tone of space added to her; but her coals and apacitable; compled 1600 tone. He then entered into a comparative estimate of the tonnage and cost of the Africa, Redays, Pensey's, and elies trigate security built, to prove that they were not altequate to the purpose for which they were handed. He maintained that, though their magnitude was sourmoun, their efficiency was not preparationably greater than that of smaller vessels; and, in his against, the best thing that could be done with them was to break them up. With respect to the constitution of the Admiralty, he (see C. Napler) required a distinct around from the hom, and gallant Officer appealing that the system worked well,—Sir G. Connaran and he should give no opinion on the oparatitution of the Board of Admiralty. With regard to the Penselope being a wet sim, he had a latter from Bir. Rowley when he was at sea with her, which stated that, will be the Penselope was under his command, there was a heany see, and he directed has to be steered to windward, which was accomplished by her without pitching, and she appeared to be perfectly stry.—Sir C. NAPERS said Sir C. Rowley was not on leard of her, and therefore could not judge.—Admiral Dunnas not eater a captain of the Penselops had written him a letter to say that he thought she had porterly succeeded, and was the best see-boat he ever saw. (Hear.)—Zire several votes were thou agreed to after some discussion.

#### Bast India Antelligence.

Thanks to the Army of Swinds.—A special Court was held, convened for the purpose of laying before the meeting resolutious of thanks adopted by the executive body of the corporation, in reference to the recent Military operations in Soinde. The chair was taken by Mr. John Court be given to Muj.-Gen. Sir C. Napier, G.C.B., for the eminent skill, energy, and gullautry, displayed by him in the recent Military operations in Scindo particularly in the two decisive battles of Messues and Hyderabad. Resolved quantimously, that the thanks of this Court be given to the several Officers of the Army, both European and Nativo, serving under Maj. Gen. Sir C. Napier. for their unwearied seal and completious gallantry. - Resolved unanimously, that this Court doth highly approve and acknowledge the brave and meritorious conduct displayed by the Non-commissioned Officers and private sudders, both European and Native, engaged in the operations of Scinde; and that this resolution be signified to them by the Commanders of the several corps."

The Chairman said that, after a most distinguished cereer in the Paninsular war, Sir Charles Napier was placed by Her Majesty on the Staff of the Army in India, and that he was removed in Aug., 1842, from the quiet station at Poons to the important command of the British forces in Belooghistam and Science. Whilst executing this Military command, he had to lead his troops against the Helocolees; and is the performance of his duty he dis-played remarkable vigour and skill, and understed courage, and obtained brilliant and decisive victories over large boiles of a brave and determined enemy, under areumstances of unusual difficulty and dauger. The battles of Meanes and Hydurabad may be conandered as northy of being ranked among the most brilliant achievements of the British Army. The stanch brilliant achievements of the British Army. qualities of the British soldiers and Sepoys were seldom exposed to greater trials or more auderstfully established than in these battles, and the medals for distinguished acretes in the field were never better or more gallantly earned than those which are to be conferred on the brave troops engaged on these memorable occasions.— Sir James Law Loshington said that to ensure ununimity, the resolutions had been tramed so as to avoid discussion, and that the thanks to St. C. Napier and the Army of Schude hight he presed without opposition. For himself be could not sufficiently express his admiration of the undainted courage, skill, and perseverance that had been displayed by that gallinis Office (cheers). He had, indeed, shown himself a master in the art of war. His Grace the Duke of Wellington had expressed bimself in the strongest terms as to the manner in which Sir Charles Napier had conducted the great operations in Saude. That gallant Officer was not only entitled to the thanks of the Court of Proprietors, but to the lasting grantede of his country. The promptitude that had been exhibited in the streek of the Scindians at Meanes and Hydershad, without scarcely an hour's de-iny, deserved the utmost praise. As to the valour of the troops, both European and native, there could be but one opinion. Their courage had been equal to that of the best of the British Army. He could not but feel proud in having belonged to the Nation Army, which, when led by such a brave Officer as Napier, must always produce taxourable senate.—Mr. Sullivan said he must object to the resolutions, to which he would give his most strenuous opposition. The war was a bloody and wanton one, and therefore he could not thank Sir Charles Napier or his Army. There had not been, he contended, the least necessity to move a single troug-He trusted the proprietors would not some the records of their cours by having inserted upon them the resolu-

Mr. Twining said there had been a combination of Mili-tary skill and humanity, which is so distinguished a fea-ture on the part of English Commanders.—Bir R. Campa ture on the part of English Commanders.—Eir R. Campa bell (a director) considered Sir Charles Napier felt himself perfectly justified in the course he had pursued. Sir Jeremish Bryant strongly eulogised the character of the Sepoye.—Eir. Halt Mackennie would give the gallant General thanks for his Milkesty, but not for his civil acts. No Army would secopt thanks, if a leader, such as Sir C. Napier is, was excluded (hear).—General Galloway (a director) spoke in lavour of the motion, though he did not approve of the civil acts of Sir Charles Napier. If ever they had a great Military man, such a man was Sir Charles Napier (cheers).

On the question being put, the first resolution was

On the question being put, the first resolution was curried by a large majority. Only four halids were held up against it. The second and third resolutions were arried ununimonely.

#### Lucrary Nouces.

The Chinese War; an descent of all the Operations of the British Forces from the Commencement to the Treaty of Nanking. By Lieutenna Juin Quehierluny, P.O.S. of the Madres Engineers into Auting Engineer at the New Bettlement of Hong-Kong. With Fifty-three Illustrations, from Original Drawlogs by the Author. Saunders and Orley.

This is not one of those elaborate performance which demand critical analysis. It is something, however, of at less qual importance-operatively such a work as have been long wished for, though perhaps it coulé not have been reasonably expented at an earlier period. With-

been resoundly expected at an earlier period. With-out absolutely aspiring to the dignity of bistory, though quataining an invaluable mass of historic material, we e here, in a handaume popuro volume, of more than 500 pages, one lucid continuous parriture of the ista conget in Chim, from its summencement to its slues. Previously to the appearance of Lieuteness Cuchter-long's book, we had abundance of Information, in demaked parcu , but the parte were equipmed here and there, without anything to connect them one with another; here, we find a beginning, a middle, and an end —a compact whole—a bird's-eys view—a perior 'pa-

Having premised this, we plunge at once in mediae res, without the necessity of further comment.

After a retrospective summary of our relations with the Chinese, the surrender of the opium, and the preparations for active heatilities, our sulhor, in a few words, puts the

Chinese, the surrouder of the option, and the preparations for active highlities, our stathor, in a few words, puts the option question in a clear and proper light.

"The novel war which was thus in a measure proclaimed was not very propolar in England, alifecthers were many who could not divert their minds of the troncoun idea that it was maderaken to enforce upon the Chinese the continuous of a traffic whose tendency upon the morale and welfars of the people was of the most professional tiod, and that it was a dominessing and diagrancial attend to compare the imperiation of an article strictly irrelided by their own laws; and further, that the norths most vermice had intenses the littleh (coverance) to apposit to arms is support of the enrighteous cause of the option desires, ought to be held in abhorence the littleh (coverance) to apposit to arms is support of the enrighteous cause of the option desires, ought to be held in abhorence as wholly assuriny of that standard which was now about to be amfuring against a race whose onle offence was a desire to maintain their own institutions, and to withdraw from all internourse with a people who had apared no exertion to overturn and set them at definere.

"But plausible as this view of the entirety may appear, and you had a pared no exertion to overturn and set them at definere.

"But plausible as this view of the entirety were equally obvious to all who, from extravive personal internourse with a people of opinion spray plat miler of the industry were equally obvious to all who, from extravive personal internourse with the Chinese, and from the means and opportunities of forming correct opinions appear plat milered of our means are apart, blown into a more proposed to the opinion appear and united the original part of the important the opinion appear was a unhappy one, and for many reasons had been granted to promounce upon the marks, which gailes the truly, be styled the cause of the branch gone of the proving a superior of the aparetine of the war than can be a

dispinsion to the presentative of the presentance of the case."

Advancing in his narrative of the presentance of the case."

Advancing in his narrative of the presentance of the fire, Mr. Ouchterlony states, that—

"Admiral Sillot sailed from Clausen in the Peloge, on the 7th Incominer, is is. Until the inter sold of this mouth, pegotiations proceeded between Carlain Ellint and Seether in a satisfactory manner, and from the trinear of some of the communications may into the public prints, it appeared that the policy of Keedhen was decidedly pacific, and that, if left to the difficulties in the way of a aptiducity accommodation would be penuamently removed. But, unfortunately, juditical lutrigue was at that time too preserve in Pelant mannerous phytomes of Isa, and many involutable to a war with the laked foreighers, topast the Emperor with representations as false as their tendency was evil, and existince. Excuses were found for the automosys condect of Lin and interactive; and one councilior, more vident than the length of petitioning the Emperor, to grape the helicia of the primare was allowed to the theory of the single of petitioning the Emperor, to grape the helicia of the graphoners at Ningou to be atrack off, and to direct that the trade of the English, whose conducts of guis and men view with intense for, and whore every man that while "all the objects foreign mathems also also also desire foreign mathems also also be allowed to trade as formerly, any of their

ships found carrying cargo for the English should be selzed and

Having described the attack upon Cauton, and stated the particulars of the ransom of that city, in May, 1841,

Having described the attack upon Canton, and stated the particulars of the rensom of that city, in May, 1841, the writer observes, that—

"These tayers were much criticised at the time, and have since afforded matter for warm discussion amongst those who, from long acquaintance with the peculiar tribe who inhabit the Canton grevince, could not but anticipate with the despete interest and anniety the completes thussilation to a city, whose gates had ever been inhospitably closed against them. The humbling of the provincial capital was decimed incomplete; and it was contended that, in casideration of the extreme provocation which the treachery of the Chinese authorities and the arrogance of the people had caused, no terms of accommodation should have been listened to, until the British flag had been planted on the ramparts of the hitherto inviniate city.

"But the considerations which influenced Captala Rillict were of great weight, and may be thus shited. The total numerical strength if the force under arms before Canton, on the murning of the 27th May, did not exceed 3200 men of all arms, while within the city there were not less than 20,000 men, after making a very large allowance for exaggerations by the 'confidential agents,'—fearful odds to be encountered in the pent-up space of a closely-ballt city, where a knowledge of the localities would have given the Chinese abundant opportunity to molest our troops. Schnessy consequent upon the dreadful weather to which the troops were exposed, as well as though the avowed confidence of Sir Hugh Gough in the discipline of his Officera and men was groat and well founded, yet it must be admitted that Fis Excellency's position in terrorem, within an assaulted but yet unconquered city, filled with a reaccrous and vindictive populace, and opposed in front by a regular force, and in rear by the armsed population of the surfluending villages, would have been anced difficult on the surfluending villages, would have been most lived on the reason which a boundard on in mind, t

"The troops runnined in position before the walls whist the delivery of the ransom money was going on, and Captain Rilint baving, after a lapse of four days, notified to the Commander-in-Chief that five millions had been paid, and the remainder accounted for in proper saccoritios, the force was re-embarked, and dropped down the river to the Begue, where the deturiments of infantry and Artillery which formed the garrison of North Wangtung were received on board, and conveyed to the general rendervois at Hong-Kong."

The death and funeral of Sir Le Figning Senhouse are thus noticed tem.

North wanguing were succeived the country free and successful to the force to the Bay of Hong-Kong, "
The death and funeral of Sir Le Figuing Senhouse are thus noticed :--
"Bhorily after the return of the force to the Bay of Hong-Kong, a serious and most deeply-deplored loss was experienced by Her Majesty's Bervice, in the death, by fever, of hir Le F. Ren-house, the Officer upon whom hat devolved the entire chappe of the Naval portion of the expedition during the combined attack questions, and who, in the conduct of all operations counceted with his branch of the force-specially in his admirable arrangements for the conveyances the Army to the place of their debarkation—had displayed a Edgment, zeal, and energy, which had earned for him the respect and admiration of all who shared in the enterprise. The remains of the veteran were conveyed to Masso, from the Blenkeiss, on board of which he had been the his last, and were interred in the Protostant burial ground of that settlement, attended by the Plenipotentary, the Community, by whom the high qualities which had distinguished him had been justly appreciated."

Regarding it in a Military light, the storming of the batteries at Amoy is not without interest.

"It was found that the batteries along the shore contiguous to the laland of Amoy had been opiniderably areagathened since the visit of the Alligator in the presenting year, and on Ko-lang, soo, an Island situated near the castern opening of the bay, some girong and well-designed works had been thrown up. A number of war-junks and gue-hoats had also been moored so as to cover the entrance to the harbour, and the whole line of defence coougled by the Chinese troops appeared to briefle with cannon. The two peventy-fours were laid alongside the great shore batteries, to altence that figs previous to our man being landed to clear them of the troops by which they were complete, the Drud, Blonds, and light-drangsht vessels engaged the batteries of Ko-lang-soo, wille the steamers were employed in landing the tro

Inciding the troops, and destroying the war-junks and ganficilita.

"The ongagement was a fine speciacle, but beyond the picturesquences of the scenc afforded he point wurthy of comment,
wave that it furnished strong vridence of the excellence of the
Chinese batteries, upon which the fire of the seventy-feura,
though maintained for fully two hours, produced no effect whatwer, not a gan being found disabled, and hut few of the oncesy
stilled is them when our troops entried. The principle of their
construction was such as to render them almost impervious to
the effects of horizontal fire, even from the 22-pounders of the
seventy-murs, as, in addition to the solid iness of masonry, of
which the parapets were formed, a hank of earth bound with sods
had been constructed on the outer face, liaving to view unly the
serrow mark of the embrasure.

"After the bumbardment, the troops were landed at various
publish, and the enemy specify driven out of their works, the
resistance being gifting, save at one gioint, where an officer of
the Cameronikus, Captain Gregg, coming unexpectedly at the
landerenikus, Captain Gregg, coming unexpectedly at the
parapet disner; of numbers, and totally routed them.

"In the esculng the troops bivousafied on some beights near
the city of Amory, the attack on which was deferred useff the following addring, whan it was contered without opposition, the
ensumy having abandoned it in the night."

After the cannonade of the citadel of Chin-Hae"Heamstell in an all sides, and contains and con

After the cannonade of the citadel of Chim-Hee"Hemmitt in un all sides, and crushed and operwholmed the are of a complete semicircle of musketsy, the hapless Chino

rushed by hindreds late the water; and while some attempted to escape the tempeat of death which roared around them, by consigning themselves to the atream, and finating out beyond the range of sire, others appeared to drown themselves in despair. Every effort was made by the General and his Officers to stop the batchery, but the lengtes had to usund the 'cases fring' long and otten before the fury of our near could be restrained. The 55th Regt. and Madras rifes, having observed that a large body of the senery west specific from this scene of indiscriminate alangher along the opposite bank of the river from the citadel and batteries which the Naval Brigade had storaced, separated themselves, and pushing across, the bridge of beats, severed the retreating solumn in two, and below the Chinese could be prevailed upon to surrender themselves pricesers, a great number were shot down or driven into the water and drowned.

drowned.

"The ines of the Chinese was immense in killed and wounded a vast mob of prisoners was captured, besides numerous pieces of cannon, many of which were brass, an immense quantity of camp equipage, animinition, arms, and stores of all descriptions, and a considerable number of junks and armed boats. The prisoners were all set at liberty on the following day, deprived of course of their arms, and some also of their talls, which, though an arcident easily remedied so the butterlies of their talls. comes of their arms, and some and of their talls, which, though an accident easily remedied by the humblest of their tomors (by plaining a new tall into the root of the old one), was a mark of disgrace that did not fall to the province of the victors to inflict, and was a wanton ourrage on the feelings of the Chinese, which could only serve to exasperate them against their layauers."

This involves an amusing and highly characteristic anecdote:

hastly drew his kith agrees the victimized tall, exclaiming that it was a pity the fellow should have the langual against the rest."

Another, anecodes of a different stamp :—

"Hy an interesting coincidence, it changed that the troops were quartered, on the night of the occupation, in the identical building which one year previously had contained the angives of the brig Kite; and Major Amstruther, who marched as a conqueror at the head of the Major Amstruther, who marched as a conqueror at the head of the Major Amstruther, of the prison, found the losthnome cage is which he had been tortured, still standing in the yard, and the marks of his pencil still on the walls, elt is not undeserving also of rescord here, that during the tedions in our undeserving also of rescord here, that during the tedions in carceration audored by Mrs. Noble, Major Amstruther, Lieut. Bouglas, and the other unfortunates of the Kite, a scheme was proposed to the Major by his brother Officers at Chusan, for the relief of himself, Dr. Douglas, and Mr. Witts (who were confined in a prison apart from the rest), to be offected through the agency of a native of Ningpo, upon whom, from his fidelity in the conveyance of letters and other missives to and from Chusan, the subriqued of "Blonds" had been confirred. The proposal was listened to with gratitude, but refused on the ground that even should success attend the bold attempt, the horrors of imprisonment would be increased towards their fellow captives, whom Blondel (owing to the unlawourable position of their prison) could not undertake to set free at the arms time. The sentiment of generosity which dictaked this refusal of an offer so temptus needs an comment.

Having reached the close of the year 1841, when "peace seemed still far distant," we shall postpone our further remarks and extracts till next week; when we shall return to the subject with increased interest, by far the most important portion of the volume yet remaining for notice.

Wild Sports of Europe, Asia, and Africa. By Lieut.-Col. Napier. 2 vols. H. Colburn. This work is a worthy and an indispensable sequel to

the same author's Scenes and Sports in Foreign Lands, and each will illustrate the other. If no less desultory than its predecusor, it is to the full as entertaining, as various, as vivid, as full of life, and as free from the affectations and fineries of style, and of critical art. Nor is it an atom the worse for not being written on the spot and at the period to which several portions and departments refer. In fact, we have no great opinion of the plan of writing an account of an explait, or an adventure, at the moment of its performance. Few things are more dry, meagre, and unsatisfactory, than travelling "Jour-nals" so concocted. The truth is, one never remembers a thing properly fill one has forgotten it; as, indeed, the phrase implies—to re-momber or re-collect. In the present phrase implies—to re-member or re-collect. In the present instance, Col. Napier has re-collected his muterials in the quiet of his study—re membered them at his leisure; and he now gives them to the world twice as entertaining, we venture to affirm, and not a whit less real and true, than when he told them over the after-dinner table of the day on which they happened.

The work opens with an animated account of "The Sportsman Aftest," in a voyage from the Coast of Coromandel to Bordsaux: including some pleasant details of sporting at the Isle of France, she Cape, St. Melena, &c., where the vessel touched on her way.

We have then some spirited sporting scenes on the Rock, and in the Andalusian Porests bear it, including some capital runs with the Calpe forheads, in dompany with Prince George of Cambridge, who was in garrie

The third department of these amusing volumes takes us on an excursion from Gibraltar to the caset of Africa, for purposes rather of general pastime than of "sport," in the technical tense of the phrase. This deficiency, however, (if it be one) is made up for by "A Few Days' Sporting in Berbary," in a letter to the author from a friend.

The sepend volume, after treating us to a very amusing

and instructive sojourn at Malta, carries us first to the far-famed island of Calypso, with its grotte, where the wise Ulysses wisely wasted away the best years of his life at the feet of beauty'; and then calls upon us to accom-puny the author to Egypt and the Holy Land, where we must with much measive and antertainment.

meet with much novelty and entertainment.

The great merit of this work is, that it will prove quits as attractive to general readers, as to those to whom its

title may seem especially to recommend it.

The Life and Adventures of Jack of the Mill: o called Lord Uthmill; created, for his Eminent Services, Baron Waldeck, and Enight of Kilcottie. A Pireside Story. By William Homist. With Furty Illustrations on Wood by G. F. Sargent. 2 vols. Longman & Co. Ma. Howert, when he meddleth not with politics or raligion, is ever a most pleasant writer; and in nothing is he more at home than in vivid descriptions of rural scenery, ancient castles, and antiquated baronial balls. Such, mized up with the most romantic and atirring adventure, constitutes the staple of these spirited and amusing volumes. With some peculiarities of physical conformation, and of westel and moral character, "Jack of the Mill" is, from the commencement of his adventures to their close, a most lucky dog. This work, though designed chiefly for the perusal of children, may be read with pleasure by adults also. Mr. Howitt's continental travels, especially in Germany, have given him advantages of which he has not neglected to avail himself. Amongst other points, the nature of the persecutious of the Lollards, or followers of Wickliff, and the intrepid conduct of those suffering people, in the early part of the 15th sentury, as well upon the Continent as in England, is elv well sketched.

We have little to complain of on the score of exeggeration; but it must be confessed that the encounter with the ruffian robber, Von Stein, is sadly overdone.

We have said that Mr. Howitt is a pleasant writer; and so he is ; yet, for looseness of composition, and grammatical inaccuracy of construction, we verily believe that "none but himself can be his parallel." It would require It would require he consideration to make out the meaning of the ful-

iowing sentence—if it have a meaning :—

"As he once more, however, breathed the free air; and having purchased horses for their purpose, as Othmill went on trom day to day, while they pursued their journey, to inform him both of what had taken place at home since his departure, and what in Prague, he began to show that ardent and enthusiastic spirit which animated him."

And, at page 52 of the 2d volume, there is something about "boiling water," so exquisitely ridiculous that we dare not quote the passage.

II. B.—We have some further specimens from the pencil of this incomparable artist. "The Liou and the Mouse," No. 725, is excellent; O'Connell, to be sure, is the Lion—a character very foreign to his propensities and feelings, but given to him, perhaps, to indicate that as a rabble-leader, he may be considered in some sort as a king of beasts. He is caught in a not, in accordance with the old fable; and still following Alsop's version of the story, there comes a tiny suimal—known to Naturalists as a strange compound of timidity and impudence, and a terrible enemy to farmers—and this small thing nibbles away at the net in order to curry favour with the rearing monster, taking especial care at the same time to keep well out of reach of his paw. The story tells itself. The "wee, alsekit, cow'rin', tim'rous beastie" as little Lord John, and the nibble at the net is his late speech in the House of Commons. The idea is capital, and it is well carried out. The face of O'Connell has that happy mixcarried out. The sace of Colonical and that happy musture of the ladienous and the pathetic which seems proper to Irish orators; and that of Lord John is actually his own "done in small"—a difficult undertaking, by the way, but H. B. has accomplished it successfully.

In No. 722.—"Twa quarrelsome dogs who are slways snarling, but don't fight '.—Lord Brougham and Lord Campball, the twa dogs, are admirably drawn. That they are not strictly handsome, they could not help, pour things! No doubt if they had been consulted they would have made they would be the consulted they would be the standard this are well as other matters that this consulted they had been consulted they would be the standard this are well as other matters that this consulted they had been consulted they would be the standard this same well as other matters that the same sections of the sa have reformed this as well as other matters, that did not

stand so much in need of it.

BIRTH.
Feb 34, at Pau, the lady of Lieut.-Col. F. Dovolas, of a sou.

Fro Me, Mt Pau, the 1807 of Licut.-Col. P. Dovolas, of a souMarkia Chil.

Feb. Mi, at St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq., A. H. Champauke,
Req., son of the late Gen. Sir Josias Champagné, to Catherine,
daughter of E. T. Garden, Esq., of River Lyons, King's County,
Irland.—Feb. 12, at Pau, Basec Pyrenées, Champaner the Hop.
Bruon Carv. E.S., to Section, daughter of the late Rev. P. Fox,
of Fux, hall, Longford, Ireland.—Feb. 26, at St. Savious's, Jessey,
(Capt. J. Ancher Absort, E.N., to Mary Ellie, the eldest
dangater of Cart. J. Agreew Stevens, R.N.

danghay of Cast. J. Agricov Stovens, R.N.

Jan. 18, at Gangina, Canada West, aged three years and a haif, Aginab MARY, youngest daughter of Captain William Roundlier, R.M.; said on 22d, aged 32, Capt. William Bountains, R.M.; both of seatlet ever—Feb. 28, in Chester-oq. the infact age of Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Charles Staart—Feb. 18, at Sarpiton, Lieut. Paancin Incomp. R.N.; aged 35—Feb. 7, at Formanath, Anna Masta Williams, Alexa of the Inc. Colonial Mr. Bittariams, R.C.E.—Feb. 16, at Edinburgh, Danamatra, second thoughter of the inte Lieut.-Col. Cubitt. M. Arthiere.

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These Instruments are now in see-in Ham Majesty's Privatu Barn, First Lipz Gyanus, Royas House Gyanus, Granadika Gyanus, Firstling Gyanus, &c.
Testimonials, Drawings, and Prices, forwarded on Application at J. KOMLER's Manufactory, 25, Henricha Street, Covern Garden, London. February 20, 1854.

TO OFFICERS OF THE ARM? AND NAVY.

TO OFFICERS OF THE ARM? AND NAVY.

TO OFFICERS OF THE ARM? AND NAVY.

I POSTER, MARTIAL MUSICAL

INSTRUMENT MAKER TO HER MAJESTY, BRI

GADE OF GUARDS, and the HOMOURABLE BOARD OF

ORDNARCE, 8, Bridge street, Westminnter, Louding.

Manufacturer of Flutes, Clarinnets, Bassoum, Serpeuts, Bass

Borna, Gyubais, &c.—Vaive French Horns, Ruesian Corneth,

Valve Ophthelate, Rpyal Nont Bugle. — Trumbone, Trumpet, Cornegues, and all sorts of Kuy'd and filled Instruments.—Bass,

Tumer, and Bide ditto of every description.

Investment the Improved Kettle-Drams—and Parant.

Brum-Majors' Trophics.—Registrar of Band - Masters.

FAST INDIA PAPER.—The MONTHLY TimEs for Indie, with all the News for the Month, will be published at 2 o'Clock on the 6th inst., and may be distinct, through all Newsmen, of Mr. W. M. Marra, 192, Strand, in time for transmission to India by the Overland Mell. Advertisements received by Janus Barden & Co., No. 17, St. Mary Ass, not later than Monday, the 4th last.

SCHWEPPE & CO.'S SODA and POTASS CHWEPPE & CO.'S SODA and POTASS DATES. WATERS, and ARRATED LEMONABE.—The above coinbrated Waters are made expressly for Warm Climates, and constitute a delightful and refreshing Beverage that wholesome qualities also being animirably adapted for counternoting the lajurious effects of the Tropics; such bottle containing from 15 to 18 grains of pure sikell, which few, if any other, Waters possess, European Residents in India are invited to patroniae a Manufacture, long known in every Hemisphere in the World, and valued as a laxury, which local makers vainly attempt to imitate. The above are bottled in giam of atone bottles, as may be desired, and the genuloseness of the Article secured by a red label over each cork, bearing their Names and the Royal Appointment, it is almost unnecessary to state that SCHWEPPE & CO. are the original layentors of Asysted Waters; and still, by far, the largest Manufacturers in the World, and that they constantly supply the Royal Manufacturers in the World, and that they constantly receive from Gentlemen who, have druck their Waters is distant parts, of the Mac condition in which they are uniformly found, encourage the Manufacturers to anticipate an extended Consumption in India.

Agents for the Sale of their Waters are required both in Cal-

tion in India.

Agents for the Sale of their Waters are required both in Calentia and Bembay, who will undertake to keep a quantity in Store, and terms will be commensurate with their mutual interests. To prevent disappointment, Schweppe & Co. 40 net consign.

London, March 1, 1844.

ELECTRO-PLATED AND GILT ARTI-LEULRU-FLAR LELV AND VALUE A RALL AND LELVE CLES.—ELKINGTON and Co., Patentees, grainfully acknowledging the distinguished patronage the articles of their manufacture have hitherto received, beg to amounts that their stock, embracing every variety of NOVELTY for the BIDE. BOARD, DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST-TABLE, may be inspected at their flatabilishments.

WEST-END.—22, Russing-erager, corner of Jermyn-street.

WEST.END.—22, RESERVE STRUCT, corner of Jermyn-arrost. CHT?.—45, MOGROATS-SPERRY.
The Paturiess beg expressly to state, that their Electro-plated Goods differ entirely from any hitherto offered to the Public as "plated goods," or "substitutes, for silvey." Both in appearance, sound, and wear, these goods are equal to EOLID SILVER; they are cost and whased in SOLID WHITE METAIN, and strongly plated with Silver by their PATENT ELECTROP PROCESS; all Joints are made with hard aliver solder, which cannot be used in ordinary plated goods, and neither acids nor heat affect them.

affect them.
Their ELECTRO GILDING, for beauty of colour and facility of application to ALL METALS, is much superior to the old gathod of water-gilding.
Old Sheffield plate rentred and re-plated; plating and gilding on old and new articles promptly executed, at the Manufactory, 48, Moorgate-Arpet.

ticle made and warranted by the Patentees bears their ip, E. & Co., over & Cro

A SINGLE BOTTLE OF BETTS'S

A PATENT BRANDY may now be obtained in a perfectly
genuine state. This convenied a strangement for both vendor
and purchaser, and their mutual security sgainst deception, is
effected by the use of BETTE'S PATENT METALLIC CAPBULE,
made of pure and BOLID METAL (not Tin Foil), which compictory encloses the cork and mouth of the barile, and is embrased with the words "BETTE'S PATENT BRANDY, 7,
RMITHFIELD BARS," the function of which is engraved on
a label affixed to each bottle.

In the present day it is impossible to produce anything new and medial without exciting the capidity of imitators. Already attempts are made to mystify the identity of the original and genuine article, by foisting upon the public the contents of lottles having a Tlu Foil covering, fasciy denominated "a near metallic capatile." J. T. RETTE & Co. therefore deem it emenparing the Emboused Capanes with the Labes, as an mode of detecting fraudaient substitutions.

BRITTE'S PATENT BRANDY, thus protected, may be ob-tained of the undermentioned Wine and Spirit Merchants, at 3c. 6d. per Bottle, Bottles included, or at its. per Gallon, as heretofore, at

Bishopagate Street W. Stevens, No. 78 & 29 Bayawater . . . Charles Simpson, 28, Biyawater-tarrace Charles Simpson, 22, Edynwater.
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H. Hawkn, Bristan Weshway
Conge Roberts, 91, High-street
Robert Start, Chipherwell Green
Nichs, Weiter, No. 11

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Thomas Oliver, Brunnshad Street
Reujamn Scooks, No. 2;
John Chester, Croun's Hill
William Pricet
James Carter, No. 42 Bayswater . Blackfriare Road Brixton Brixton Camden Town Camden Town
Camberwell
Drury Lane
Edgwere Road
Euston Router
Exmerth Street
Greenwich
Hampetead
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King's Cross
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King's Cross
Kingland Road
Anightschuige
Lambeth
Limebouse
Newington Buth
New Road
Ogford Street
Profileo Camus Cambu John Chester, Crosse's Hill,
John Chester, Crosse's Hill,
William Friest
William Friest
William Brater, 18, Abidde Row
Henry Frach, 18, Abidde Row
William Barter, 1, Albon Place
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Jona Junes, 25d-Hart Row
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A. Watson, St. Abb's Place
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John Short, No. 28
R. D. Burton, 21, Fishest Street
James Young, No. 106
Win. Contes, 25, High Street
Win. Contes, 25, High Street
James Young, No. 106
Win. Garrett, 16, Holkspiroin Row
John Jones, 3, Snebaster Bow
John Jones, 3, Snebaster Row
Jones Watson, 7, Grant Chapal Street
Robert Show, 16, Gilbert Buildings Pimlico Regant Street Bouthwork nem Town strang Ditto Tottenham Ct. Rd. Whitechapei Walworth Walworth Bond Wasterhatte

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Just published, the MINETERFTH EDITION, price 3s. ; and cent free, on receipt of a Post-office Order for 3s. 6d.

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The CAUBES of he PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain Directions for the PREFECT RESTORATION; addressed to times suffering from the destructive effects of Excessive Indulgence, Solitary Rabits, or infection; followed by Observationson the treatment of Syphills, Gonorrhose, Gleet, &c. Illustrated with Cases, &c.

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"This work, a TENTH Edition of which is now presented to the public, for thousand copies having been enhanced since its first appearance, has been very much improved and enlarged by the addition of a more extended and clear detail of general principles, as also by the insection of several new and highly-interesting cases. The book, as has been already étabed, is the result of very ample and delity-increasing experience in a cleas of diseases which, for some unsecountable reason, have been either altogether overlooked, or treated almost with indifference, by the ordinary medical practitioner; and we feel no hesitation in anying, that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful, whether such person hold the relation of a Parent, a Preceptor, or a Ciergyman."—Sun.

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and medical pracepts given render it invaluable."—Magnet.

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Country Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases. The communication must be accom-panted by the usual consultation see of 11, and 11 all cases the most laviolable servey may be relied on.

TEREMIE'S SEDATIVE SOLUTION of JOPUM, FIRST PREPARED at PATNA, in BENGAL.—The great merit of this preparation is its peculiar freedom from the soutious properties of Opians, and has therefore been found withabite in cases where other forms have been inadmissible, from its not disterbing the hervous system. The rest procured through its instrumentality is divented of the heaviness and stupprussably the effect of Opians, and the patient, though taking it continuously, is fift in free possession of his inculties. It has for several years been supplied to the H. C. Dispensary, by order of the Medical Board of Bengal, from its being found to meet Choiera in India, beyond any remedy that had been applied to that fatal disease. Captain Jarumie, 17th whose formula it is prepared, is well known to schemitic persons as the telented improver of the Pataa Opians. It will be found not to constipate the bowels, and to keep any time in any climate; it is exceedingly powerful in Cough, aspecially Consumptive Cough, whereis many have found it a, great bleming, in fuduenza, Gout, Tr. Douloureuz, Choiera, and Bowel Complaints, Rheumandton, and Cancers in Acconchements, and all ousses where Opians may be destrable. The exceedingly immotious proparties of the preparation have been proved by infants of a few vesics of the lawing taken it, without any cerebral distributions. The takinconials of many telented genilemen of the Profusion are on the eavelopes of the bottles—a few only of the mapses are given here of those who have approved, viz.:—

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Dr. Mingelon, Jacobs Lean, 27, George-street, Flymouth, and seld by hist. In both for dispensing, and in bottles at 2s, 2d, an seld by hist. In both for dispensing, and in bottles at 2s, 2d, an delta, and tid., and presents tid. Sol. Opi., by Franciscon," with directions for tash, having his diprating written in red int, without White mass is gaptime.—Sold also whotesis by Mesers, Barelay & Same, Misses, Michaelington, street, and Raward Winstanley & Son., Frankey, Leaking & Son., Sankey, Rewley, Sackwille, street, Bulling Scott, Thompson & Co., Caloutta; Binney, Hautma, Tranker, Bulling Scott, Thompson & Co., Jamita, Millam Wilake, Montreel, Caloutta, and retail by all respectable chestrets. 2s, 3d, 4s, 4d, 4d, and til. each hox, past free, he., he., and 12s.

Princed by Granou Lanz, of No. 18, South Parade, St. James's Park, Parisin of St. Morgaret's, in the county of Middreca, Printer, at the Office of Musics, Manuscust and Evalus, Longuester, Fisch Street, in the Presinget of Whiteframe, in the City of London, and Published by him at his Covers, 18, Cavananian County, Straame, in the same County, where all Advantagements and Communications are to by addressed to the Editorial Straight and Communications are to by addressed to the Editorial Straight Straam in the same County, where all

# NAVAL & MILITARY CAZITY

**East India and Colonial Chronicle.** SATUBDAY, MARCH 9, 1844 No. 583. PRICE 8d. Occupations

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Memoir of Captain Thomas Gordon, lets, of the Royale Fancis, Siries, Marriages, and Ibeats. 146 Naval Tatelligence Official Military Despatches Official Military Despatches
Military Appointments and Promotions—Mov
(2d Prot.—Letter of "E.J. B.")
(Royal Marisea—Letter of "A Baharita
(8th Post.—Murder of Ser), Dodt by Fri
(Cape Mounted Riffamen—Court-Martia
B. Crause)
Military Intelligence
List of the Surviving Nelson Heroes
Foreign and Colonial Intelligence 140 150 CONTRACTS FOR RUM, WINE, SUGAR, COCOA, AND SOAF. 1844 CONTRACTS FOR RUM, WINE, SUGAR, COCCOA, AND SOAF Department of the Comptroller for Victorilling and Transport Services, Someract Pincy, 6th March, 1864.

"THE COMMISSIONERS for EXECUTING the OPPICE of LORD HIGH ADMIRAL of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRRIAMS, 6thereby Give Notice, that on THURSDAY, the 14th lessay, at ONE o'Clock, they will be ready to freat with such pervens as may be willing to contract for supplying and delivering into the fidesty's Victualing Ricras at DRFTYORD, the undermentioned Articles, viz.:—

RUM, 180,006 Gollons, the produce of the British Passessions, and not less than half to be the produce of the British Passessions in the West Indice—the half of which to be delivered in Three Weeks afterwards.

Will'E WINE, 15,006 Gollons, tong budies—half of which to be delivered in Three Weeks, and the remainder in Three Weeks afterwards. THE following Splendid SHIPS, belonging to alsow. Change of Blackwall, built expensely for the form Trade, will be despatished punctually from Gravessand, at the madermentationed delay :-FOR MADRAS, DIRECT,
CITY OF POONAH, 700 Tone, E. Hinny, Commander, to Hall lergh 22.

FOR MADRAE AND CALCUTTA.

SERINGAPATAM, 1666 Tens, D. Edbertson, Co. ill May 15. WELLESLEY, 1166 Toos, W. Tolens, Commander, to Sail JURE 15. CWEN GLINKDOWER, 1900 Tone, E. Vone, Con-Sali June 26. WOR: THE CAPE AND CALCUTTA. ASINOUTE, 100 THE CAPE AND CALCUTTA. July 14.

POR CALCUTTA, DIRECT.

MONARON, 100 Tenn, W. H. WALES, Commission, to
July 58.

POR THE CAPE AND MADRAS.

PORTSUMBERDAND, 900 Tons, U. E. Bers, Commande
Sal Aspert 19.

POR CALCUTTA, DIRECT.

BARL OF MADWICE, 1000 Tons, J. Draw, Commission
Sal Aspert 19.

MOR CALCUTTA, DIRECT.

BARL OF MADWICE, 1000 Tons, J. Draw, Commission
Sal Aspert 19.

MOR MADDRAS For these to while who never while before, And these who've always nobity ped'd to paid analy the more. Weaks afterwards.

BUGAR, 100 Tone, the produce of the British Peacestons—balf of which to be delivered in Three Weeks, and the remainder in Three Weeks afterwards.

COCOA, 70 Tone—balf of which to be delivered in Three Weeks, and the remainder in Three Weeks afterwards.

EOAP, 50 Tone—balf of Weeks afterwards.

EOAP, 50 Tone, Motipes—balf of which to be delivered in Three Weeks, and the remainder in Three Weeks afterwards.

The Rom, Wine, Sugar, and Cucoa, to be exempted from the Customs Dutless.

Emmisse of the Wine tone tone the Customs Dutless. VERNON, 1909 THEOREM AND CALCUTTA.
VERNON, 1909 THEOR. J. GIMPLEYS, COMMENT. Customs Duties.

Samples of the Wine (not less than two bettles), of the Choose (not less than two ibs.), and of the Segar intended to be-supplied, must be produced by the Farties tendering; and a sample of the Seap, and of the description of the Seap admissible, begather with the conditions of the contracts, may be seen at the conditions of the contracts, may be seen at the conditions of the contracts. POR CARCUTTO, HISBOT. PRINCE OF WALES, 1316 Tons, W. P. Stopkins; Compander Cont's creations,

Minks and dades

Mink dies nowy,

And then, of bourse,

Melandias for,

Mel PRINCE OF WALES, 1986 TESS, W. F. STEVENING, STATES OF THE office. No Tender will be received after One officet, on the Rery of Treaty, not any notices, under the Party altered, or in defeat for him dely authorized in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admitatty, not berr in the left hand curner the world, "Tender for raity, and must also be delivered at Somesact Piercy and those for Rum, Sugar, and Cuoca, must be accompanied by a Latter signed by Two responsible Percent, and those for Wise by one ray mubbs Percent, and those for Wise by one ray must be sum of 254 per cent. on the value for the due performance of the Contracts. LOR MADRAS DIRECT, and will sail possessity on the set April, the face Tesh Ship MELLISH, see Tesh Ship MELLISH, see Tesh Ship MELLISH, see Tesh Ship MeLLISH, see Tesh Docht. This Ship has excellent accommodation for Pacasses, and carries an experienced surgeon. For Freight of Passage apply to Mesers. Gamberaness & Co., White Mon-court, Corphill, or bell, the visits of Co., Sen. cont., or S., Corphill. 1844. THE following superior SHIPS, belonging to Mesers. T. and W. SHIPS, of Newcostle-upon-Tyne, and balls by them for the INDIA TRADE, will leave (travessed punctually at the undermentioned dates, and embark Passaggers A BAND MASTER.—WANTED, by the Arth Regiment, a BAND MARTER, fully competent to arrunge for, Instruct, and Load the Band. The terms will be liberal; it is therefore requested that he Band Master will offer himself noises be one produce the most satisfactory Testimonials. Applications to be addinged to the Band Committer, 47th Regiment, Gosport. Me applications can be entertained coming from Band Masters now, or about to be, angaged by any other Corps. at Portemouth a week after. COLOMRO, 800 Tone, Joun Thomson, Commander, to fail PERIN, 610 Tons, ROBERT LAINS, COMMISSION, rought SMALL, see Toos, E. Williams, Comm

owner Corps.

28. King William-street, Chairing orose.

ORIGINAL DEPOT FOR RAYAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

AMUFL LEVY, lake of Humming s-row,

begs now to inform his Record, and Military Friends, that
he has removed to more apations and elegant Fremiers, where
they will find a most extensive supply of every article said by
him, as even lower prices then formerly. He legs to assure his
Friends generally, that the same penetuality and attention to
their orders which for so many years obtained their epopulation
chall mark his future declings with them.
Portable Reduceds, Notes, Cambana, and Cump Furniture of
every description and best undestraine, at forty per cent, under
vise charges of any house is the finds.

Fortable Cheet-Drawers

Fortable Camp Teat-Bedwined, Bedding complete a d
Solid Landber Portabantess

Town made Regulation Sweet

Infoatory State, all Silk

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Weigt Bette

Shoulder Bilto

E. L. has an onessetten with any other house in town.

OR BOMBAY DIRECT,-To sail on the Lith March, being under engagement to the Hon. the B. I. Company, having all her dead weight angaged, the spinnfid touk-built first chan-ship ORIZETAL, due tous, Walles Withelit Commanded to the built first chan-ship ORIZETAL, due tous, Walles Withelit Commanded to just west frid Dects. This ship has present excellent economical distance from the present excellent economical distance from the perisonnel fluryeou. For Fright or Fudance apply to Romans Ranax, Eng., New City Chambers, Sanhopignite-street, or to T. Havision, and Co., See Court, or 6p, Cumbill.

April 26. .LENBORGUGH, 1,100 Tans, M. C. Chass, Coms Hillian Politices, 1,100 kins, M. C., Cacons, Communicate, to BUCEPHALUE, 1,650 Tota, Was. Bush, Communicate, to Sali

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
GLORIANA, 1,100 Tons, J. E. Wass, Community, to

July 8.
TUDOR, 1,150 Tons, M. J. LAY, Commander, to Sail Aug. 18.
FOR THE CAPE AND CALCUTTA.
PLANTAGENET, 1,000 Tons, Jose Donory, Communiter, to

Hall July 12.

FOR MADRAE.

DUKE OF ARGYLL, 860 Tone, HERRY BRISTOWS, Community, to ball August 18.

For Patange apply to Capt, Barnen, 17. St. Mary Are; Capt.
Wel. Folders, or T. & W. Sulys, 78, Cornbill.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. A Dest route to BELFARY, vit Frestwood, vivery Monday, Westereay, and hiterathy evanions, by the new light count, ships PRINCE of WALES and PRINCES Allow, for the western country in the straining of the straining of the straining and arrive or Belliut the indicating decreases. Apply 40 Mr. Burny Enter. Reserved; or at the Company's offers, 5, 5t. Switch's base, London.

TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

IT POTTER, MARTIAL MUSICAL

INSTRUMENT-MARKE TO HER MAJESTY, BELGADE OF CUARDS, and the "HONOURABLE MOARD OF
ORDHANCE 4, Bridge-street, Westminister, dondon.

Massisterer of Flaton, Charlesses, Bancoose, Serpents, Base
Horne, Cymbala, ho.—Valve Bissesh, Horne, Bresidas Cornetto,
Yalve Oghisteide, Roput Ecch Bagts.—Trumbons, Trump-t, Correspons, and all easts of English and Side Justemments.—Base,
Tunke, and Side Sitte of very Searchiston.

Letterstor of the Improved Katila-Brussa—not Patent.

Drum-Majors' Trupkiqs.—Beginner of Sand-Masters.

AND OUTER OUT AND OUTERN RESERVED BY THE RESERVED BY THE RESERVED BY THE RESERVED BY AND SO., WITH BREED BY THE RESERVED BY THE RESERVED

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Count price for Breaty higney, also, per its, in quantities of mea-ican than one is. A single is for sample will be for warded in any part of the imageous, our receipt of a Post-silles quiet. In con-classicit, Crawters & Co. beg in wheeve that they know, from personal appetience, that smelling in rather a key work; they, herefore, take this appertuets of secondarding the fullowing quarvalies. Old Wines, resistant able for any, quality, to equat, and deriver, the the purpose of isosping up a due and prope moisture of the animal system, without makes him, the amplest work of Gun's orestime.

THE MEW MAVAL UNIFORM.

PHILIPS, NAVAL TAHOR, 18, 1st a straight the hope to inhim the officers of the Alexandra Section of the Se

UNIFORMA	Commo- dores of the Beroad Class, Captains, and Cum- anaders,	Liemen. Mila, Mantera, Margenne, Mad Purpara.	Metable- men, 1st and mul Cines Vo- iunteers, Masters' Assist- acts, & G		
Bress Coat Undress Coat Undress Coat Bress Trousers Braulettes, cash Sword, Knot, & Belt Bress Holt	7 0tok 0 2 10 - 4 10 2 14 - 3 15 3 0 - 3 16 5 5 - 4 16 2 2 - 8 16 1 10 - 6 4	6 0tm3 in 2 10 - 4 4 2 10 - 2 10 2 10 - 2 10 2 5 - 4 10 1 10 - 2 10 8 16 - 2 15	0 0400 0 8 10 - 6 0 1 0 - 6 12 3 5 - 6 10 1 10 - 9 10 5 6 - 7 10 9 15 - 7 10	# 2504 4 2 15 - 5 16 1 4 - 1 12 2 0 - 4 19 2 16 - 0 18	

Officers joining fitted out at a few house fisher, with every requisite for a voyage. Share, County, Market, for All always ready; and every article warranted strictly regulation.
Codets, Military and Diplomatic Offices, Mand out on the same edvantageous terms. Full granted addition of each on analization.

THE NEW MILITARY COCKED HAT, BRAT QUALITY, WITH PEATHER, FOR 23 Se.

HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS.

LIR W. BURNETT'S PATENT be having undergone nine years' trial in ALL CLIMATER, is now in daily extensive uperation, is the shown national evidential and the shown and private individuals. This PROCESS preserves TIMBS from DKY-RGT, and, when desired, renders to mainfeatmenties. It is cheep, mention, and say of application. It is shown wooden tanks, and done not, therefore, require hydractic machine, accept for the sake of expendition. It canongs the gramment wood in a very short time, and renders the communication amount of a very short time, and renders the communication that or equal to the best foreign. CANYAR, COSEMA-CE, COTTON, and WOULLEN, are not only preserved trust MOI, MILTON, and the ATTACKS of MGG18, but are inclumined allower, and rendered even attending than before.

Murezous opcomens and testimonicis may be seen, and every information upon to objects and application will be given, at the Company's Offices, No. as, RING WILLYAM STREET, LORDON BRIDGE. W. BURNETT'S PATENT

#### Nabal Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Commander...C. J. Featherstone.
Lieutenants...G. M. Aldridge, H. O. Veitch, C. O. H. F. St. John
Mildmay, J. W. Probert, P. W. Gibson, C. Rainier, J. R. Shairs,
F. M. Shorts.

-T. C. Pulles, H. F. Collins.

Manters—T. C. Fullen, H. F. Collins.
AFFOLYMBRYS.

Geptaine—Sir Charles Sullivan, Bt. (1814), from Formidable, to
Queen; G. F. Rich (1823), from Queen, to Formidable,
Communiter—W. H. Kuchen (1877), from Queen, to Devastation.
Lieutemante—R. B. Leve-ster (1841), to Orestee A. C. C. Denny
(1841), to America; Geo, Newcomen (addit.), (1842), to Agincourt; J. B. Marbu's commission to the America has been
cannelled.

Naval Cadeta—Hon. H. W. Chetwynd, to Campardown; B. G.

Naval Cadele-Hon. H. W. Chetwynd, to Comparason; B. G. W. Nicolus, to Size.

Surgeois—— Bower, to charge of the Cadel convict-ship; Gen. Burs, M.D. (1840), in America, v. Mackey, warrant cancelled. Assistant-hurgeon—John Specy (1841, to Lacifer.

Paymester and Purser—John B. Dring (acting), to Lerne.

Secretary's Cicha—W. G. Young, to Admiral Sir C. Rowigy; Jas. Timpson, in Rear-Admiral Sowies.

Clerks—John Bell (in charge), to Leafer; J. Roberts, to America.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.—Mance 9.
The next mails for Make, Greec, the Indian Islands
Southampton, will be dispatched from bases on the morals
the 14th inet, 1 and for Beyts and India on the 1st of April.
Asso for the West Indian mails of the 18th inst.

FORTEMOUTH, March 7.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The Resistance embarked her troops from the Isle of Wight on Monday, and sailed next day for Cork; she of wight on monay, and saided next day for court said is to take some additional drafts from thence, and proceed to Quebec and Halifax. Pictoris and Albert yacht is in dock, to be altered. Magicianus has been taken out to make room for her. Firebrand is in the basin ready for commission, but no one nominated yet. Queen and Indus are to be paid off here, and then fitted as advance ships. Fernon goes to Sheerness. The launch of the Daring, and the consequent removal of the Lily to her duck, has been postponed; a good quantity of the flouring and beams of the new steamer, Soourge, are reedy to lay down. Doneyal has been shifted, to enable the contractor who is making the new steam-boat basin, to have more room for his vessels, its. Dee has completed her defects. The crew will be paid wages to morgow. She is to go to Devonport on Monday, and then to Cork. There is nothing whatever doing in the port. The new order to enter seemen in the dockyard as labourers, will not answer; Jack will not had timber about, or trundle a wheelbarrow; it will only do for a few mengal-war mechanics, such as armourers, coopers, joiners, and persons of that class. Even with them, the regular hours of Dock-yard work will be irknome. Some will miss muster, and grumble on losing half a day's pay, and soon quit in disgust—par-ticularly if they have pensions to fall back on. The plan was tried before, but did not succeed. Unless men have commenced as apprentices, and got into regular habits of attending at the Dock-yard, it is needless their entering. Nothing is more difficult than to make old men-of-war's man work under a civilian. A considerable number of convicts have been discharged, or removed to foreign act-tlements: their work in the yard is performed by hired labourers. Ships in Port. 34. Vincent, Victory, Excel-

lent, Victoria and Albert yacht, Feerices, Dec.
Prynouth, Murch 6.— From our own Correspond — 1st—Arrived the Emerald tender, from Portsmouth, with Saamen-Gunners for the America, and sailed on her return the same day. 4th—The erew of the Empress packet, 6, Lieut. Edw. Herrick, were paid unges the 2d, and she sailed for Falmouth this day. 5th—Coledents, 130, Capt. D. Milne, was hauled into dock, had her copper repaired and cleaned, and banked out again the 7th. Rechester tender arrived from Pumbroke with stores for the Duckyard. 6th—Larne, 15, Com. J. W. D. Brishane, was hauled on the graving allp to have her copper cleaned and examined, and hauled out again the following tide. Sailed the Larneier, Dutch schooner, 6, for the Coast of Africa. Mr. Chas. D. A. Newman, late Assist-Surgeon in this Dockyard, has retired on a pension of lat-Arrived the Emerald tender, from Portsmouth, Coast of Africa. Mr. Chas. D. A. Newman, lete Asslet.-Surgeon in this Dockyard, has retired on a pension of 60%, per annum. Siz wheelerights, from Woolwich, are ordered to be entered in this Deckyard. Mr. Richard Townsand has been appointed Clerk of the Works, to su-portation the formation of the new steam basis, at Morice Town, Decomport, with a salary of 300% per annum. In Marbott-Caledonia, San Insef. America, Larne, Eina, Confiance at. In the Sound Name.

Sumunsty, March 7 .- (From our our Corr Supering March 7.—(From our own Correspond; ent.)—The Racen cutter, Lieut.-Com. J. Stephen, returned laws from Plymouth on Mouday, having had vacant by the death of Capt. Jerominh Leghlan, B.N., most pointerops weather in both passages, during which the spates mixed stays, and was almost totally under value representation. The Naval Cadet, who had been lent to have required to an Admiral, in the receive more of the half-pay of his lambder that voyage from the Compercious, has returned, to an Admiral, in the receive more of the half-pay of his lambder that the succeeded by another for the next trip. The

Chichester frigate has been taken into the beain, and the Vulture st. into dock, during the week. All haste is being made in getting the Ganges ready. The Captoin-Superintendent is recovering slowly from a severe bill-ous attack, not paralytic as stated in the neverpapers. In Harbour-Camperdown, Ocean; Roven and Speedy, custers; and African, etsamer. The Tortoice has just arrived from Chatham, and will sail for Fortemouth te-

Milroun Haven, March 6 .- (From our own Corre blilroup Haven, March 6.—(From our own Correspondent).—Sir W. Symands is expected at Pembrohe Yard to-day. His experimental brig, the Flying Fish, will be launched the first week in April II she can possibly he got ready. For this garpose every exertion is being made. The launch of the Contession, 80 gams, has been postponed for the present. The Captain Superintendent, Sir W. Pull, west on Isave this week. Commander Higgs, Agent for Mail steam-packets, acts as Superintendent. as Superintendent.

as Superintension.

DEAL, March 7.—(From s.er own Correspondent.)—
let.—H.M.'s rev.-catter Lieu sailed from the Downs to
the westward. 2d.—The harque Pylades came into the
Downs from the westward, with loss of fate-yard: she was aupplied with a new eye, also an auchor and cable, from Doal. A brig came in the same day, having lost her fore-topsell yard. 3d.—H.M.'s rev.-cutter Esperiment run into the Downs for shelter. H.M.'s mail-packet
Dover landed her despatches and passengers at Deal.
4th—Sailed H.M.'s rey, outter Experiment and outwardbound vessels from the Downs to the westward. 5th—H.M.'s brig Naudius came into the Downs. Liesty rev.-gutter proceeded to her station, at Hastings. 6th—Sailed H.M.'s brig Naudius and the outward-bound vessels from the Downs to the westward. M.M.'s at-w. Luciler went through to the westward in the evening. 7th-H.M.'s rev.-cutter Figilant went through the Downs to the eastward.

DEFIVORD, March 5th .- (From our own Correspondent.)... Feb. 28th .- Arrived Boyne transport, to refit. March 4th .- H.M.'s ateamer Ruby, Wells Master, from Chutham, with stores. Java transport, Lieut Imerie agent, from Portsmouth, to refit. Sailed Match 8, Landen, male convict, for Woolwich, to embark convicts tor den, male convict, for Woolwich, to embark convicts for New South Walen. Sinbad lighter, Follett Master, for Chatham, with stores. Bemain duck lighter, Trice Master, ibading for Chatham. Cadet, female convictable, fitting for Sydney, New South Wales, Blundell embarked her convict guard on the 4th instant, and will sail in a few days for Portsmouth, to embark convicts for Van Diemen's Land.

OF Van Diemen's Land.

CHATHAM, March 7.—The Tortoise, which has been so long fitting at this dockpard as a store-ship for the Island of Ascension, was this morning towed hence by two steemers for Portsmouth. The Tertoise takes out several mechanics and their families to settle at the Island of Accession, and also materials for building a shurch and houses there. The construction of the Mutine and Esplayle, very fine 12 gun brige, is proceeding with the greatest possible rapidity. The Rainigh, 50, is going on very slowly, must of the hands having been taken off to put upon other work. The Transactions, 74, which was thoroughly repaired at this yard about thirty-five years since, and which was the first vessel in the Service fitted with Sir Robert Sepping's harn kness, will shortly be

towed round to Deptiord and broken up.
Woodwich, March 8.—The Dedukes, 42, at 80 towed round to Deptiord and briters up.

Woolwich, March S.—The Deduins, 42, at Shermess, has been ordered to be taken up the river to Woolwich, to be fitted with a spar deck. The Slyar st.-vl., is now ready for sea, and will leave Woolwich, on Tuesday next, for Plymouth and Medica. Lunjfer st.-vl., having had her compasses adjusted by Capt. Johnson, left Greenhiths, on Wednesdey, for Plymouth and Capk. Drafts arrived at Woolwich, from Portsmouth, on Thuesday. Dilige see tr.-ship arrived at Woolwich from Devemport on Monday, and was towed up to Deptford on Tuesday. The African at.-vl. towed No. 20. tr.-ship from Sheemess to Deptford on Monday, and returned on the same day. The Firefly was towed down to Woolwich yesterday from Deptford, to be fitted with her boilers, and when levely for an about the employed in the surveying service, under the command of Capt. Heachy, in place of the Lucifer.

A fatal accident occurred this week on board H. M.'s ateam frigate Siys, now lying off the Rayal Dockyard, Woolwich. Raiph Thomson, an languager, employed in the factory of the dockyard, was engaged with two others in repairing the floats of the bloove yearel, when, through some inadvertunce on the part of the months, and the decement helps caucht in the school with instantly in the school with firstantly in the school with school wit

through some insidertence on the part of the man in the engine-room, the padule-wheels were set in motion, and the deceased, being caught in the wheels, was instantly crushed to death. The deceased has left a widow and

drashed to design. In a common was a state three children. The other men scopped uninjured.

A good-service pension of 150£ a year has become vacant by the death of Capt. Jereminh Caghina, R.N., C.B., who died at his residence, Ryde, Isle of Wight,

issued from the Admiralty to the different Commanders-

issued from the Admiralty to the different Commanders-in-Chief during the present-week.

Mr. Henry P. Ward, Master's-Assistant of H.M.'s sloop Helma, has been awarded the Silver Medal by the Royal Humann Society, for his great gallantry, in awing the life of a private in the Royal Marines, who was bathing near South Sea Castle in the autumn of 1843.

H.M.S. Queen, 210, Capt. Rich, in the Mediterranean, is ordered home to be paid off, and Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, holsts his flag on Formidable, Capt. Sity C. Bullivan, who anchanges ships with Capt. Birk. Capt. seender Kitchen, of Queen, is appointed to Decadation, vice Capt. the Hon. S. T. Carnegis, returning home to his Parliamentary duties.

to his Parliamentary duties,

Penelope has arrived at Lishon, where she will remain until the arrival of enother vessel-of-war in the Tegus. She will then proceed to the coust of Africa.

The Vernen, 50, Capt. W. Walpole, is about to leave the Mediterraneau, and it is understood she is to proceed to Liebon, to relieve the Pencione, and that she will remain there until she is bereaff relieved by the America, 50, Cept. the Ros. John Gordon, now fitting for service at Devenport. Version will then return home to be at Devempert. paid off.

Windhester, 50, Capt. Eden. (with the flag of R.-Adm. the Hon. J. Perey) was lying in Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 12.

The Mapple, surv.-v., Com. Brock, has been paid off at Woolwich. She has just returned from the Mediterraneau.

Alligator, 26. Master-Com. Brown, was expected at

Calcutta with asptured Chinese guns, whence she would proceed to Trincomales for stores, &c., for the ships in Chine.

The Growler, st.-v., Capt. Backle, was at Bahia 29th Dec., having just returned from a cruise.

Cornwellie, 72, Capt. P. Richards, with the flag of Vice-Adm. Sir W. Parker, will not return to England, from the East Indies, until the latter end of the year.

Samereny, 26, Capt. Sir E. Beleber, was about to pro-ceed to examine an island to the eastward of Formose, preparatory to commencing a survey of the islands to the S.E. of the China Ses.

Waterwitch, 10, is undergoing repairs at Cowes.

Rate, 18, Com. Sturt, and Albatross, 16, Com. Yorke,
ere in the Gulf of Mexico when the last accounts left.

Thails, 42, was at Rombsy 17th Dec., whence she proceeded to join R.-Adm. Thomas in the Pacific.

Helens, 16, Capt. Sir C. Ricketts, arrived 25th Jan.

at Madeira from Plymouth, and salled on 28th for Maxico, having on board Mr. Bankband and suite.

having on board Mr. Sankbaud and suite.

Curaçod, 24, Capt. Sir T. Pasley, was on Christmasday at Rio de Janeiro, refitting, preparatory to joining
Commodore Purvis's aquadron at Montevideo, from which
latter place Raser, 16, was daily expected at Rio.

Supplie, 16, Com. the Rios. G. Hope, in the early part

Now Advanced and sent to the Council Council Now.

of Nov., detained and sent to the Cape of Good Hope a slave schooner, which she captured off the Mozambique.

Starling, surv.-v., Lieuf.-Com, Hunt, was put out of commission on 28th Oct. last, at China.

Rattlesnake and Sapphire troop-ships are on their passage to England, with availed of both Services.

Soylla, 16, Com. Sharpe, left Halifax for Bermuda, 2d Feb.

WEST ISDIES.—H.M.S. Illustrious, 72, Capt. J. E. Erskins, with the flag of V.-Adm. Sir C. Adam, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief, was lying at Port Royal on 23d the Commander-in-Chief, was lying at Port Royal on 23d Jan., and the following results of the squadron:—Imaum, 72, Commodure Shappe, C.B., Com. W. Houston; Eury-dice, 26, Capt. B. Elliot; Spartan, 26, Capt. Hun. G. C. J. B. Elliot; Griffia, 3, Lient.-Com. Jenkins; Poir Rosemond, 3, Lieut.-Com. Bullman; and Pickle, 2, sch., Lieut.-Com., Balahyidge, The Illustrious will return to England in the course of the summer, as the puriod of Sir Charles Adam's command in the West Indies will then crafins. then expire.

Sir Charles Adam's command in the West Indies will then expire,

TARITZ.—A Nivel Officer, "who visited the jelends in June and July, 1945," gives the following tests in reply to a statement in the French papers, concerning the occupation of Tahiti, in Nov., 1845, by Reer-Admiral Dupetit Theorem, the French Commander-in-Chale in the Paside :—

"As the shief ground uses which the French in the Paside :—

"As the shief ground uses which the French in the Paside :—

"As the shief ground uses which the French in the India in the children eight of Queen Found to rerequise the treaty concludes in Spat, 1843, it will be accessary to state how her signature to that upaky was obtained. Mr. Fritchard, the British Cosesi et Tahiti, as woon Queen Founar had hitherto releaf for the transaction of Mr. public besieses, was absent in England. No iduition man of stor was present in Fapelli Say, when a French to the transaction of Mr. public besieses, was absent in England. To include a river papers less that a sum of dollars larger than she had ever seen, which less had no because of the including the show his diplomary, commonwed hy british ground to the sheet inflaential chiese on the inland. Because of these, he then heatened to gain the good will of the personal by. Fringings had but in charge of the British consultance man who had flewidy shows a limest ton frougasile to French intervals. Will these and the French Cosesi, he grounded to the Govern's residence, and by elections and the French County's desiration of the Theorem and the French County's desiration for French ton frougastic to French County's desiration for passage of the state the French County's desiration of the Govern's residence, and the French County's desiration of the Govern's residence, and the French County's desiration of the Govern's residence, and the French County's desiration of the Govern's residence of the French County's desiration of the Govern's residence of the French County's desiration of the Govern's residence of the French County's desir

Nicoles of the treetment she had treetved, who, in prevent he receiving any further insults from the Presch, declared her to be Hielias of the treatment she had resired, who, in prevent-limit receiving any further leading from the Prench, declared for we be an independent flowerign, and on ally of Great Betwiet. As all this was done by him without instruction from the Admiralty, he immediately east despectant to the floon, by way of Financia but as his proceedings were disapproved of by the Gardrangen, but as his proceedings were disapproved of by the Gardrangen, he was next to Foodh America with his trigate, and the Duddin has almoy, as the French papers only, remained an issuitive specially a subject. The animal of the two French Highles, or rather coverties, of from 16 to 10 years such, are the Banacale and the Enthmenton. It is study to the French papers that Ownmoders Nigaliae landed some guest, and put them in such a prolition as to command the entrance to the rouds. This is sufferly right, for the guan that were imply described from the French prince Bussels, Capitaine Vrignand, on an island commending the two entrances to Fascil Bays ing upon, a meeting from Commoders Nicolas to M. Vrignand, in the effect, that it like steps to enforce it, they immediately the mode to chipped its take steps to enforce it, they immediately the Fascilia. Journal of the Fascilia St. The Fascilia Cartin.

THE FRENCH IN THE PACIFIC.—The Jourise! do Have gives the following:—"The Ajes wheler has envived, bringing news from the Sandwich Islands three months later than that previously required by the Elisabeth. We have already suncessed that Vice-Admiral Thomas, after having re-established King Kassebsuschs in his rights of sovereignty, had concluded a softention in 1843, by which enormous privileges were given to British subjects. Since then the state of things has not changed, and, though disevening the set of Latel Paniet, the English Admiral has abstained from repairing any of the complaints occasioned to French interests, and pasticularly to our consul, M. du Doit. M. du Doit had refused to exhibit his powers to the English commission instituted by Lard Paulet to replice the Sandwich governor; and on his refusal, that commission, after having annulated that it did not recognise the French consul, put scale on the house and papers of M. du Doit. The state of affairs remains the same, and Admiral Thomas has respected it, under pretence of leaving all the requessibility upon its auther. The Ajax left Hapalulu on the 31st of Oct., without seeing the Raine Blanche, which was that they time have been the same team Composite, which THE PARNER IN THE PACIFIC. The Journal de Slat of Oct., without seeing the Reine Blanche, which must at that time have been on its may from Otaheits to the Sandwich Islands. Captain Letelliar gives a melansholy account of the state of our fishermen in those see and says that they are in great need of protection. It is to be observed that it is at the moment when Admiral Dujetit Thouars, informed of this state of things, goes to the Sandwich Islands to support the interests of France, that the expedition is leaving our post which carries the order for his recall."

H.M.S. Cleopatra, 26, Capt. Wyvill, was at the Cape of Good Hope the latter end of Dec. The following are additional particulars relative to her capture of the two slave ressels which had been deserted by their grown, as mentioned in our last. Cleopairs, as coming down the Mazambique Channel, on 30th Nov., saw the two vessels (a brig and a briguntine) at the mouth of the river Zambize, which, on being boarded, were found to be descried by their crows in hosts which were seen proresding to the shore before the Chepatra reached the ressels. They had neither of them ony national fag or ship's papers on board, or anything to show the ship's name, but the brigantine had the name Assis roughly ont on her cabonas. Both veggels had slave decks, and were provided with sheekles, water, and other articles necessary for the sale conveyance of slaves.

Seventern advanced line-of-battle shipe are complete at Deventern advanced line-of-battle shipe are complete at Deventern and Portumouth, and the following are reported complete at Sheerness:—Hand, †20; Waterlee, 120; London, 93; Asia, 34; Ashillee, 75; Harke, 72; Heroules, 72; Russell, 72. Total at the three gerts, 23. Cornwall, 50, is also fitted as an advance frigate, so that there is now ready a trigate at such port. Genges, 84, at Shoomest, will be complete on 30th March.

Thirty-five sail of the line can be get ready for sea spon

on emergency, in less than a month. They are all ready for the pendant. Their standing rigging and genr in pre-pared, ready to throw over their masts. Panguard, 80,

for the pendant. Their standing rigging and gers in prepared, ready to throw over their mass. Panyaord, 80, will shortly be commissioned at Devenyort. Report states that she is to precent to the Facilite as the flag-chip of Vice-Admirel Sir George Seymons.

The Kingfahre and Fighag Fish, building at Pembroke by the Serveyor of the Ravy; Bering and Orprey, building at Portsmenth by Massers. White had histe; and Muline and mother brig, building at Casthem by Mr. Fincham and the members of the late School of Navel Architecture, will all to resuly for immeking sarly in April. The Daring is ready at the present time. They are the experimental brigs of a new class.

Intent Squapment. Fologo, M. Capt. Sir W. Dickson, has borne the flag of R. Addin. Booken mines the departure of Allien, 90, Capt. Leettyre, from Carle. In addition to Volge, the Mission, Leett-Com. G. Butter, Allen, Cont. John Joseph, Lant. Com. W. P. Creater, steamers, are near lying at the Cove of Carle. The vessels in the Shannes are Pan, 42, Capt. Sir ti, M. Black wood; House, or men for the Com. Rott; and Tanjaran, Cam. Wolf. Camet, Liout. Com. J. B. Benery; Brandship, and Flanor, Liout. Com. J. B. Benery; Brandship, and Flanor, Liout. Com. J. R. Emery; Brandship, and Flanor, Liout. Com. Capt. W. F. Kanthan, and Flanor, Liout. Capt. M. Capt. M. Addition for the capt. Capt. M. Capt. M. Addition for the capt. Capt. M. Capt.

Com. C. F. Poatle; and the Snipe cutter Liquit. Com. G. Raymond, are at Bantry Bay; and Foliates, Licut. Com. G. J. Featherstone; and Radamantins, Master-Com. Thomas Lasa, steamers, are at Kingstown, Dublin. Pairs Moure.—To the Officers and company of Hall's since Curies, who were present at the capture and desepany of Hall's since piratical vessel Pande on 4th June, 1812, and engaged in the piratical vessel Pande on 4th June, 1812, and engaged in the piratical vessel Pande on 4th June, 1812, and engaged in the piratical vessel Pande on 4th June, 1812, and engaged in the piratical vessel Pande on 4th June, 1812, and engaged in the piratical vessel Pande on 4th June, 1812, and engaged in the piratical vessel Pande on 4th June, 1818, a distribution of the broaty-money granted by that pervise, will be made at the same place, agracially to Act of Fullmanch. Amount of an inside all and place. Place, 16. 19. 3ct, 19. 4ct, 2 class, 19. 6ct, 2 dits, 4d. 19. 6ct, 2 class, 19. 6ct, 19. 6c

#### Military Entelligence. OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 17, 7816.

I. The Non. the Governor in Council has he highest gratification in republishing to: general information to failnessing denoral networks, leased by the Right Tites, the Governor-Gasperal of India, quader dole the sth ingl., and the Presentcher phareth alluded to, together with cilician statutes of the killed and wounded, we the coemism of the two brilliants victories gained on the 19th his, at Habamphour and Publishing, by the British Forget, cay the law august Habratia Army of the Highans Habaraja Jyajes Rec-Reinlin.

Scindle.

3. In republishing these documents the Ron. the Covernor in Council directs that the whole of the troops in garrison by paramed to morrow evening, for the purpose of thing a fee despite, after hering the appears of these documents read and derivally explained to them.

3. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, to the tracelet of this seller, the same observations has also observed in the diffusion gardinary.

3. I. Williamond. On the here

the Army of this presidency.

I. F. Willewour, Secretary to Government.

GEMERAL, ORDERS.

By the Eight these, the Governor-General of India.

Oump, Gwalest Residency, 18th. 4.

The Governor-General directs the guildenium of the interest despatch, from the guildenium of the interest despatch, from the Eight the Cam. in-Chief, reperting the operations of the sorps under this Enceitency's immediate summing, and of that under the elements of Maj. Gene Grey, against the matisment troops which overwered and entatested the Governments of his Fightysis (in Maharajan Jyajee Rao Scincials, and attacked the Mitthe Forces on their davance to Gwaline to his Highman's support.

The Governor-General deepty learned the severe issue in hilled and wounded which has been auditured in these operate on; but it has been auditated in the apparation of a great and incidently service, and the stories of Makira-jano and Fussalar, while they have then new glory on the Science Army, have restored the mathetity of the Mainra-jals, and have given new security to the British Empire in India.

The Governor-General coughtily congraintes his Enc. the Com...to-Chair mout the aversal of his asing convincionism, by which two victories were obtained do the same sing, and the true will be formed in all the proper of the Exc., and to Maj. Gen. Grey, and to all the people of leader, office they have packeting from status to all the people of leader, office they have packeting absorption of all the people of leader, office his mast graterial attack which as the officers and out Rept., be the day of the Governor-General, in the maste of the Governor-General, in the maste of the Rept., he they do not like include the Willest of his master of act. Repts., he they do not like the best of the deep of his newton to the Mith K.f., which took with the imposite the hasteries to from a Repts., but the Service his and even the Mither of the Service has a security of the first great territe which include the history of the house of her Service of Mith and of the

incider of these pressy vistery by which that Empire has been showed. Her Ridgety's 40th Rid;, and the his hast 16th Ridge. Mative deconsiders, again serving together, again displayed their pre-bushasis qualifies as publics, half will empoored the character of the ever-visterium Army of Cambridge. The people of his course of the adversal strong positions of the order a long march, carried the adversal strong positions of the ordersy with a resolution no "offendage," and ground cruid emable him to witherset, and lier highesty" and Butte and both Regulate bury fastre to the reputation they garned in the Pentundira War.

Everythère, at Maharajaror and at Pannier, the British and the Rasive Trougs, busining much active, and animated by the hims spirit of sittles and the Rasive Trougs, busining much active, and animated by the bands direct of sittlessy development that an Army in companied, and assisted by the bands of his grateful sense of their devicements of ladia will, one mach of its grateful sense of their device places and active? Caller, and it every so ladier engages in the barties of Maharajaror and Fannier, an Indian that of twomas, made out of the great factor with their united to the Government of their strong outs their united.

marker of the Government of many was a symmetry with their united no.

1810 Res, the Constant rolls of all the Officer and collient engaged in the two bestiest regressions, to corer their the intermediate of the lastic producted in one may be leading with the name of the lastic producted in one may be leading with the name of the lastic producted in one may be leading with the name of the lastic producted in one many be leading of the lastic producted in one many beautiful.

p expected. Interpretation organization of the comp

Gerellor, will be evected at Celeutia, and inscribed with this between of all who but in the two battles.

The Governor-General directs that the words "Meharaporeem and "Penniar" that he between upon the colours, or standards and appointments of the present regiments, troops, and companies, and photon, as respectively suggest in those battles.

A Regal actue and a freedinght will be fired at all the stations of the Army, on the receipt of this order.

MARARASOON,—M troop at brigade theres Artillery, let rroop if brigade disto, and troop at brigade theres Artillery, let rroop if brigade theres Artillery, let rroop if brigade theres Artillery, let rroop if brigade theres Artillery, at one, in the control to the same, at his man, of the same, of the fire, the same of the present and inner, the same the same of Reports and Almost disto, the same of Reports and Almost disto, the same of the same of

From the Ran. Gen. St. W. Glongel, bart., G.C.R., Commander, Jon.
Chief, Bank Ladies, to the Might Mon. the Guv. General, dec.
Hisy Lord, "Twee Lordship having witnessed the apprachase of the Sith, and being in possession, from my frequent commissionations, of my Milliary Arrangements for the attack area; in its attempt gentleten of though, in one finel it appearsn'y to mater much late detail, either as to the emerge's position of the disposition is good for classing it, it had been never observe, that it was possition; which choose, and most solitonessed guns better survey, and it body of infinity apparently with choose, and most solitonessed guns better survey, and it body of infinity apparently withoused guns better survey, and it body of infinity apparently better deceased guns better survey, and it body of infinity apparently better deceased guns better survey, and thank by friender Gurstude. Briggion of Cavalry, emenicing of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, ander Laut. Old. M Downly promise parently better gunst, such a finite Carl. and the caralty, under side by the control of the c

ing four regimental standards. This corps was ably and nobly supported by the 3d Grenadiers, who captured two regimental standards, and by the 16th Grenadiers, under Lieut. Colonels Hamilton and M'Laren; too much praise cannot be given to

supported by the ad Grenadiers, who captured two regimental standards, and by the 16th Grenadiers, under Lieut. Colonels its militon and M'Laren; too much praise cannot be given to these three regiments.

Maj. Gen. Littler, with Brig. Wright's brigade, after dispensing the right of the enemy's position at Maharajpoor, steadily advanced to fulfil his instructions of stracking the main position at Chonda in front, supported most ably by Capt. Grant's treep of Fiscas Artillery, and the 1st Heg. of Light Cavalry; this column had to advance under a very severe fire, over very difficult ground, but when within a short distance, again the reah of the 19th Neg., as before, under Maj. Bray, gallantly supported by the 56th Regiment under Maj. Diok, carried everything before them, and thus gained the entremental main position of Chonda. In this charge the 19th Reg. lost the services of its brave, Commanding Officer, Maj. Bray, who was desprately wounded by the blowing up of one of the cormise tumbrille in the midat of the corps, who were ably brought out of action by Maj. Mrautenace. Thus gallant corps, on this occasion, captured two regimental standards.

A small work of four gune on the left of this position, was long and obstinately defended, but subsequently carhad, and the gune captured by the greendiers of the 19th, under Capt. Compbell, education with unture privated by a wing of the 46th N.I., under Maj. Phillips.

Brig. Cureton's brigade of Cavalry, taking advantage of every opportunity, maneuved most judiciously on the right, and would have gut in rear of the position, and out off the retreat of the whole, had they not been prevented by an impassable ravine. I witnessed with match pride the regulative of the movement of the three treeps of the Horse Artiliery, which here a completions part in this well-context deathon, and the precision of their fire was admirable. With the two Light Field Batteries I here every reason to be pleased; they well supported the high character of the Bengal Art. I was greatly gratifi

nomal eacort under Curact Mannua, which did great credit to himself and the small body of the 5th Lt. Cavairy which formed it.

Several acts of individual herolem occurred on this day, none executed those of Maj.-Gen. Churchilt, C. B., Quartermaster General of her Majeaty's forces in India, and Captain Someract, of the Granadier Guarda, your Lordship's Military Regretary, which you kindly silowed to act on my staff, and whom I sent with Brigader Careton's brigade, to communicate to me the inoversent of the corps. These two gallant offices moby fell, having received several wounds in personal rensontre. In Maj.- tion. Churchilt, her Majeaty's acrise will experience a great loss; he died distring the night, after amputation of the leg; but I am glad to add there is every hope that Capt. Someract will do well, though severely wounded.

I regret to my that our loss has been very severe, infinitely beyond what I calculated on; indeed, I did not do justice to the gainstry of my opponents. Their force, however, no greaty exceeded ours, particularly in Artillery, the position of their guns was no communating, they were so welk served, and determinedly defended, both by their guarers and their lafatary, and the paculiar difficulties of the compay giving the defending force an great advantages, that it could not be otherwise.

In the neturn of killed I have greatly to deplore the loss of Lifut.-Col. K. Randers, C.B., of the Eugineers, than whom this Arm), with its numerous list of devoted soldiers, could not houst a most valuable Officer.

It is also my painful durfito record my deep regret at the loss of a most valuable Officer, Maj. Crommelin, C.B., of the let Lt. Cavairy, who died of wounds received when nobly leading his corps in support of the 4th Righade of Induiry.

Your Lordship is aware that I had collected a strong force in Bundlecund, under his). Gen, J. Grey, C.B., to co-operate with mer, and that both corps crossed the Scindian frootiers, from the not the each of the country on the basard of a coural action.

anips stensions attempts to maintain those friendly relations which had hisherto related believen the two Governments were featiless, and that the Mahratta Arsty, the ruling power, appeared determined to rest the fate of their country on the bazard of a general action, I instructed Maj.-Gan. Groy, with the troops under his command, to push on an rapidly as practicable to Punnar, 19 miles south west of Guellor—thus plecing the Mahratta Army to repid or attack these two columns. They adopted the latter alternative, and, under Divine guidance, the consequence—has been must decisive and honourable to the British arms.

I beg now to inclose Maj.-Gan. Groy's report, detailing his novements and operations, which were as areditable to this incritorious Officer, as the result has proved highly honourable to the troops he had under his command, and I beg carriedly in the recommendations of Maj.-Gan. Groy's it will be a some the conduct, and to the recommendations of Maj.-Gan. Groy's it will be a some the conduct, and to the recommendations of Maj.-Gan. Groy's it will also to bring to your Lordship's avourable consideration as command-to-the trade of the report.

Mai Gan. Sir Joseph Thankwall, consideration of the report.

Mai Gan. Sir Joseph Thankwall, constraintly the Consideration of the consideration of the constraint of the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the report.

ing divisions and origance, and un server and the consist this report.

And Gon. Sir Joseph Thackwell, commanding the Cavalry division, mentions having received every assistance from Cap-Fratt, 18th Laucers, Assistance and Gon., Lieut. Pattinson, 16th Laucers, Brigade-Major of Cavalry, Lieut. Cowell, 2d Lt. Dragso, A.D.C., and Capt. Hieries, 2d Lt. Dragsons, your Lordship's A.D.C., who acted as A.D.C. to Sir J. Thackwell on this occasion, and Lieut. Renny of the Engineers, attached to the Cavalry division.

and Licuit. Reinly of the Engineers, attached to the Cavalry division.

Maj.-General Dennia mentions having derived every assistance from Capa Mackie, H.M. and Buffs, Assist.-Adj.-Gen.; Lient. Encyd. 7th N.I., Act. Dep. Assist. Glastermaster-Gen. of the addivision of infantry and Licut. Downson, H.M. a 4cth Foot, Acting Add-de-Camp.

Maj.-General Littler strongly brings tunctice Maj. Erray, commanding 55th Reg. (severly wounded), and Maj. Mirabetnee, Maj.-General Littler strongly brings tunctice Maj. Erray, commanding 55th Reg. (severly wounded), and Maj. Mirabetney, Capt. H.M. a 56th Reg.; Capt. Nikus, H.M. a 58th Reg., Brigade Major; Capt. Campbell, H.M. a 58th General Company, Capt. Graves, 16th Grandlers, Assist.-Adj.-General and Licut. Creker, H.M. a 59th Reg., Amjat.-Quartermeater-Gen. 4th Brigade of Infantry; Capt. Harris, 7eth N.I., his A.D.C.; and Capt. Alcock, Add-de-Camp.

Maj.-Gen. Valiant has also atmasks brought to me action the

Aide de Camp. Maj. Gen. Vallant has also strongly brought to my notice the

conduct of Lieut.-Col. M'Laran, C.B., 16th Granatiers; Lieut.-Col. Mamilton, as Grenadiers; Maj. Biopford and Capt. Coddington (both severely wounded), and Capt. Oliver, saccessively commanding H.M.'s 46th Eag.; Capt. Manning, 16th Granadiers; Capt. Young, 24. Granadiers; Brigade Maj. Capt. Abercromble, Engineers; and Lieut. Nelson, H.M.'s 46th Foot, pis A.D.C.

diers; Capt. Young, St. Gronadiers; Brigade Maj. Capt. Abercrounde, Engineers; and Lieut. Nelson, H.M.'s 40th Foot, his A'D.C.

Brigadier Gowan atrongly recommends Capt. Macdonald, Dep.-Assat.-Adjutant. General of Artillery.

Although it was not their good fortune to home into action, I feel it due to Brigadier Tennar, and the Officers and men of the Yout Artillery, to express my thanks for the great exections they made to bring up the heavy ordinance, which alone was prevented from opening on Maharajacor by the rapidity of the movement of the attachting colaman, and from the action having commenced earlier than I expected. My thanks are likewhen they protected and brought forward the immense train of blurbe, provisions, and baggage, which accompanied the Army over an great an extent of the extensy's country.

I have thus, my Lord, attempted to detail a series of movements, many of which came ander your Lordship's observation. It now becomes my dusy, as Commender-in-Chief of this Army, to do justice to those guident men, who I feel I om one selectionally assure your Lordship merit my warmest approbation; and although it fell to the lot of some—as in all actions it must—to be more prominently forward than others, yes I am proud to say I found in all arms the most animated enthanteem, and led their respective do Brig. Gowan, commanding divisions.

To Maj. Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B., to Maj.-Generals Deanis and Littler, and to Brig. Gowan, commanding divisions.

To Maj. Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B., to Maj.-Generals need twent allows to Derig. Gowan, on manding divisions.

To Maj. Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B., to Maj.-Generals and taxertions is nonmandan of brigades; and to the account of light deid batteries, mand in a foregoing part of this despatch, I feel and exertions is nonmanding office and were guidently supported by the Odlore and troops of their respective corps.

I bet to bring to your Laddship's notice the high professional telema of Maj. Jenuth of Secretal of H.M.'s forces in India, a

(ien. Lamier, Adj.-Genami of the Army, I experienced the most cordici support.

To Liest. Col. Genden, Quartermaster. General of the Army, whose exertions were as creditable as they were unceasing, I am much indebted; to Maj. Grant, Dep.-Adj.-Gen. of the Army, to Maj. Berr, Assist. Adj.-Gen. of H.M.'s forces, and to Maj. Drammond, Dep.-Quartermaster-General of the Army, I feel under much obligation for their real and ansistance.

The arrangements of Liest.-Col. Buriton, Commissary, General, who accompanied me in the field, and Capt. Rameny, Assist.-Com.-General, and principal executive Officer, have been very indicious.

who accompanies me in the mass, and the Assertive Officer, have been very jedicious.

Com. Spears, and principal executive Officer, have been very jedicious.

It have a property me his assistance. The emeritous of the justic Officer, in the syveral departments, well justify my most favourable spect of them, especially Lieux. W. Prance Tytic, Dep. Assist. Quartermaster. General, and Capt. Eklas, Assist. Adj. General of the Army.

I have every reason to be estimated with the conduct of Super-intending Surg. Wood, and Field Surg. Chalmers. This latter Officer peculiarly and most creditably exerted hissaelf in the field hospitul at Manavajpoor.

To Lleut. Oof. Gough, C.B., H.M.'s at Lt. Drs., my Military Secretary, and the other Officer composing my personal Sinff, Major Havelock, C.B., H.M.'s 13th At. Infantry, Person Interpreter; my A.D.C. Lieut. Frend, of M.M.'s 21st Foot (who was severely wounded, and his right arm amputated in the field); Capt. E. Smith, Sith N.I., I am greatly indebted for their alearity and seed in carrying my orders, also my best themlife are due to Capt. Sir R. Shakeapeer, Et., of the Artillery, to Capt. Cartia, 27th N.I., Shabardet. Com. Gen., to Lieut. Meacheaché, & Madres Lt. Cavalry, and to Lieut. Hayes, & M.H., all of whom acted as my Alden-de-Cramp during the day—I must did conit to months Assist. Surg. Stephens, M.D., E.M.'s & M. Rayan, Empson on my personal Staff, who accompanied are in the field, and was most attentive and useful to the wounded.

I have the honour to inclose a list of our killed and wounded; that of the enemy must have been exposedingly great.

By the returns, your Lordally will persone we have captured, in the action of Maharapeon, M.E. mesh longer stabil than I had

in the action of Maharajpéor, 88 guine man and wasses anomy's ammunition-waggons.

I first I have been led into a much longer detail than I had initiated, and have brought to your Lordship's notice a very lengthened list of Officers who led, and through who techieved, a victory that, to can day, has brought a belon governed notion, and andoublestly brave Army, to had the influence of Control the British arms, thus securing the interpil piaces of Control india.

H. Govern, General, Control, Seat India.

H. Geven, General, Chem.-in-Chief, Best Indies.
List of Killed, Wonsdet, and Minning, in the Right Wing of the Army of Geralior, noder the personal consense of the Excellency the Commander in-Chief, in this Assistant of His Excellency the Commander in-Chief, in this Assistant of His Excellency the Commander in-Chief, in this Assistant of His Excellency in Staff—2 Officer and Commander in-Chief, in this of His Excellence and S rank and Six wounded.

2 rank and Six wounded.

Artillery Division.—Total Killed—1 Officer, 1 Seriount, and 4 horses of a Min of the Commander of the Comm

To His Excellency General Sir S. Dough, Bert., C.C.S.
Gano, Paneder, Statistics So. 1849.
Sir.—I have the estimated to report to your Excellency that
the left wing of the Army of Gwellon, under my command, yeardy obtained a complete victory over a large force of Year
Gwallor Troops, under the command of Colonel Surancer, consisting of about 12,000 men of all arms, and captured all thrir

creative, date.

Agreeshy' to your Excellency's orders, I marched from Siles.

Agreeshy' to your Excellency's orders, I marched from Siles.

Agreeshy' to your Excellency's orders, I marched from Siles.

Agreeshy' to your Excellency's orders, I marched from Siles.

Agreeshy' to the State of the State of State of State of State of State of State or State of State

Sir H. Gough will not full to bring before the Right Hon, the Governor-General the high sense he extertains of the authorisms and gallactry displayed by all arms; all noity did their duty, and fully recliced the most sanguine expectations of the Com-mander-in-Chief.

mander-in-Chief.

His Exc. deplores the loss of so many gallant Officer's as men; the seguides ben, indeed, been great; be, however, est gratulates the pericipators in the glorious action of Habarri poor on the results of their victory, bring the deciding of the fature of a case great, powerful, and certainly gallant makes, as consequently, the contributing largely towards the fature peak and escarity of Hisdoctan.

Head, a markets

and secarity of Hisdonius.

Head-quarters, Camp. Paharee, Jan. 2, 1804.

The Commander-in-Chief intale pride and pleasure in recording the high sense he entertains of the gallantry displayed by the left wing of the Army of Gwallor, which, under the able said judicious guidance of its gallant leader, signally delepted the Mahraita force sent to oppose it at Puniar, on the 19th wit, earthring all the enemy's gune, and dispersing all that resisted it.

The Com.-in-Chief begs that Mej.-Gam. Gray, C.B., will accept himself, and canvey, to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and soldiers, his unqualified thanks and hearty congratulations.

J. E. Lumber. Mai Ban. Additional descriptions of the Chief.

J. R. Lumber, Mal.-Gen., Adjutant-Gen. of the Army

#### PROM PRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

PROM FRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, March 6.

1st Foot—Lieut. A. M. Gray, from Rl. Canadian Reg., in, be
Lieut. v. Claremond, who excitinges.

76th—Capt. W. Doran, from 1st West India Reg., to be Paym.

v. W. Webster, who has been piaced spon half-pay.

1st West India Reg.,—Maj.-Gen, Sr G. T. Hapler, E.C.B., to
be Colonal v. Lingut. Gen. Sir G. H. B. Way, deceased, Feb. Sp.

Rl. Canadian Rifle Rag.,—Lieut. E. S. Claremont, from 1st F.,
to be Leut. v. Gray, who exchanges,

Hospital Stapp.—J. W. Mostyn, Gent., to be Assist.-Serg.
to the Forces v. Home, appointed to 18th Foot.

Man.—The Christian name of Ene. Webster, M. West India
Reg., is Rowland only, and not Rowland William, an previously
stated.

Northumballand Ram of Malikel.

Northumberland Reg. of Militia-J. Fife, Gent., to be Englan

Ri. Merionethshire Light Infantry Militia-R. M. Richar Gent., to be Sec. Lieut. v. E. L. Riwards, promoted, Metch t.

Promotions and appointments made by the Commander-in-Chief in India, until Her Majesty's, pleasure shall be

known:—

3d Lt. Dragu.—Cornet E. B. Curston, from the 18th Lancers, to be Lieut., without p., v. White, dec., 18th Bec., 1843.

18th Lt. Dragu.—Cornet Adam Blandy, to by Lieut., without p., v. Ede, dec., 21st Dec., 1843.

3d Foot-Lieut. Harry Blair, to be Capt., without p., v. Stewart, killed in action, seth Dec., 1845; Lieut. James Speedy, to be Capt., without p., v. Magrath, died of his wounds, 14th Jan., 1844; Eas. B. W. Weeds, to be Lieut., 58th Dec., 1843; Rac. F. N. Dure, to be Lieut., v. Speedy, 14th Jan., 1844; Lieut. F. F. Maude, to be Adj., v. Blair, prom., 38th Dec., 1848.

4th—Bt.-Maj., John Crofton Peddie, from 18th Toot, to be Maj., v. Masdunald, prom. in 48th Foot, 8th Dec., 1848.

9th—Lieut. F. L. Bennet, from 18th Lt. 1af., to be Lifet., v. Williams, who exc., 18th, Jan., 1844.

4th—Bit.-Maj., John Crotton results, stum he wood, we amage,
y. Mandouald, From. in 4th Foot, 8th Dec., 1845.
9th—Lieut. F. L. Bennet, from 19th Lt. 1af., to be Lifett., v.
Williams, who exc., 1kth. Jan., 1844.
13th—Lieut. W. Williams, from 9th Foot, to be Lieut., v.
Bennett, who exchanges; 1kth Jan., 1844.
21st—Bt. Col. R. B. Feeron, C.B., from 40th Foot, to be Lieut.,
Col., v. Walker, dec.; 5th Dec., 1843. Lieut. G. Frend, from 31st
Foot, to be Capt., v. Feddle, promoted in 31st Foot; it bec., 1843.
38th—Lieut. H. F. Walkeld, from 4th Foot, to be Capt.,
without p., v. Adams, promoted; 29th Oct., 1842.
29th—Ens. H. G. Walker, to be Lieut., without p., v. Moore,
dec.; 21st Dec., 1843.
31st—Maj. Heary Clinton Van Cortlandt, to be Lieut.-Col.,
without p., v. Cherchill, killed in action; 30th Dec., 1843. St.Maj. James Spence, to be Maj., v. Cortlandt; 28th Dec., 1843.
Lieut. Edward Lugard, to be Capt., v. Spence; 20th Dec., 1845.
Lieut. Edward Lugard, to be Capt., v. Spence; 20th Dec., 1845.
cancels his promotion in 38th Foot, v. Adams. Ess. S. G. Newport, from 36th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Trend, promoted in 31st
Foot; at th Dec., 1843. Ens. H. W. J. Grip, from 36th Foot, to be
Lieut., without p., v. Bourke, Dec.; 28th Dec., 1845.
40th—Bt. Lieut.-Col., R. R. Maedonald, from 4th Foot, to be
Lieut., without p., v. Fearon, appainted to 23st Fusiliers, 5th
Dec. 1849; Ens. S. Spelling, to be Lieut. without p. v. Cobhans,
hilled in action, 28th Dec., 1845.
20th—Col., 1848.
20th—Col., 1848.
20th—Col., 1848.
21th—Col., 1848.
22th—Lieut. H. Needham, 10 be Capt., without p. v. Cobhans,
hilled in action, 20th Dec., 1845; Ens. E. J. Chambers, to be Lieut.
V. Neeham, 38th Hear, 1842.
22th—Col. M. R. Fifferd was transferred to 95th Fept, 3d March,
1843, from which date he is to be struck off the Settine for the 3d
or Quent's Royal Seg of Foot.

By order of Rie Exe, the Gess.-in-Chief,
H. G. Smith, Maj.-Gen, Adj.-Gen. of H. M. P.

#### CATALRY.

The Cavalry change of quarters will take place in April

let Dragoon Guards-To remain at Canterbury.

1st Dragoon Guards—To remain at Canterbury.

4th Dragoon Guards—An entertainment was erroneously stated, in our last, to have been given to the Grand
Jury by the Officers of the 1d Dragoon Guards: whereas
the dinner in question was given by the Grand Jury to
Col. Chatterton, his Officers, and the Hon. Baren Pennofather, at Longford.

5th—From Dundalk to Manchester.

6th—From Edinburgh to York.
2d Drageone—From Norwish and Ipswich to Sootland.
4th...From Esster and Wales to Norwish and Ipswich.

6th—From Nottingham to Brighton.
7th Hustare—From Brighton to Birmingham.
8th—From York to Ireland.

12th Leacure-From Menchester to Nottingham.
13th Light Dragoons-From Houselow to Easter and
South Wales.

17th Lancers—From Birmingham to Houneless. ORDERANCE CORPS.

RL Artillery-The co. of 6th butt., senditing of Copt.

Stokes, First Lients. McQueen and Beddely, 2 Serjts., 2 Corporals, 3 Bombardiert, 1 Trumpeter, and 94 Quantus. Stokes, First Lients. McGeson and Beddely, 2 Serjte., 3 Corporats, 3 Bomberdiert, 1 Trumpeter, and 94 Shunsey, embarked on the 23d ut., at Dublin, on board the Rapic steamer, for Cork, whence they merched to Ballinsollig. Capt. Morgan's on, from Ballinsollig, embarked at Cork for Dublin, on board the Rapic, and joined head-quarters at Pertobello Burracks. Capt. Wilford's on, 3d bubt., has relieved Capt. Tylden's no., 9th batt., from hittery duty. The latter proceeds to Ireland. The datafament at the Tower was rulieved, on 23d, by Capt. Garatin's so, at hattation. 9th bettelion.

atthe Tower was relieved, on 23d, by Capt. Garatia's 60-, 9th battation.

RL Sappers and Miners.—Government, desirons of prosecuting with expedition the survey of the disputed territory between the U. Status and the Calonia's prosessions of East Majesty in N. Aparica, has issued awders for the immediate employment of an additional force of Non-opamiesianed Officers and men belonging to the R. Sappers and Miners upon this important duty, under the Boundary Commissioner, Col. Estoourt. This dynamics amployed on similar parvious in Engiand, on assessment, which has been selected from the co. of that corpored of them, arrived at Woolgich, from different places in England, on the lot inst., whenea they proceed on Liverpool, where they are to embark for America, and on landing there, will be sent to the Oragon Tairitory to join those airendy employed on that service. The boundary servey party vill now consist of about 20 Non-commissioned Officers and privates of the Royal Rappers and Miners, with Capt. Broughton and two other Officers of the RL Engineers, ander Col. Estoours, the

G. O.—Caylon, Jan. 7.—Capt. Sinks is ordered to proceed to Bagiand by the let favourable apportunity, he having been re-lieved by Capt. Ellis.

Grandler Guards, let Bett.—Will proceed by relivary from London, to Winchester, on 5th March.

Scots Fueller Guards, Int Batt.—Will proceed by relivary from Winchester to the Tower of London, on the 8th March.

Ist Foot 5d Bett.—Lt.-Colonel Bell and Capt. Cooper embarked on Wednesday last, the 6th inst., for Quebec, wid New York; on board the Queen of the West. The Lt.-Colonel only left. Capada in October last, was quar-Lt. Colonel only left. Canada in October last, was quartered at Gibraltar for two months, and will probably have joined his old battalion within six months, having per-

joined his old battalion within six months, having performed four winter voyages.

To the Editor of the Naval and Million Genetic.

3d.—Sim,—In your Paper of Feb. 17 is an extract copies from the Agra Ukhbar of Dec. 2, complimenting Major General Valuant, by congratulating the Army in general, and his division in particular, on the exchange of that Officer to its command in place of Major General Dannie. I beg to observe, Sir, that this remark is more than likely to wound the feelings of as brave, as assisting, and as officer as a soldier as ever draw a strong. I have no doubt valrons a soldier as ever drew a sword. I have no General Valiant possesses the good opinion of Military men, and no doubt deservedly; but why compliment him at the expense of another! Those who know the qualifiat the expense of another? Those who know the qualifi-cations of Major General Dennie as a soldier, and his great capabilities for such a command, can inform you, great capabilities for such a command, can inform you, Bir, that the Service cannot gain by the substitution of any other Officer to the command that he from ill-health is obliged to resign; and ill, very ill indeed, must that gallant Officer be to oblige him to forego what, if in health, would have been his delight and glory.

General Dennis is now in his 66th year; a gentleman and a soldier in the follest sense of the terms; he possessed in his youth more personal activity than any Officer in Her Majesty's service; always a strict disciplination, knowing his own duty theroughly, and taking the majes the majes him that made of their 

11th.—This reg., which has been quartured here for the lest ten meethe, received a route a few days since for Athlese, and the let division, consisting of two com-putes, under the consessed of Rinj. Bloomfeld, marshed

yesterday. The 2nd division will move this day for the same dectination, and Head Quarters will marb on came declination, and Head Gearters will march on Thursday. We cannot amounce the departure of this fine reg. from Eithenny, without acknowledging the steadiness and general good conduct of the corps white in garrison here. Of the respected and gallant Officer who commands, Lieut.-Col. Sir M. Greegh, we can speak in terms no less favourable; and we know that his politic band kind attention to the wishes of the citizens, in personal terms and the conduction to the wishes of the citizens, in personal terms and the conduction to the wishes of the citizens, in personal terms and the conduction to the wishes of the citizens, in personal terms and the conduction to the wishes of the citizens. public by their weekly performances on the Culter Lawn, and, on Sundays, in the Barrack Square, it warmly appropriated by all classes of the inhabitation. The gentlements demeanour of the Officers, of every rank, was highly predicable to the character of the reg. Elibonay Mederator, 28th Feb. mitting the excelle at band of his reg. to delight the rator, 28th Feb.

Mederator, 28th Feb.

29th—We regret to have to announce the death of Lieut. Moore, who died at Mengbyr on the 30th nifmo. He was on hie way down to Calcutts, for the purpose of appearing before the Board, to obtain medical certificate.

—Bugitehman, Jan. 19.

33d Depot—On Thursday, two companies, with head-gra, from the Castin Burracks, Limerick, under command of Major Bisku, marched for Butteratt, and week followed part day by the other two con, under Cast. John.

loved next day by the other two sos. under Capt. John-stone. A draft of 21 r. and f. left for Cork, to emberk, with Ess. Pechell, for the service see. at Halifax. 49th Depot—Capt. R. G. Mixaliben has three months'

ok leave

Royal Marine

Royal Marines.—
Fe the Editor of the Meani and Military Gasette.

Alth. —From the disposition which you have always extraend to insert in the Naval & Military Gasette plain matters
of facts connected with the Service, I beg to annex a
statement of the length of service of sighty-five Officers of
the Royal Marines, at present cowing.

I think, after a perusal of the statement, it must appear
to every supersimized mind that the time has arrived
when nothing short of a very auturative restrement one

to every unpraisedised mind that the time has arrived when nothing short of a very extensive retirement one benefit the old Officers, and raise the corps to that efficiency which the nature of its pervious requires it should esempy which the nature of the services requires it should be. The more filling up of some half-dozen vacancies at present on the Commandants' and Lieutenant-Colonels' Liets, would avail that little. The Captains are the great authorous, as it will be seen that there are no fewer than

sighty-five, the senior of whem has been forty-one and the junior thirty years in the corps.

In the Royal Artillery, four Lieutenant-Colonels and four Captains are allowed to retire on full-pay annually. In the Marines, not one is allowed that book,—I am, one., A SUBSORINER.

w served
nare each
10 Capbalan
11 Capbalan
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13 Capbalan
14 Capbalan
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16 Capbalan
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19 Capbalan Stave served Mave served Flaves
Commandants, 81 year
Commandants, 90 ,
Flavond do. 46 ,
Flavond do. 46 ,
Flavond do. 48 ,
Flavond do. 41 ,
Flavond do. 42 ,
Flavond do. 45 ,
Flavond do. 14 83

There are to all 99 Captains serving, but the other 14 have not seen long enough in the surps to have any cause to eccapials.

It is intended to catabilish a general record of the services of the Officers of the Ri. Marines; a circular

letter, dated 2d March, has been forwarded to the Com-mendant of the Plymouth division, from the Ri. Marine Office, requesting him to direct the Officers to render a ent of their respective services, with the least possible delay.

younteers from the Royal Marines of the fol-lowing trades will be required for service at Port Es-sington: vis., carpenter, mason, bricklayer, limeburner, & gardener, blacksmith, ecoper, butcher, painter, shoemeker, tailer, herdeman, sawyer, and agricultural labourers. In consideration for the special service for which these men will be required, they will receive shore pay, with an allowance of provisions, according to Navel regulations (gratis).

Capt. Parks, 2d Lieut. Cheey, 2 Serjin., 2 Cors., drammer, and 63 privates, Rl. Marines, embarked on board the America on the 4th inst.

pour me America on the 4in inst-It is to be hoped that the harasing duty of the Ri. Marines detached throughout Wales will cases, after the gast delivery new taking place before H.M.'s Judges, and that Capt. Dawes and party will return to Fembroke, where their services are much wanted in guarding the A. Bes.

52d Depot-On Teesday, 101 r. and f., under Capt. Vigora, arrived at Nenagh, to embark at Cork for New

-The following match, sysinst time, came off on the 7th inst. at Sheeriess, and considering that the pedestrian was quite untrassed and very young, it may tairly be considered a very excellent walk. Emission Gordon undertook to walk 45 miles in 12 hours, and seed his ardunus tack at six o'clook in the efforming. He completed the 45 miles in the evening, at a quarter past five, then performing the distance of 45

niles in eleven hours and a quarter. He came in perfeerly fresh and at a slauping pace, cheered by numerous apertures. The ground marked out was from the town

appropriations. The ground marked out was from the town to the King's Ferry. The betting was even on the match. 61st—Move to the Castle Barracks, Limerick, on arrical of head-quarters of the 15th from Templemore:

for the King's F'erry. The lutting was even on the march.

61st.—Move to the Castle Barracks, Limsrick, on arrived of head-quarters of the 15th from Templemore: the 15th will occupy the new Barracks.

66th—The Bunner of Ulster contains the following:

'De Thursday, at an early hour of the morning, a private of the state hands of the state of the contains and treacharons are manner, murdered flergeant Dodd, of the same corps, in the betrack-room, he shooting him through the body. A magisterial investigation took place in the Officars' measurous, Mr. Rolony, R.M., and Mr Verner presiding. All the Officers were present, with Col. Napler. The prisoner, who is about 87 years of age, having been marched to the measurous, hand-cuffed, the following witnesses were examined:

Corporal T. Rills sworn—I was in the barrack-room, where the prisoner'and I siece, when he came in last night. He had been at the frheater. Rome of the one acked him what of clock it was, and he replied, "shout half-past 11." It was considerably later. Prisoner soon after went to had. He made no noise at the time. I was anish to by the deceased, Sergi. Dodd, some hours after, to get up and see if the prisoner was drunk, and if I found him so to convey him to the grard-house. He was making a noise in his sleep—grouning, I think. Some of the men awake prisoner, the police convey him to the grard-house. He get up after grown and went out later the presence, same back in a minute of two, and then returned to bed. After the men got up in the morning, I heard the prisoner may to deceased that her get up after, from five to ten minutes, heard the separe of a Brelock, and furning round saw Bodd stretched upon the ground, and the prisoner with his own masket in his hands. Prisoner at once and, iteralized him harrishy. I can't form an opinion as to whether fear of being reported for having overstayed his passe at the theatre on the presence, and the green man have of itself him harrishy.

Ann Dodd, widow of the deceased of respectable-leaking young woman, a

husband ordered Corporal Ellin to get up and see what was wrong with the man, and if he found him drank to confine him. He soon became quiet. He rose a few minutes after, went into the passage, and thee returned to hed. Home of the men said prisoner had been troubled with the night-mare. When he rose in the morning, Dodd remarked, in a joiting manner, that he had never heard of each a night-mare as baunted that room-he thought it must be "home-mare." Home after the Others in returning from the theater must be reported. Prisoner heard this. He spolugied to dereased for the annoyanes of the previous night. The intier said nothing in reply. I was sitting sewing when I heard a shot fixed, and saw my husband full. The prisoner and claimed, "He's finished out for you now." I want to lift up my husband, but grew faint. I then ashed some of the men to assist the, but not one of them came. On the contrary, four or five of them ansered and laughbed. I caught the prisoner by the shoulder, and asked him what Dodd had done to him that he should shoot him? "Do what!" he replied, contemptiously, as if he would treat me in the same manner. Beatty hated my husband because took the prisoner way. Thinks Cumming knew of the act fatentied, as he stood class by prisoner. My husband turned as if to apeak to me, but death was upon him.

Bergt. Robinson proved the infecling conduct of the men in the room, and that he had examined the prisoner's farelook, and "found the barrel quite warm, and the old cap on the nighte.—Borgt, Hogan proved servicing prisoner's pouch and percussion any but, and finding the one a round of ball entridge, and the other a one deficient. The bell was found flattened near the deceased.

burgeon Miller deposed that he had examined the body; the

deceased.
hurgeon Miller deposed that he had examined the body; the bat ind entered the back, a little below the shoulder-blade-deposition of the spine: marrow—severed the sub-clavish artery—jajured the traches—and came out at the right clavicle; the destruction of the spinel marrow would cause instantaneous death. The prisoner was then asked if \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ the destruction of the spinel marrow would cause instantaneous death. The prisoner was then asked if \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ the any ing to easy, and the plicit, "Not at present,"—He was then fully committed to the county graph for trial at the ensuing as see for within marder,—I've deceased, a native of Bertshure, and was much respected. The prisoner is a native of Bertshure, and was quilisted about any years ago. He seemed cutte minuted.

Cape Mounted Riflemen-At Graham's Town on the

quite numovel.

Lape Mounted Riffemen—At Graham's Town on the 18th 19co. last, Locat. C. B. Crause was tried by Court-Martial. The Court was composed of Parsiment—11.—Col. Liminary, pint Reg. Manuscomme, Stating, (Capt. towns.—Maj. Lamont, pist Reg.; Capt. townon, 7th D.G.; Capt. townon, 7th Reg.; Capt. townon, 7th D.G.; Capt. Batter, Glat R.g.; Capt. Capt. in Writing; Maj. Chat. Batter, Glat R.g.; Capt. Capt. Heaton, 7th D.G.; Li. Cochrane, fist Reg., Officer in Writing; Maj. O'Reilly, Act. Dap. J. Advocate.

Cherges,—1. For conduct unbecoming the character of an appearing at the Regiments—Mose at Graham's Town in a state of interior and a gentleman, on the evening of 27th Nov., 18th, in appearing at the Regiments—Mose at Graham's Town in a state of interior and a gentleman, and selection of the evening to gentleman time and place, as attack in the first charge, in refusing to quit the Mess Room, and refusing to go to his quarters in arrest when ordered to do no by Licut. Cannon, his superior Officer.—3. For highly insubstitued to the survival of 38th Nov., when rependently ordered to do no by Capt. Gald, Cape Mounted Rifsemen, his superior Officer, breaking his arrest, and riding about the stream of Graham's lown.—4. For highly-degrading and unofficer, like constant in returning to Cawona's Poet in a state of intonication on the evening of 39th Nov., and appealing himself in that spake do the Nov commissioned Officers of the setachneut.

The evidence on the presentation having closed, the

The evidence on the prosecution having closed, the prisoner was allowed a few days to prepare his defence.

Ceylon Brile Reg.—G O.—Ceylon, Jan. A.—His Exc. the Lieu-tenant General commanding the Purces has been pleased to ap-point Lieut.-Col. Thomas Fisteher, commanding Ceylon Bide Reg., Commandant of the Kandiah Provinces, in take effect from

the date of Reporters of Col. Campbell, E.H.; from that stutted with the replacent.
We repret to announce the death of Maj. Ingham, late

of the Ceylon Rife Reg., which took place on Christ mas day.

Yeomany—The Castlemertin Yeomany commend-rated on Saturday last the auniversary of the surrender of the French troops at Fishguard, in 1797. This corps was present on that occasion, and mainly instrumental in causing the capture.

PAGGING. We regret to find that Gentleman-Cadet Black, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has, in consequence of ill-treatment received from home of bla companions, under the vile system termed fagging, avsconded, and has not been heard of since the 11th inst. sconded, and his not been heard of sings the 11th inst.—
Naval and Military Guacite. [The young gentleman
here referred to, who is a relative of our own, after spending two days in London, homeless and without money—
his pecuniary means having been left behind him at the
Royal Military Assdemy—returned, covered with bruises
from the injuries he had received, to his parents house in
Fifeshire. Codet Black is a spirited lad of 16 years of age, perfectly able and willing to submit to any of the raise, and to undergo any of the many English discipline of a military school. But the system of fagging is one which ought to be shellshed. It is a system essentially cowardly, mean, and demonstraing in its nature; is assumed as it meen, and demoralising in its nature; is seemuch as it permits boys of somparatively advanced years to tyranales over, and to personally strike and otherwise assault, those who, in age and in physical strength, are far their inferiors. Medical cordinates having been given in, in the present case, steps have already been taken which bid fair to reduce what is called the "lagging system" at Woodwich to the condition of things past.—Scotch Epicospal Times. Times.]

[The friends of Cadet Black brought him back to The friends of Cadet Black brought him best to Woolwich, and apparate charges were prepared for investigation. The estitance of two of the Cadets, Smith and Bennett, is that their friends must withdraw them, to prevent them being dismissed. Some others will have minor punishments. Black has, we understand, ren away a second time.—Ec. N. and M. G.]

REQUILATIONS FOR THE ENDOLLED CERLERA PEW-

BLOWERS .- The Chalses Pensioners enrolled in local districts under the recent act are expected to be mustered triets under the recent set are expected to be mustered regularly equipped for immediate inspection. There are 12 regulations, with an instructional letter to the Staff Officers. The peaclonars enrolled in local companies are not, at the period of such enrolment, to exceed 55 years of age, and shall be carefully selected with reference to the duties required. The local companies shall consist of not less then 50, and not more than 100 pensioners, who are to be equipped with a musket, a beyonet, and accountements by the Ordance Department. They shall also receive at the nublic expense a cost, a pair of trousers. trements by the Ordinance Department. They shall also receive at the public expense a coat, a pair of trousers, and a cap, every five years, as also a haversack, to be renewed as often as may be necessary. These local companies can only be called out by order of one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, or by persons duly authorised by him, and they shall only be employed in the preservation of the public peace within the district in which they have been formed, or in districts immediately adjoining. When these local companies are employed under the orders of the Secretary of State in preimmediately adjoining. When these local companies are employed under the orders of the Secretary of State in preserving the public peace, every penaloner present on such occasion, and who is not otherwise in the receipt of permanent pay, shall receive for every day or part of a day on which he is called out as an encolled pensioner, 2s. 6d. for a private; 3s. for a Corpotal; and Se. for for a Serje. or other superior Non-commissioned Officer. When the pensioners are called out for inspection or exercise, they are to receive fel. each less than the scale mentioned. is stated, that as the service required of the pensioners will probably be of rare occurrence, and only continue for a few days at a time, an increase of peccion cannot be expected, but in case of wounds, &.o., they would be allowed the same rates of pennion as in battle. The local companies are to measurable under arms, and to be subject to the provisions of the Mutiny Act. When they are called out, they are to be under the command of an Officer of the Forces, and are to assist the civil peace in the preservation of the public pascs. The pensionates are to be treated as persons who have fought the heltles of their country, and the Reaf-Officers are requested to explain, that the principal probably be of rare occurrence, and only continue for a few who have fought the battles or came country, more con-Staff-Officers are requested to explain, that the principal alteration effected by the recent that in that they are liable to be called out in time of rick and tunedly by order of the Secretary of State, armed and equipped as soldiers, under the command of commissional Officers, instead of being liable, as formerly, to be called out by megistrates with staves in their hands.

staves in their hands.

Instrum Sanvicz Insperiorious.— The 13th annual meeting of the members of this institution was held on Saturday to receive the report of the council and to elect officers for the ensuing year. Ceptain Sanyth, R.N., (in the absence of Lord Prodhes,) was called to the chair. From the report of the council it appeared that the funded property of the institution assesses to \$20th in the Three per Cent. Consols, \$60th, of stock hering been purchased

during the past year. The number of members reported at the last annual meeting was 4142, since which 155 had been admitted; deaths, 127; withdrawals, 75; which reduced the present number to 4095. The estimated income for the estimate present annual set at 1800t. The arranditure for the water would not access 1230f. The expenditure for the year would not exceed 1239.

The extendit had expended 237. in the purchase of standard books, and the library had every year become more valuable. Amongst the donations to the Museum were a surious collection of Chinese arms and implements, presented by Commodore Hall, R. N., late of Nonesis; and three valuable models of fortifications, contributed by Mr. Lane Fox. The council strongly recomminded the expediency of ferming a collection of arms of all mations, offensive and defensive, including those of all nations, offensive and defensive, including those of antiquity, as well as those of modern invention. Also, of precuring medels of military works, and of naval and military machines used in warfare in past and present times a together with scientific instruments, books, and documents relating to naval and military subjects. The Report having been adopted, the following Officers were elected Members of the Cousell in place of those going out by retation:—Capt. Grove, R.N., Dr. Forbes, K.C.H., Gapt. Successly, R.N., Major-Gen. Taylor, Lieut.-Col. Columbana, R.A., Dr. R. Feikin, Cant. Darline, R.N. Col. Colqueboun, R.A., Dr. R. Felkin, Cept. Darling, R.N., Lieut. Blackmere, R.N. The gallant Chairman congratu-lated the meeting on the prosperous and efficient etate of the Institution. It was gratifying to find the members of both Services thus united for the advancement of science. It was only by means of an institution of that character that the merit of individual skill and ingenuity could be brought into practical operation. A few years back, science was but coldly looked upon in the Navy; indeed, a Flag Officer had once said, "Let us have nothing to do with that legardemain" (laughter); but in after times the value of scientific discourage or anilable of contraction. of sole ntide discovery, as applicable to warfare, was universalir admitted.

Additional Staff-Officers of Pensioners :- Capt. R. Piteairs, to Rescommon; Lieut. J. Ormsby Lloyd, Mary-borough; Lleut. Val. Brown, Ennis; Lieut. F. B. Hing-ston, Omagh; Lieut. W. J. Kirk, Monaghan; Capt. Orange, Blat, Chester; Lieut. Hollinsworth, Cardiff.

The Officers stationed at Bhourness at present are-Captain Wilson, 96th, commanding Detach. Prov. Batt.; Lieut. Cormick, 17th; Lieut. Little. 39th (Acting-Adjutant); Lieut. Green, 3d Buffs; Lieut. Smith, 55th; Ens. Montresor; Ens. Gordon. 55th; Ens. Magill, 55th; Capt. Laye and Ens. Middleton, 58th; Staff-Asist. Surgeon Fairbairn.

Two Officers and fifty men of the 51st and 58th Regs., embarked at Deptford on the lat March, on board the convict-ship *London*, for Van Diemen's Land; and two Officers and fifty men of the 58th and 80th Regs.,

swo Omeers and fifty men of the 58th and 80th Regs., emberhed at Deptford on the 2d March, for Norfolk Island, on board the Blundel convict-ship.

The Resistence troop-ship, having detachments on board for the corpe serving in North America, and the Prince George transport, having detachments on board for the regs. serving at Bermuda, sailed from Spithead on the 5th March.

LIST OF THE SURVIVING NELSON HEROES.

WE have been favoured with Lists of the Surviving Officers of the Battles of the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, compiled with great care by a gallant Officer of the Reyal Marine Corps. The List of the Nile Officers we anner; that of Copenhagen will appear on the 16th, and of Trafalgar on the 23d and 30th inst., the last being the Saturday before the opening, 2d April, of the Nalson

Nilt, 187 August, 1798.

Andadose -1 killed, 35 wounded, -3ir Davidge Gould, Captain; Admiral, 1886. Daniel White Randall, Midshipman; Lieu-

sanset, 1906.

Pagesard.—96killed, 76 wounded.—E. Gaiway, First Lieutenant; Ray. Admiral, 1937. Sir T. S. Capel, Signal Lieutenant; Vice-Admiral, 1937. H. Compres, Lieutenant; Retired Captain; 1849. F. A. Collier, Midabipman; Captain, 1906. G. Antram (W.), Midabipman; Lieutenant, 1808. Salvard Naylor, Midabipman; Pages, 1908. Salvard, Midabipman; Midab matein, 1648. 1-91 hillar phas

Steffield Captein, 1848.

Sofiatio-91 hilled, 41 wounded.—Sir G. Mundy, Lieutenant,
Yigo-Admiral, 1941. T. Bench, Midshipman; Captain, 1932.
Wid, Parker, Midshipman ; Lieutenant, 1961. Bir James Gordun,
Afhachtyman ; Nor-Admiral, 1957. Was. Bernett, Asteldant. Surgiusi, Lospestor-General, 1927. Was. Lewis, Mata; Setired Com-

ghoi; lospester-General, 1927. Wes. Lewis, Mate; Retired Com-sumeter, 1827.

Bellyture-F, killed, 22 wounded.—Hen. T. W. Aylmer, Lou-breamb; Reer-Admirel, 1827. Henry M. Marshell, Midelybman; Communic, 1814. Alexander F. Part, Midelpman; Liests ant, 2025. John Witts, Liest. Mariese; Captain, 1908. Older-19 killed, 20 wounded.—J. Tuncock, Midelspeam; Cap-tain; 1818. 1817. Maneell, Midelspeam; Captain, 1814. Jos. Marchet (S. W.). Midelspeam; Commander, 1814. Poter Rye, Liestenant; Captain, 1818. J. Hintmarsh, Midelspeam; Cap-alleman, Captain, 1812. J. Hintmarsh, Midelspeam; Cap-

Liedbennet; Ceptain, 1913.

Beliespien — 6: Allies, 106 wounded, —Anardol Ledie, Middeljennet, Captain, 1812. J. Hinemarch, Midshipman; Captaid, 1881; L. Boulsernee, Midshipman; Rattred Commander,
1988; Con. Bellanty, Surgeon, 1793. John Weight, Scoond Lieutannet; Chicael, 1609.

Beliest — 4 Misc. 11 wounded, — J. Harper, Lieutenant;
Calcale, 1816. T. B. Toher, Mischipman, 1791; Captain, 1813.

B. When, Mattry Chicaenande, 1818; Chen. Patrinevae, Mater,
Riched Communescy, 1829. W. B. Middle, 1844; Restree

Minester-ogt hilled, in warning.—Ger J. Mill, Lientenant; Contain, 1915. J. Porbes, Midchipmen; Container, 1915.
J. G. Perripa, Michipeline; Comminester, 1916. Then, Williams, Minester-og, Walpole, Prot Lientenant; Communder, 1756.
The ries Sucheby, Midshipmen; Christen, 1919. Then, Seel. Adale, Pires Lieutenant, E.M.; Colonel, 1819. John Storbell, First Lieutenant. M. 1777.
Leanner, M. 1777.
Leanner, M. 1777.
Leanner, 18 wormand. Jahren M.

Annahrenge, 1946.
Majestie—50 billed, 143 wounded.—Charles Bouward, Midshlo-ion: Commander, 1914. R. L. Davies, Midshloman; Zerired tommander, 1886. Robert Hart, First Lioutmant, R.M.; Major,

1814.

Collectes—None killed, none wounded.—H. Loweny, Arting Alicetenkitt; Constanted, 1815. J. Peerke, Midshipman; Constanted, 1815. J. Peerke, Midshipman; Constanted, 1816.

Therews—b killed, 29 wounded —R. L. Cohnolly, Midshipman; Licetenant, 1807. George Benty, First Licetenant, S.M., Colonel, 1837.

Zhelous—i killed, 7 wounded.—None, Muline, Brig.—Feter Bamwell, First Licetenant; Betirel Commender, 1841.

Ferrign, and Colonial Entelligence.

France.—The Riferms states that orders have been given to complete the works of the fortification of Paris as quickly as possible. The troops of the garrisch ere to be employed for that purpose, and a number of labourers have been sent from the departments to easist. Several detachments of labourers had likewise arrived at Paris from Citizeness and Releium.

detachments of inhourers had likewise arrived at Paris from Germany and Belgium.

Reported Military Conspiracy in Paris.—We find the following in the Rifermer.—"The Ministerial straining journale do hat in the most remain degree alieds to the arrests which had taken place within the last two days in the 70th Rag. of the Line. This news, however, formed the principal audject of convenation in the Chambers and at the Bourse. As ready as the Ministry were to speak of the pretended conspiracy in the Rase Pastourel, they appear to be equally anxious to conduit what occurred at the barracks of Neutlly and almosthere. It is, therefore, difficult to assertain the truth in the midst of so much contradiction. The report of certain superior Officers having been arrested has been contradicted, but there exists no doubt of the fact of a number of non-mitted to the prison of the Abbays. It is said that the conspirators had confederates in other regiments. The Military Authorities are increasing their preceditions of the Military Authorities are increasing their precessions ; the garrison is consigned. All leave of absence has been withdrawn, and several councils formed of general Officers have been held at the Tailerless'

have been held at the Tatleries. Sweden.—The last accounts from Stockholm, of the 16th ult., announce that the King's health was better on that day than it had been since the 9th. During each of the pravious three nights. He Majesty had slept six or seven hours in succession, and the pain in his foot had greatly abated. On the 16th the King transacted business with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and, one of his secretaries. His Majesty had become thin, but his features were in newise alered. His look was as lively as ever, and the animation of his thoughts and expressions was the same. was the same.

DERMARE.—The present force of the Navy of Den 

livered to the Turkish Minister for Poreiga Affairs a of a despatch from his Government, requiring the Parti-to abregate the law in virtue of which Christians, who have professed Maliometanism, are put to death if the again embrace Christianity. At the same time, the Per-was threatened with the withdrawal of the countenate and protection of the British Government should it van

and protection of the British Government should it vanture to reject the demand. Two days after a semumeter-tion to the same effect was made to the Turkish Cabinet by the representative of France.

Busines Avans.—In the message of Governor Russe to the legislative body, the session of which was opened on the let of January, after congrutalistics on the triumphant results of the war, and the session on the triumphant results of the war, and the session on the triumphant results of the war, and the session on the triumphant results of the war, and the session of which are adverted to in terms of the strangest upprobation. He is accused of taking "part with the descrine of the Confederation is Monte Video;" of "causing energous injury to the republic;" of "public insult to the Argustine fig;" of "gatteenyt of the law of nations and the faith of treaties; by all which he lad "forespeed war and bleedshed, and messalessed an immense less of property." treaties;" by all which he had "fewered war and bloodysel, and vermined as immense less of property." Replanations, it is added, had been represent, and she attlebelles and repertules distinguished for such defi-tions," from the British Government, of course, "Gound Ream affairs that the "positive and felestly assumes

iven by the Minister of her Britannia Majesty had been given by the Minister of her Britannic Majesty had been reiterated by the Court of London; "that the British Minister had stated by order of his Government, that the Commodore had "instructions from home to respect the belligarent rights of the Argentine republic." Matwithstanding all which the Commodore had "resently added another incelt," by again disallewing the blackade, on the plan that General Oribe "had ordered the port of Maldonado to be closed," which, as being in his possession had also the first ordered to be received. maintane to be crossed, which, as being in his possession, he had clearly a right to do. After a general review of all other, the ferdign affairs of the federation, in which the neutral and friendly conduct of the French Commanders and Agents in the River Plats, as well in of the Prench Gevernment, is greatly lauded, appellating with an intimation that "the happy day approaches" of the "disappearance of foreign interference," he proceeds to the internal concerns of the republic, which, with the exception of these of Corrientes (represented to be in rather a trophled auto), are said to be in a prosperus schildion.

### Correspondence Abbreased to the Editor.

Gerrespondence abbreased to the Editor.

The Alaion.

To the Militar of the Mona and Military Gaustic.

Sin,—It is insuentable to observe the projudice and party-feeling which exist in the breasts of British Navel Officers with respect to ship-building. Such has his own fevourist theories, and the most unfair statements are set affect respecting all who differ from them. This was strikingly examplified on a late avecalon. Scarcely had the Albion set sail, when a paragraph appeared in the Newspapers headed "The Albion," describing her as a total failure. The writer's sugarness to deep a ship that sould not have been tried, defeated his papeare. Whatever might be her morits or demerits, it was only too avident that the writer's enginees to deep a saily too avident that the writer's enginees to deep a saily too avident that the writer of that paragraph was a most houtile and partial judge. That the Surveyor of the Navy is not infallible, no one san deny. The Physic frigate one infallible, no one san deny. The Physic frigate one infallible, no one san deny. The Physic frigate one infallible, no one san deny. The Physic frigate one infallible, no one san deny. The Physic frigate in the British Navy, or in the novel, and the saine may be said of the Gusen. If the Albion has not realized all that was expected of her, has stability, her rate of eatling, and other qualities reader her, upon the whole, the first ship of her class, and if she has any defeats, there can be no doubt that these will be remedied in any new 90-gun ships built by the answe talented Naval architect. The ship of her class, and if she her any conversion no bould that these will be remedied in any new 90-gun no doubt that these will be remedied in any new 10-gun ships built by the same telented Naval architect. ships built by the agent telemted Navel architect. The country has most abundant reason to be grateful to the Burveyor who has built the best eighty, minity, and first-rate ships in the British Navy; and, with his present experience, there can be little doubt that if he were to build another frigute, she would be superior to any of her class. In making these remarks, I do not desire to dispurage the telemts of others, or to plead for a moftquely, but samply, as one interested in the Navel preponderance of England, to do justice to the merits of Sir William Symmonds.

Barrawscause. BRITANNIOUS.

THE RAZEES.
To the River of the Neum and Military Sassife.

Rin,—I willness proceed to reply to "A." as regards the Warspile and her close. I much wonder "A." is not aware that when a line-of-battle ship, the always born a most excellent observate as a fast sailer and fine sectors. most excellent character as a first satier and fine sea-boot, and always sarried her armament well. I never heard her other than highly spoken of, and a relation of mine was on the last station with her when she bore a flag for the last time as a stip of the line, and the reason why she was retired was her very defective state, particularly of appear works (which I can attent, having seen her in duck for inspection and report); this, added to the high character she always bore previously, very wisely induced the Adjoiralty to rance her, thus keeping a flue model in a splendid frigate. Now let "R." att. her late Captain, Lord John 'Hay, and any, or all her Officies, her character. I know it from them, and a finer frigate never went to can. She satis very fast, works well, and carries an armament of the heaviest kind with case; in fact who is fust such a ship as England's Navy may justly be proud of. Done "R." know what the Yackeen the upto I accuman append his open and swore she was "a ternation heavy Britisher inst, was at New York? or how Brother Jenathan opened his eyes and swore she was "a ternation heavy Britisher that, almost Amerikiah. I great that's only our Jadepowience (a justed eigisty, 250 tota, and 62 gans) could flog that hig British eas serpent to the tame of Yauker decide dundy." Now this very Jadepowdence was at Spithond four years ago, when I more attentish inspected her twos page is siveny anough, and heavy enough in all conscience, thering the sesuating of our 50; her arianant was some yeard of 50 long 35s of 50 out, on her appear dark, with a crow of 600 meter; but as to any peak qualifies, Warspile, and all our reason, are infinitely her separator, both in uniting, working, and the height of their main-dark gaus from the water; here were only 6 feet 8 inches from the water, mater; here were only 6 feet & tochen from the water, deger; here were only 9 lest a totale from the water, here then some of our line-af-bettle ships; she worked heavily, and in a trial of salling with M.M.R. Pique, 36, from fighthead to Figuroush, the first part of which I saw, via., the hest out to St. Helms, or rather round the mah, she was most abrurdly besten, and very much so in the

ran from there to Plymenth. It is true Pigus is one

run from there to "Plymonth. It is true Pique is one of our fiestest frigation but I am equally sere that Werspite or Visalisty (and Barhom, had she been in existence), aye, any of our rasses, except diffred, a dult entire, would greatly have beauen her closs.

"E." appears so have formed a very low and erroneous opinion of Barhom; now I know from a friend who served in her in the West Indige, that she was as fine a frigate of her glass an ever hore England's proud flag, and under all circumstances this was her chardoner. It is not a little singular, that of the very trial "E." aponts upon in 1831. I happen to know something, as I had a brother in it; most crue is it that the trial shes very decisive in favour of Pantaleon who then proved her admirable qualities as the Duke of Portland's yeals. The than bounded her gallant constructor's well deserted present fame; poor wretched Charphile was at androf trial (four we six hours) hall down so isometed and literally buried, amotheted. Cursoon sees meet to Pantalsim (the black ship as she was termed), but what was this Coronous Why, a rassed Si-que frigate, (a close of equal "E." evidently holds cheep,) and she and all her class have proved themselves admirable hillers and had be well, but her proved themselves admirable billers and aptendid them-ef-war, very superior to any correctes in the weric! In the above trial Berham behaved remerkably well, but her selling qualities at that period were not nearly what they afterwards proved when Copt. Cory sommanded her in the Mediterranean, where the acquitted herself so will in many trible with that superb frigure Foresan, built by Sir William Symonds, whose little brig had so gallently horse off the pales from her more powerful acts goniets. We one will contest Foresa's speed and powers, an astronoidaged fast bailer and fine ship; in two theless if "K," will only read the printed Parliamentary reports of these trials, he will find that the Berham then proved herself beyond all doubt a first class, and soot admirable ship, and her apread in the Medituresnean gained for her the appellation (before Foresa were 8 ft. 6 in. from the surer; Foresa, a Person went out) of "the flying Barham." Her mid-ship parts were 8 ft. 6 in. from the water; Fornes, a much larger ship, 9 ft. 6 in., arms ment (then) the same; thus much for Burken !! Pludicitie is another of the Barham class, and ture Coptain, J. T. Nicolas, reports of her in the highest possible terms for speed, wanther-lines, case, and every good quality: from the statements she must almost fly. The Affredthes over proved a dall saller, excepting this, a fine man-of-war. They are beyond doubt a most potential and applicated diese of ahips, and wall able to must the proudest of our fees.—French or Americans, or any that may some from the four quariers of the world. The quir resert is, we had not a done much of the world. The only regret is, we had not a desen such ahips during our year with the United States from 1811 to 1815, for then the tables would have been spared most gloriously, and we should have been spared such vile ranting songs as, amongst others, a fragment from the Constitution and Constitute.

ranting songs as, amongst others, a ser Constitution and Gueriene."

"This Debres some on board of To deliver up his served, And the Yankses they same Tankes doesle denty on !"

Pray teep your essent, this Mill; For it only makes you dall; And let us have a little drop of Braidy on?

And let us have a little drup of Bankly the?

"The British never found their mates.
This by inkers did trans exten,
And Begud them to the turb of
Yashra denote sanny thi
Bing - Yashra denote sanny thi
Bing - Yashra denote sanny this
Bo, dec.
American Manuf Sang.
These generaling "Paras" had never been requirered.

Not seen the light of day, had Berhame or Fraverites then.

as frigates borns ous glorious flag. But times reverses were good lessons (rather too dearly fearned, perhaps)were good lessons (rather too dearly isarned, perhaps)—never to hold our enemy two cheep, but always theplace our galiant salitors at least upon an equality in point of ships and metal; then may we wall efford to give our fone a few men—as, combut ever memorable, shames and Chesepoaks? But it is some convolution to feel that such reverses as then fell upon as any never again happen second from the most gross neglect and over-confidence is sending one infector and ill-manned chips. With our present Surveyor we can never want appendid men nf-war, and it is most certain we can never, with Gud's bleesing, want moble and galiant bearts to man them.

In conclusion, I do hope the Admiratry will at once

want muble and gallant hearts to that them,
In conclusion, I do hope the Admiratry will at once resee these two beautiful models, Donepul and Spariette, 76s. What noble frigate ties will make and they are too defeative to repair for the inne. Repliese them by Panguards; sine races my other of the small 74s found very defeative, as well as all like cases, with the 38s and 42s—both will be uscless, or nearly so, in mosther war, as they now are 1—and I would build as large irigates or corvettee are long as these are available. Thus should we work up all our old vessels, and that in the most effective manner possible. The large French 60-gus double-builted frigates are in all good qualities quite as inferior to our races as the Americans. I have been ever the Didon But two others, Calyino and La Foris, it Cherbourg: enous were equal to our races. true to our remot.

O. Letters in Type—" An Rel Brageous;" " Bantock; " " A Will Wicher to the Many;" "A Render of your, " Gracite; " " A. R. J., " " Letter Com. Chee, Jes. Foolis; " " Justice; " " R. J. " and " An Ut4 No Flow What L.J."

#### To Meaders and Correspondents.

# We must ask the indulgence of several extermed Correspondents, whose favours are unavoidably postponed, owing to the length of the Desputches, &c.

To avoid confusion we must request Correspondents who are in the habit of frequently addressing us to adopt other signatures than "Constant Reader" and "Sub-

The letter of " H.," addressed to Captain Ross, R.N. and M.P., is too personal for our columns; and at all events the writer should have given us his name and address. To " A. C."-The coynomen only is dropped, and for very cogent reasons.

To print the letter of "M. G. G." would subject us to To print the letter of Mr. G. G. well suggest at to an action for libel. We have done all that is proper in the case already: to do more would be very unwise. To "A Subscriber."—We think it highly probable that the moves of the Infantry this year will be for from

Next week we will notice the subject mentioned by "Old Blue Jacket."

### Naval & Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1844.

THE Debates on the Army Estimates amply prove that there is a greater degree of attention paid to the interests of the Services, even in the House of Commons, than formerly; and that in spite of such gentlemen as Mr. Williams, and a very few more, the necessity of keeping up a sufficient force, and fairly consulting the good of our soldiers, is admitted by men of all parties in the State. The two speeches which have been read with great satisfaction by the Army-and we may say by the public also -are those of Sir Henry Hardings and Captain Layard,

A more triumphant case was never made out than Sir Henry Hardinge's. He proved that the numbers proposed for 1844 were barely adequate for the requisite reliefs. He nobly laid before the House the hardship of keeping regiments twenty-one and twenty-two years in India, and instanced the 13th and 55th Regiments. The whole tenor of Sir Henry's speech leads us to look for great and lasting benefits to the Services; and, among others, we joyfully hall the prospect of enlistment for limited service, and more liberal construction of orders regulating allowances to the Officers and men. 'On the subject of Pensions the language was guarded, but it was easy to perceive that some more liberal provision was in contemplation. The Bounty to the Recruit me feel satisfied, will be made at least sufficient to cover the price of his first equipment, and secure him from debt at the outset of his career.

We cannot, by any expressions of ours, convey to Captain Layard, on the part of the Army, the praise due for the pertinent and judicious line followed by him in advocating many benevolent and just measures for the good of the Service. Sir Henry Hardinge, in the manly and kindred spirit of a soldier, thanked Captain Layard; and we may with truth, in this instance, say :---" Principious placuleus viris hand ultima laus est."

We cannot dismiss this topic without noticing Lord Howick's remarks. We rejolee to see His Lordship retaining a strong interest in the good of those over whose affairs he exercised so beneficial a control when Secretary at War; and we heartily; hope that his observations on the propriety of the Guards taking a foreign tour of duty, and an increase of the Royal Marines, may meet the attention they merit. We are not prepared to support his Lordship on the change in the mode of provisioning the troops, while we admit and praise the benefits he conferred on the soldiers, by his own excellent arrangements when in office.

There are many points on which we could dilate, but as all our readers will have read, or will read, the debates, we feel less the necessity of entering into a longer consideration of the subjects discussed—the nature of which merits the notice of every Officer and soldier in Her Majesty's 'Army.

In our "Gusette" of last week we mentioned, in reference to the disallowance of coals and candles to married Officers of the Army, "That this obnoxious regulation would be financhistely resoluted as soon as it was properly brought under the notice of the present Commander-in-Chief, the present Master-General of the

Ordnance, and Secretary at War;" and we have now great pleasure in being enabled to congratulate the Bervice at large, at our words being so soon verified, as, from what passed in the House of Commons, on Sir Henry Hardinge's moving the Army Resignates, that Officer distinctly stated, in answer to Captain Layard, that, "in Inture, coals and candles would be allowed to married Officers, although not residing in barracks." Arrangements are now in progress bistersen the Departments, and we might take could for our exertions in the matter.

Tun orime of desertion in the Army has of late years so enormously increased, that those who know little of the Service fancy that the soldier is driven to commit the offence by the severity of discipline. Such is not the fact. The chief cause of descrition, we feel persuaded, is found in the wretched state of debt in which every Infantry recruit is placed, by the purchase of the equipment out of his bounty as far as it goes, and an advance of his pay from his Captain: to liquidate which he is put under daily stoppages, leaving him, at a time he most needs it, without the means of procuring, after a hard day's drill, a morsel of chaese and a gless of beer for his supper. Briefly-here is the cause. The remedy is in the hands of the Secretaryat-War.

Tun Committee on Military Prisons, Major-General Earl Cathourt (President); Colonel Grant, Granedier Guards; Colonel Godwin, and Major Jebb, this week rommenced their sittings, and several Officers have been summoned to give evidence. The object, we understand, is to establish Prisons in particular districts throughout the United Kingdom, for the sole oustedy of Military oulprits.

Tax attention of the public has been drawn to the hardthip of not providing conveyances for the women and children of soldiers when proceeding by railway. This was happily noticed in the debate on the Army Estimates. and we have good reason for believing that an order will soon be issued making some provision for the conveyance, in all cases, of the soldier's family.

THE Despatches and Correspondence, which occupy so much of our limited space, fully describe the recent events in India, and the series of brilliant Military operations and successes of Her Majesty's troops, and those of the Hongurable Company's Service.

Notwithstanding the outery of the iniquity of all wars and all compresses, we are prepared to defend our interference in the affairs of Gwalior; and to shew that it was justifiable on the ground of necessity—an unmistakeable policy. We see no occasion tom' hedge ' our epinion. Our intervention was based on the Treaty of Bourhampoor, contracted with Dowlut Rao Scindenh, the predecessor of the late Maharajah, Junkojee Rao. and in which the British Government engaged to maintain a force to support and protect the head of the Gwallor State, whenever such aid should be found necessary. But for the present week we will confine ourselves to the Governor-General's explanations, as contained in a Proclamation, intimating that our forces would continue to advance in order to " effect all the just purposes of the British Government-to obtain guarantees for the future security of its own subjects, on the common frontiers of the two States—to protect the person of the Maharaja—to quell disturbances within His Highness's territories-and to chastise all who should remain in disobedience."

The battles of Maharajpoor and Runniar fairly tested the determined spirit of British soldiers, and the devotion of the Native troops, who fought at great disadvantage under the went of their heavy Artillery. "At them, my boys," was the order of Sir Hugh Gough. The gallant Chief was conspicuous for his deling gallentry, heading the columns himself, and always to be found in the thickest of the fight, obsering on the norm and leading

thickest of the light. Cheering on the men and remains a limitor, the fort taken by our troops, is, from its strength, catted the Gibraius of the Ross. It coverate tap of a bill, nearly two inites long, but narrow the sides are very precipitous, and the highest park, which is at the negth and, is not feet above the surrounding plais. The rampart conforms to the brow of the bill all round; and the eres within is full of buildings, reservoirs of water, wells, and citivated land. At the foot of the shoundin, in this cast side, is the town, which is large and well built is 6 miles send he had of Agra. The British book it by a moctural seculade in 1700. This description will decount for the server loss these thirds in the dispatch.

than forward wherever the danger was gre his presence and gallight bearing had a most encouraging effect upon the troops, who chesred him lustily as be placed bisself at their head and as each position was carried under his eye and orders. How he encaped appears to be a miracis, his Staff who followed his example suffered severely.

It will be seen by the General Orders that a triumphan column, constructed from the metal of the captured guns, is to be procted in Calcutta, on which the nar all who have Yallen are to be inscribed, and medals are to be given to the survivors. Lord Elleaborough well understands the policy of conferring honorary rewards on

We annex some statistics of the late battles, and others in the East, drawn up by an Officer farthe Company's apreloc, and which will interest our Military readers :---

The Army of Gwallon (heretofore the Army of Esercise) appears to have consisted of shoot 38,500 men originally, of whom shout 24,700 men originally, of whom shout 24,7 were Europeans; but ne part was left with the chief part of the heavy train, and deducting sick with the Army on the 18 Dea, 1848, the force was reduced to about 30,000 mea, of whom 3,354 were Europeans.
At the bettle of Maranairoon, 25th Dec. 1842 (of the corps to have the star, and instanting Queen's troops,) we have—
Artiflery—Horse, 2troops, 260 men, 18 guns; Foot, 2 companies, 100 meas, 12 guns.

have the star, and assuming the star of the star, and assuments of the star, and assuments of the star of the star

men ; one co and 18 guns.

and is gune.

The enemy had about 12,000 men and 24 guns. We were obliged to detach 2 or 3000 men to defend the baguage, stores, dec. Major-Gen. Grey, in his Despatch, calls the enemy five times his number, so that nut much more than half our force could have been engaged. We took the 24 guns—they had four to three against us in that arm. As the action did not begin till could have been engaged. We took the 2s guns—they had four to three against us in that arm. As the action did not begin till four r.m., (as that of Maharajpoor was over by moun of the same day,) probably the fealtives joined the enemy before Maj. Gen. Grey, and 2s guns answer to the number lich nataken by the Com.-in-Chief out of the 39 guns. We had 2 Officers killed and 7 wounded 1 N.-C. Officers and privates, 28 killed, and 174 wounded 1 horses, 9 unly. In the two actions we had 49 Officers killed and wounded, N.-C. Officers and privates 964—total 1018 phorses, 27s. If we compare the fettles in Sindh, we shall find that the log was as numerous, but with less Artillery.

BATTLE OF MERAMEN, Feb. 17, 1943.—The enemy is said to have but 38,500 men and 25 guns, the British 2800—1 Reg. Native Cavalry, I Earopean Reg. of Foot, 2 Regs. N.I., and 12 guns. The enemy had 3 or 3900 killed and wounded. We lost 7 Officers killed, and 14 wounded, N.-C. Officers and privates, 62 killed and 194 weinded. Total—277; and horses (33 killed), 194.

BATTLE SHAE HYDRABAEN, March 54, 1943.—The Beliochees had, it is asid, about 20,000 men, and 11 guns, probably those not before taken of the 16 guns, in 186 former agiton. We had 4000 men and 18 guns, it Eur. Reg., 8 Regs. N.I., 1 Reg. Cavalry, Sindh and Foonsh Horses, the enemy were 4 to 1—200 degree and Frivates, 39 killed, and 220 mon ded enem, and 11 guns, The month of the search wounded. N.-C. Officers and Frivates, 30 killed, and 220 mon ded enem, and 10 month of the search of the searc

Albert mote men' and pre mema; mote men' and pre mema; and annuaged ) a vates, up never men, and the enemy lewer guns. .
though we had more men, and the enemy lewer guns. .
tion of the escent was broken ground. .In the battle
life health way (1960) we shall find heavier gups used.

100. — The seemy ha

hough we had monthly the strain of the second was broken grant and the second was broken grant and the second was shall find heavier guins under the strain are deed Cavalry, total 19, our and de guins, with French Officers. We had solly 4.800 men (1 Europ. and 68 guins, with French Officers. We had solly 4.800 men (1 Europ. and ag. and 8 N. 1 av., 1 Europ. and 7 N.L. Ragu. and Agtillery) and taking 2 guas for weak Raginsons, we had 2 guas, the enemy were about 4 to 1 against us, and in guins more than 2 to 1. We lost 6 Officers, billed and wanneded 1 N.C. Officers and Frivates, 47; botsl, 401. Hereast, 17; a we test the 6s guas? Of their Artillery there were 8 montant hearities, and 6s gues, whose conlines (2 st.-ponneders, 2 montant), and the second of the seco

S georges, have there and to grees, whose calibres (2 20-pounders, 5 10-pounders, 8 16-pounders, 3 12-pounders, and down to 2 pounders, which made their Artiflery nearly equal to 7 to 2.

Antread or Antre, Sept. 23d, 1913.—The enemy had about 50,000 mees, 10-100 frequent laft, Statesh's Irrag. Infantry, and 20,000 libers, and more than 100 grees, we took 20 gree, 7 applican and howitzers and 91 grees, we took 20 grees, 7 applican and howitzers and 91 grees (2 30-pounders, 5 16-pounders, 5 16-pounders, 5 16-pounders, 5 16-pounders, 5 16-pounders, 5 16-pounders, 10-pounders, 3 16-pounders, 3 16-pounders, 5 16-pounders, 5 16-pounders, 3 16-pounders, 10-pounders, 10-pounders,

on. The fact wise, after breaking the first line, and taking enemy's game, we were estached by the Artillery of the Si and by living heddin of Horse. The entary roteost their, and total carni and we were obligate to release them, and

hou stack from Spains?
The Bayess collaboranus, Nov. 1, 1882.—The chomy in id 72 grans; we took 71 grans, 11 morts grans (one 15-punador, nix 16-pounds under), equal to calibres of 65-two-th pounters. We need a work, European and a Native Car.
European and 4 Militire Regiments, and Artillery, of Junes
fore (our Artillery not given, but assumed at two per Hegeur force about, 2009 men. The enemy more than 2 to. 1;
and Privater 224—intel, 865; horses, 382; the great loss
actign assect from the estant made by the Caralry on the off
of Cot, 31, on the assumy's abstant gain, which falled—the
of Cot, 31, on the assumy's abstant gain, which falled—the
of Cot, 12, the west to prevent the enemy's means up mat thirty (so
and then we again charged their guas !! The Sollowie
will explain the lesses in all those battle:—

Numbers. Quas. KAW. KAW. \*Meharajoor... 18 to 11
Pauntet ... W., 12 to 64
Mesance ...... 7 to 1
Hyderated ..... 4 to 1 768 213 Delit ..... 4 to Assye..... 7 to Lesweree .... 3 to

r may be to se

battle of MANARALFOOR shows the m of the enemy's Artilles aged; and the direct unah. The enemy had ority of the enemy's Artillery, and all our troops not having been engaged; and the drest attacks made on Stahunghoor and Chousah. The enemy had a guas to each builshion, and as we have always fewer troops, we should make up the weak by having a guas to each toge Sillantry. The French slaw 2 guas to the men! We ought'to be able to silence the enemy's guas, before we charge them, and if there is to be "France in asia," we must adopt a more extended scale of Artillery in our future actions. The Marquees of Hautings, in 1216-17, at Hatrase, used 45 morçars, &c., and at Bhartpoor we had a upleadid train, though we left our magazines empty! It was a pity having one of the train-g uns, &c., behind; it could not have out above 20,000 nr. rupees a month, and we were obliged to send troops be them. We should place no fatth in treaties, except and re of our suns!

unel on (with Hollar), Dec. 21, 1917, we had : Regta, I European and 3 Native Cav. Regts. P.S. At MARIDE

P.S. At Maxioroon (with Hollar), Dec. 21, 1817, we had 2 Ruropean and 7 N.I. Regita, I Enuspean and 3 Neitve Cav. Regita, I Company of the Property of the Pro

WE find by the Parliamentary Debates of last evening that Captain Bernal has given notice of a motion for Monday on the subject of Duelling. This we had reason to expect, after the unfortunate affair between Colone Fawcett and Mr. Munro; and we have repeatedly stated that some change or alteration should be made in Military law bearing on the question of Ducking, which at present is worse than an absurdity.

Instances have occurred where junior Officers have been brought to trial for challenging their superiors ; and last year, by Royal prerogative, two Officers were struck of the half-pay for the same offence; but in these proceedings the challenge was looked on more se an act of mutiny and insubordination; than as a crime in itself, and we believe there is no instance of any Officers of nearly similar rank having been tried under the Article of War which expressly forbide giving or receiving a challenge :--even In the out of Mr. Munro, he was never placed in arrest to be tried for duelling, but was simply superneded for being absent without leave. It is not by infringing the law that Officers run any risk, but just the reverse; instances are constantly occurring of men being dismissed the Service for acts which had they salved over by fighting a duel no notice would have been taken. We know of an instance where, from being guilty of emitting this ceremonial an Officer was dismissed the Service, by being in a certain degree teled twice for the same offence. Two young men of the same regiment had a dispute which ended by one of them kicking the other; and as a dual did not follow, they were both tried by a general Court-Martial, for unguntiementike conduct owing to some want of sufficient evidence, they were acquitted. When the proceedings were placed before George the Third, he put his pen across the name of him who had been kicked, but allowed the kicker to remain in the Army: thus proving that it is imperative on every Officer to act in direct branch of an article of war.

We take with feelings of regret to the result of the Nets spen the New Bulimeter of Friday establisht, the particulars of which were reported in our hat. The remarine of the first medicard of the Allenbridge, in reply to Captain Pecheli, who altided to the Manters philips, were shed in terms which we cannot describe atherwise then an neurocloun; and the words which the Parliamentary reportors have attributed to the gallant Admiral have given rise to one universally polated emotion in the branch of such individual of a class of man, who, whether they be considered as "seemen" versed in " the contrar parts of cennanchip," sa Officere or gentlemen, gleid to no reak in the Service for seed and ability, or for faithfulness in the discharge of their duty to their Queen and country.

The claims which we have so, long advected are not now. Our remaiks have not made or hunted-up the Masters' grievapore-they are of long standing; and we put it to the gallent Admiral, who has sectainly not identided himself as the Manters' friend, whather he has not himself known of the attempts made by Masters, over since he first want to see, to free themselves from the chain which the regulations of the Service had cost about them ? We did not take up the cause until hope seemed vanishing-until promises appeared forgotten-and when a last effort was all that remained. Had the Navel and Military Commission kneed syldeness from a few old Officers who had borne the punden and heat of the day, their simple recital of disappointed hopes and broken constitutions would have spoken trumpet-tongued in their fayour, and our appeals have been unneeded. Had their respectful patition lad to a special Commission of inquiry, we should have had little to arge; or, had the long-talked-of Admiralty labours given birth to anything of more comes quence then the mouse contained in the new regulations. our exertions would have been uposited for; but when "hope deferred" had sickened their bearts, we boldly asserted their claims, and exposed the neglect which they had met with.

To combat the speech of the gallant Admiral would be to recapitulate the facts we have before brought forward but there is one point in which lay the giet of the gallant Admiral's argument, against admitting Masters to a Lieutenant's privileges, which we cannot avoid noticing. The callent Admiral is reported to have said-"If they put Masters upon the same footing as Lieutenants, they would be doing away with that principle upon which the Service had hitberto been conducted: that principle was, that these Officers (Lieutenants we presume) should pass through a certain time of servitude before they were made Lieutenaute; but the Masters might have been in the Merchant service, and from thence go into a man-of-war." If an Officer has to learn his duty as a seamen, we cannot discern the essential distinction between his learning it in the Mercantile, or in the Royal Navy. It is quite clear that before receiving an appointment to the Royal Navy, the candidate must be thoroughly qualified, and have served a greater length of time at are then would suffice to qualify a Midshipman in the Navy to undergo the examination for a Lieutenant. This is shown by the Regulations. A Master appointed to the Navy direct from the Merchant service (am unbeard-of appointment for the last 20 or 30 years), mast have served as follows :-Two years as Master, and one year Chief Mate, or vice verse, and in all not less then seven years at sea, and be above the age of 21. A Second Master, appointed from the Merchant service, much be 19 years of age, have served six years at sea, top years as Chief Mate, or three years as inferior Mate. IC on the other hand, a young gentlemen entered the Nevy as a Voluntaer of the ed class, he must also have nerved seven years-two years of which as Besond Master, and five as Master's Assistant had Volunteer-before he could ness for a Mestar ; whereas six years' service qualifies a Midshipman, at the age of 19, to pass for a Lieut,

As an executive, or Military Officer, the Master is, in the performance of his duty; exposed as much as any Mass us wen in the thin to the beauth of service; and
\* Voyene then the Berning Rould, which contains a faller
sport than the gave hat work.—Mr.

he is at all times placed in a situation of responsibility. sound only to the Piret Lieutenant, or Commander, where one is borne. Upon his coulness and ability much has always depended; and if Masters have done their duty with seel and adelity while under a hopeless rurale. tion, what might we not expect if they were cherred onwards by the hope of reward?

Intelligent and efficient Masters-and for such only we plead-do not wish, as Captain Pachell is reported to have stated, to be placed on an equality with First Lieute., but to be allowed the benefit of the seniority which the date of their Commission might give them, and to be placed immediately after the Piret Lieutenant in all ships which to not corry Committee. They do not seek to be relieved from an iota of responsibility-to lie by upon the shelf-or that my other Officer should do their duty; all they seek is, to be so situated in a ship that they can pay implicit attention to the duties which their instructions impose upon them, without being thereby uniqueted to a Court-Martial; that they should be compensated for the charge which they, more than other Officers, have placed upon them I and that after having distinguished themselves by long and duithful services, or in the face of an enemy, their brows should be laurelled by promotion and reward, as well as those of their measurate

Two salling of the Penelope for her destination Lisbon, and thence to the Court of Africa-to prove her qualities under strammand sails, when in pursuit of the pests of Christianity, the Slavers, gives a fair opportunity to submit our opinion, in her absence, on the ultimate success of her conversion from a frigate to a steemer. Some years ago we strongly urged the necossity of converting the useless old 38's into powerful and efficient steamers, at the small expense of £10,000 each frigate. Her qualities under steam and sails have not, as yet, won the good opinion of experienord Navat Officers, owing to her deep immersion when lades with souls, provisions, stores, powder, shot and guns, reedy for sea. To remady this drawback to her sees and velocity, her coal-bunks have been greatly reduced, and which has certainly-given her a lighter flotation and greater accommodation for her craw; but opinion only leads us to regret the increase of her mainment with the degreese of her souls; as, previous to this increase of mosting this ship, we submitted that her original musts were too heavy, though, as a steamer, of sunsh greater tonnegs than when a frigute, as her principal propelling power in emergency is steam, not canvas; and that the masts and yards of the old 66-gun frigate would appead sufficient canvas for her in a breeze, when atoms would not be required. In this opinion we are supported by the proved superior sailing of all our ships of war when armed on Auto. consequently sailed under reduced maste and apura.

There are many who yet doubt the possibility of this conversion succeeding, and others are positive it will not succeed. We give the observations of a Constant Reader on the subject :--- I have waited patiently to hear the sual facts of the Penelops experiment. I had seen it tried in the case of the Swift, a faith smack; the result was a total failure at a great cost. Ships built originally for sailing by fid of canvas slone, have too much rise in the floor for securing the buoyancy indispensable for steamers. But the success of the conversion of the Pensions frigate into a steemer of larger tonnege is complete, if proportionably mested. To unnecessarily overload a war steamer with masta and top-hamper, whee, parhaps, for the first few days necessarily overloaded below, is not, in our opinion, the proportional means of proving the success of the conversion of a frigate inte a steamer.

From the meeting of the Ponelope we revert to the maeting of the numerous experimental abips and result built since the peace by the several eclentific constructors, all of whom, we believe, except the late Admirabellages, were everinged of the expediency of departing from their first masting, which proved in general too beary; and those who did reduce the maste of their ressels gained a grant advantage, whereas auch constructor-still retains his own favourite principles of construction, without alteration, which proves the overnanting of their ships and .

vessels; yet, through obstinacy or vain pride, to show that their vessels could stagger under their masts and heavy press of canvas, allowed them to be sent to foreign stations, where they proved the danger and defect of overmasting, as the Admiralty experienced by the reports of the Commanding Officers.

There is one happy exception to this over-masting pride. We allude to that fine brig the Frelio, constructed by Captain Hendry, R.N., which had her disproportioned masts and spers removed after the first trial under them. and replaced by those in proportion to her construction. The consequence is, her superior sailing qualities have come into full exhibition on the South American station. by the capture of some of the fastest clipper Slagers, and beating, both by and large, an American servette. This is the brig which has the great accommedation for Officers and crew, stowage of provisions, water and stores, new interior fittings of magazine, &c., so highly approved of whenever inspected by Naval Officers.

Officers of experience and ability admit, that from the various trials in heavy gales and seas, of every class of ships and vessels composing the British Fleet, that the masting of them is not yet in proportion to their size and build, or to ensure a dependence on their carrying a press of canvas in emergency, or to bring out their best sailing qualities and dehautour under every circumstance of wind and sea.

. We have been feroured with the perusal of an extract from a private letter, recently received from an Officer, of the detechment of the Ninety-Eighth Regiment, on board the transport Fairlie, bound to Hong-Kong, narrating the diseater which compelled that vessel to put into the Manriting, fully four and a half months after leaving Portsmouth, when it might reasonably have been expected that she had nearly reached her destination.

It is hardly necessary to dwell on the intense anxiety of mind, and painful suspense, which cannot fell to be expesienced by the relatives and friends of the sufferers, until the intelligence of their safe arrival is received; but we cannot help observing, that when hundreds of excellent ships are resting in our Naval yasds, nothing can be more unpurdonable, ney, iniquitous, than the system of sending our gallant soldiers in every vessels to the most distant regions of an extended expline. The system can be justified neither on the plea of expediency nor expense, for most assuredly it could easily be shown that it can be no advantage or saving to the sountry in any point of view.

How can it possibly be expected that men who have been kept in close confinement for nine months, and expesed to every species of hardship and discomfort, ean bear up against the effects of an unhealthy climate? There is too much reason to four that the seeds of disease are sown during protracted voyages, and long before the debilitated frame is exposed to influences by which so many of our poor soldiers are hurried to an untimely grave. Ask the wislow, the fatheriess, the bereaved purent-all these can speak to the reality of the fearful mortality in our colonies.

The climate of Hong Kong would appear to be even more sickly and fatal than that of the West Iudies, whilst the troops in the latter colonies have the advantage of being relieved every three years, wa been which has not yet been extended to China. Is it not doubly imperative, then, that when our countrymen are sent to so remote a part of the world, every pressution should be taken against that which commonly impairs health. In abort, do not our interests, as well as humanity, require that proper vessels abould be provided for the conveyance (to distant regions, or, indeed, to any part of the empire) of the gallant defunders of our country?

We suggested a few weeks since that trial should be hade of a floating pier, the construction of which we the described, and which we then stated would give great facilities for disemberking troops on an enemy's coast. We did not enter very minutely into the details of our proposed structure, for descriptions of this kind, without plane or diagrams, are seldom very clearly understood; and from the nature of our publication we cannot conveniently furnish the general reeder with either; but should any Officer, or other individual having sufficient influence with the Board of Admiralty, be disposed to stand godfather to our bentling, and give our proposal a trial, we shall be, most happy to give him (gratie) the full benefit of our ideas on the subject, and to saist him its perfecting a pier, to be built on the boats of a ship of the line, by means of which, we think that in moderate weather ten thousand men might be landed in three hours on almost any accesible part of an enemy's coset.

Like all theoriets we may be too sangulue in supposing that we can so considerably abridge the time and risk that has niways heretofore been experienced in landing and reembarking man; but it is our present object to subject our theory to the test of prastice, and to have an opportunity of excertaining what amount of sea and rough usage our structure would bear. We are of opinion that from its flexible nature it might be nafely used even in such weather as would render a landing in boats utterly impracticable ; and should that, on examination, prove to be the case, we feel that we need offer to the Service no apology for having brought the subject under their notice.

While writing on this matter in a former Number, we only spoke of disembarking men ; but we may be allowed to observe, that it is on re-embarking them that the superiority of our structure would be most apparent; for then an empty boat on the beach, or alongside a rock, has to be kept affeat while the men clamber into her; and we have often seen those who fencied they had nothing to do but to shove off obliged, from the boat having grounded, to get out to enable her to be again get affect. Such an accident occurring while in front of an enemy, might cost the lives of the men covering the embarkation, and this risk, we think, would be completely avoided in such a pier as we have attempted to describe.

Lord Chathborlain's Office, March 5,—Notice is hereby given that Har Majesty will hold levees at St. James's Paleon, on the following days, at two o'clock:—Wednesday, the 18th just.; and Wednesday, the 20th inst. Her Majesty will hold a Drawing-room at St. James's Paleon on Monday, the 25th inst., at two o'clock. The

Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their Collare, it being a Collar-day.

Genetic Appointments.—Henry Robert Plaw, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Dantaig; to be Consul-General in Frussia, to reside at Dantaig; Francis Colemen Maggregor, Esq., to be Consul in the city and district of Canton; George Balfour, Esq., to be Consul in the city and district of Shanghai; Robert Them, Esq., to ul in the city and district of Ningpo; H George Kuper, Eeq., to be Consul in Denmark, and for the Oresound, to reside at Elsiners; Henry Creswicks Rawlinson, Esq., to be Consul at Begdad ; Rawson William Rawson, Esq., to be Treasurer for the Island of Mauritius; George Williams Lewis, Esq., to be Provent Mauritius ; George Williams Lewis; Esq., to be Provect Marshal for the Virgin Islands ; Daniel H. O'Gerdon, Esq., to be Treasurer for the Virgin lelands.

The Three-end-e Hulf per Cente.—The plan of the

Chanceller of the Exchequer in... to reduce the Three-and-affair per Cents. to 31 until the 10th Oct.; 1884, and to 5 per cent. to the 10th Oct., 1874 (without any addition to the debt), being a periodical twenty years, during which the interest would any be reduced below

during which are glad to The Government and O' Controllman We are glad to find the Times echolog the sentiments in our list. On Wednesday our contemporary apparents with tweeter, easily, therefore, that to rule Ireland with the party easily, and has ever been the rule of distintion we funders of our country?

In no Army, no matter in what service, are troops expessed to greater variety of climate and hardships than ours.

We assumedly appeal to the independent Members of Faritament to demand a searching inquiry into this most abominable "transport" system. The slave has his adventually in the Legislature, and shall no voice be reised in bahalf oftom own own countrymen, the hard-working and toll-dadwing soldier? Master no claim upon our sympathies?

State, as it has proved true to them. To relax the laws is not to administer them in morey; for it is not mercy, but creatly to the public, to strip the people of protec-tion by taking away dispogragement from crists. We lion by taking away dispouragement from arises. We repeat, therefore, essents the laws. Be just, and fear

The Downger Countees Beauchamp died on Seturday moraing, at her muncien in St. James's-eq., at an ad-ranced age. She was reliet of William Lygon, first Earl moraine, et b Beanchamp, who died on 21st Oct., 1816: her Ladyship had leans nine children, including the late, and present Bart Besuchamp, the Hon. Maj. Gen. Henry B. Lygon, the Hon. Maj. Gen. Edward B. Lygon, the Countess of Longford, and Lady Louise Luna. Longford, and Lady Louise Lygon.

The commenceration-dinner in coloration of the land-ing of the British Army in Egypt, under the command of tion-dinner in selebration of the land the immortal Abercromby, an 9th March, 1801, took place yesterday at the United Service Club, when the following distinguished Officers of both services set down to a most splendid bauquet, vis.:—Colonel Rolt, President; Lieut.-Gen. Anderson, the Marquets of Westmeath, Cel. Bourbler, Cept. Lloyd, R.N., Major-Gen. Reeves, Lieut.-Col. Elwin, Gen. Thomas Montresor, Capt. Kelly, R.N., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Hanbury, Major Lutyens, Major-Lutyens, Major-L Major-Gen. Duffy, Major-Gen. Kanagh, Col. Ironmonger, Rear-Adm. Dundas, Capt. Fond, R.N., Col. Munro, Rl. Artillory, and Rear-Admiral Aylmor. Contral Criminal Court, Monday.—(Lord William

Contral Criminal Court, Mondayi.—(Lord William Pages against Holt, preprieter of the "Age.")—The defendant in this once was brought up by Askess corpus from the Queen's Bench prison, where he has been confined for a libel against the Dake of Brusswick, and the hand of the additional libel against the Court of Brusswick, and the standard with a milital and malitaless libel norm. charged with a wilful and malicious libel upon Lord William Paret:-

was unargue with a willed and anisings libel upon Lord William Paget:—

"The Lords Curdigue and W. Paget.—Without any drairs to prigiudge this case, which Lord W. Paget says he intends to bring before a legal tribunal of the sountry, we taink it our duty to state what elber people say. There are very few persons is society who do not believe the whole stair was got up for a specific oreasion, and sounder that it has been neither more nor less than a 'plant.'

"We have heard it roundly asserted that a cirk of Mr. Hamer, the notorious lawyer, (Lord W. Paget's 'friend' at Andover, in Paris, and other places), was placed under a sofa at he Lordship's residence when the Earl of Cardigua salled there; we have heard that, notwithetanding all that did sof transpire, there is epidence to maintain that it did. (This sample of Hibermianion will be easily understood); we have heard that there is not the challed by a pretart, notwithetanding all which may be swent to the contrary, to substantiate one tittle of 'damages;' and we heard that it is the intention of the Earl of Cardigan to the contrary, to substantiate one tittle of 'damages;' and we heard that it is the intention of the Earl of Cardigan to the contrary, to substantiate one tittle of 'damages;' and we heard that it found, he can transport the party implicated in any south conspiracy, he will be doing society at large the species in positive the whate and the second in any south conspiracy. Of all actual knowledge, whateness in any such conspi

a however, of all actual knowledge, whatever may be our suspicions, we at present only give the dile, and only say (?) a word in which there is said

Lord William Paget having been examined at great length, and deposed to the falsehood of the charge, and that he bed paid field various sums to keep libble out of the Age, the Recorder, on summing up, observed, that if the immended ascribed to the article could fairly be taken as conveyed by it, there could be very little doubt that it was a must libelious attack upon his Lordship, and the chief point for their attention was, whether it was merely a statement of supposed facts, or whether it was published with a malicious intention to injure the character of Lord W. Paget. With reference to the proceeding adopted by Lord W. Paget to obtain evidence of his wife's misconduct, his Lordehip observed, that whatever opinion might be entertained as to the character of that proceeding, it was perfectly legal, and any gentleman who wight entertain suspicion of the infidelity of his wife, was justified in resorting to such a step to obtain the guessary legal evidence, and it would form any ground for accusing him of a scheme to make up a case for the purpose of extorting money. The Jary, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of Guilty. The Becorder then said he should remand the Guilty. The Recorder then said he should remains defendant to the same custody from which he came, he would confer with the Judges upon the subject of the property of the pro The defendant was then removed in custody. ites.

sentence. The defendant was then removed in custody.

Bein, who was taken into castedy for attempting to energy the Quien by precenting a pistal at Her Mujesty's carriage, as she was taking an airing in St. James's Park, and He which he was tried at the Central Griminal Court, and acatimesed to 28 mouths' imprisonment in the Mill-hash Sustantiary, has been liberated, the term for which he was inspectable in the mile mouther of Malagords.—Some mouths since it will be resilied that we brought to the notice of the Army and the public in general the claims to a provision for her old age of the too long neglected widow of Services Witten of the Oath who was been been and the field of the Oath who was been and the field of the Oath who was been been and the field of the Oath who was been and the sheet.

eneral the claims to a pro-- ald 140 for his on age or the set has long as nobly won the at title and a phose in the national history (see Napier) her harde development at the bombardment of Metage her herote develounces at the bombardment of Matagord in Mild, which she racklessly expected her life, not through any wild are wayward implies, but it means for the wayward in the lambard to the head at the lambard of the head at the lambard of the head.

me of water. Some years after the war, and upon the oth of his building, this birth-heartest wasnes, who, in

Preask service, would have been descripted and pen-ad, was formally told that there was no find out of was thrown sport the world. She mat her fate with she resteristic fertitude, and has since animabled the observation and management and has since animabled the observation and management. the cheerlass and exhausting toils of a nurse in the comp hospital of Glasgow. She is now in her 72d year, and her existence and triels have been made known to the Service, to which, in her honest, simple nature, she has never sought to appeal, by the veice of the press. For-the henour of the Army, the result has been what should have been autoipated. Some of its most kenoured veter-rans have taken the matter up. General: Str J. Macde-nald, Sir A. Barnerd, Sir A. Maclaine and Harte, have formed a committee to premote and manage a anhearin-tion from all ranks in the British Army, to resome the object of every soldier's sympathy from what the appears but too seriously to meanes her—an old tips of praparises; and Mears. Cox and Co., of Cruig's-court, have hindly but too seriously to menses her—an old sige of paraperism; and Mesers. Cox and Co., of Cruig's-court, have himly consented to reserve contributions.

consented to reserve contributions.

The King of Sueden.—A propose de indemps, is in affirmed that the King of Sueden's physician's were greatly astonished the other day, on blesiding His Majesty, to find the words "Liberté? Realisé? or le Mort?" very legibly stained on like arm. They acided not recover from their assassment. Charles John hes been so long a king, that it is forgetten that he began by being a more hero, and he is so jippe a King that one cannot persuade oneself that he was forestrip so good a Republican. But how strange—a King tatoosed with liberty! Our whole age is exhibited in that responsablement: liberty, equality, or death! Yet it is with each mottoes that one reaches a throne is our days.—Madesse M. Giverdin. M. Girardin.

M. Girardin.

The Italian Opera is definitively fixed to open this evening, Persiani, Corolli, Carintta Grist, Adelaida Frasi, Perrot, and St. Luon, and the rost of the operatic corps, have arrived, with the exception of Fernasari, who is on his road. Mr. Lumley arrived on Menday, to make the necessary arrangements for the opening. The subscription surpasses those of many years past.

Drury Lans.—On Thursday avening, M. Dupres, the great French tenor singer, made his first appearance, before an English audience, at this theatrs, and never was a more triumphant debit. Dupres is, indeed, the most eminent tenor in Europe. He belongs not to the

most emment tenor in Burope. He belongs not to the race of the feebles—his volce is clear, full, rich, power-ful, flexible, and of immense compaes. He is a most accumplished municiast, and possesses the most exculsive tante. In him art and atudy have carried to perfection the gitte of nature. He has all the power of Donnelli, with the exquisite teste and finished execution of Rubini

Hoymarket .- A petite musical drama, entitled " Der Nacht Teufel," was produced on Thursday evening with complete excess. This drama is altogether a very pleasant affair, and will no doubt have a run.

#### Barliamentary Analysis.

HOURS OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Mance 4.—Army Retimates.—Before the House instituted limit at Committee of supply, Mr. Williams into a Committee of supply, Mr. Williams into a general survey of the Army Estimates, which, he contended, ware foo large to be borne by the scenary to the present distreased state, and prophest that they should be referred to a select committee.—Bit H. Hanness applained, that the main frame had in former years been referred to different the main frame had in former years been referred to different committees, who had amply considered them, and had recommitmeded the basis on which they were now housdod.—Er. Williams. Spun this, withdrew his motion.—Mr. H. Batchise collect the attention of Er. H. Hantlews and the subject to which the Hou, Member had called attention was one of great importance, as it regarded the provision to be made for the maidler after he was no longer able to perform his dety. Mr. H.) was at the greens montent engaged in collecting, a wast variety of information from, which more accurate data, would be obtained, and upon which the Government would be mainled to form a more current, opinion on the action of Hilliam panelonis. It seeking that information, he buileved the course which has had taken was in accurdance with that which the presenting Government for proposed to take upon this actions. As come as the information was collected, submide anglestone would be made in the make of panelons, and all he could say, without plydging histoned on the subless. ment had proposed to take upon this exister. As cern as the information was collected, susceider satemistions would be made to peak of peakings; and all he cruid one, which sight not the main of peakings; or raising expertations which slight and in disapprintment, was, that as soon as the information was completed, it was his insignition to being the whole subject under the attention of Germingson—Local Howers thought that they had been amply lime for indicating this information, and that the real reason for delaying the subject was the feeting of the Section's of the section was the inscribent with his day in other with single the Warneller, that the legisles out he made here the law of the sole left's own wires, as propounded in that does been made that my years in often, the answer was only of days, then the section will be the section of the section of the secondition.—Mr. Section's of large a standing Army, He lid not she she would consider in or out of the secondition of the secondition that section of the secondition's peake his opposition ellection and on-partially with him on the secondition that decades by specially in the way of assessment in the lide was the secondition than the secondition and dangerous—Mr. Replaces and an expertise of the secondition of the dangerous of the secondition of the second time of the secondition of the sec

themes direkted, reberting Mr. 2. Consurpting amendement; and them preserved treat into Committee.—Mr. 35, da nation, in more statement of the Action of the Committee.—Mr. 35, da nation, in more related for the Committee.—Mr. 35, da nation, in more related for the Committee. He was described for the Committee of the Committee o

the untiting oppositions believe he could actual mice shilling a day perceive, will the saider, whene daty was less frighting, ofference for the great present to the Needs could be Michaeler for the great present to the Needs could be Michaeler for the State of the

subjected to restraints which were not laid upon any other class of Her Majesty's natifacts, the evil would be aggravated and not lessened. All that could be done was to modify the evil, and that the Govarnment was actively employed in doing. With respect to duelling in the Army in general, he (Sir H. H.) would say for his profession, of which he professed binnelf urrad, that there was not more of it than in any other class of the community. In the corps of Artillery, which contained 69 or 79 Officers sitting down to one mess every day for the last twenty years, there had not been, a single duel—Sir A. L. Hay maintained that the feelings of Officers which could not be taken cognizance of by a Court Martial—After some further discussion, which clicked nothing deserving of particular notice, except that the subject is to be brought regularly before the finuse by Capt. Buxual on Monday next, the remainder of the vores were agreed to.

Ordnance Estimates.—Capt. Buxual o brought forward the Estimates, in which these was a large reduction as compared with those of last year. The votes were all agreed to.

#### East India Intelligence.

Bombay, Feb. 1, 1844.—Summary.—Two victories have been fought at Gwallor, vis., Maharajpoor and Pun-mar; our loss has been severe: 141 killed, and 866 wounded. Nine Officers have been killed or died of their wounds, vis., Maj.-Gen. Churchill, Col. Sanders, Mejos Crommelin, Capts. Stewart, Magrath, and Cobban; Lts. Crommelin, Capts. Stewart, Magrath, and Cobban; Lts. Newton and Leatin; and Ensign Brey. The loss of the enemy is estimated at between 3000 and 4000 killed and wounded, with the loss of 56 pieces of artillery. The Army finder the Commander-in-Chief was about 14,000 strong, of which 3000 was Cavelry, and 40 pieces of artillery. The force opposed to this—5000 Infantry, 3000 Cavalry, and 100 guas. The wing under Gen. Grey, including the Sippres contingent, 7000 strong, including 1800 Cavalry and 18 guns; the Mathratias mustered about 12,000 with from 20 to 30 guas. The fort was immediately warwith from 20 to 30 guns. The fort was immediately sur-rendered, and the Chiefs same in and made submission. It is not our intention to compy the country, but we insist upon the maintenance of a subsidiary force, consisting of seven regiments of Infantry, with three Cavalry regiments, with Horse and Foot Artillery. These to be taken charge of by Company's Officers, solely and under our own control. The Army retires to within its own terriown control. The Army restres to within its own terri-tories immediately.—Lord Ellenborough was to start for Calcutta on 28d January. His Lordship was in the heat of the action at Maharejpoor on the 29th.-The troops in Soinds recover but alowly from their late sickness.-Puulaub remains in the same state as formerly.—We have news from China to the 28th December, but there is no-thing worth noticing.—India throughout is tranquil.

Gwallar. - The disturbances which have so long been maturing in Gwallor have at length come to a crisis, and in a manner as creditable to our Government as to our brave and wanter as created in the confederates of the new incarcerated Khangeewallah having, since his surrender, been supreme in the Court, every means have been med by them to wenn the Maharonee from the confidence which she has begun to place in our professions. Having come to the determi-nation of visiting the Governor-General in the camp at Dholepore, and having gone a part of the way, she was advised from the reports circulated by the Vakeels then in our camp, on no account to visit it, as our professions of friendship were counterfeit, seeing that a large portion of the army were on their way to the capital, and had already crossed the river. This intelligence, combined with that brought by others, tending to the same effect, overturned all the resolutions which she had lately come to. Her first step on returning to Court was to assemble all the chiefs and efficers, and the resolution was come to of opposing the further advance of our troops. With this view, Colonels Baptiste and Jacob were discoted to oppose the advance of the right wing of our army, while Col. Secondar was deputed to oppose our left. The first appearance of legitlity was shown on the part of the enemy by firing on the baggage party of Col. Steeman, and again on a reconncitring party under Col. Garden. This of enems decided the course to be pursued, and Maj. Gen. Sir J. Thackwell. with the troops under his command, was directed to make an immediate attack on the enemy's left flank, supported by those under Major-Gen. Valiant. The enemy's centre was ordered to be attacked by the troops under the command of Maj. Gen. Debals, supported by those under Brig. Wright. To the left of this, with the view of threatening the right flank of the enemy, was the 4th Brigade of Cavairy, under Col. Scott. The whole of this force, numbering 3000 Cavelry, 12,000 Infantry, Artillery, and Sappers, with 40 places of artillery, ten of which were howitzers and heavy guns, was about a mile in front of Menarpipor, by eight o'clock on the morning of the 29th of Dec. As it was found that the enemy had taken passession of the village the previous evening, some little filteration was requisite from the original disposition of the force, and General Littler's column was directed to advance from the village, white General Valiant took it in reverse, these being supported by Gengral Dennia's column, with the two light field-batteries. "When these columns arrived in front of the village of Journh, the edemy opened their fire from a arrived only in time to finish the action. Height possed

Maharajpoor, where several regiments, with 28 guns, had taken up their position. The brigade having deployed into line, were ordered to advance on Maharajpoor, from which issued a galling fire. Her Majeety's 59th, supported by the 56th N.I., under General Littler, then advanced on the fort with the view of taking it in front. and having made a charge, cheering as they went, pushed forward, bearing down every obstsele. Se severe was this struggle that the enemy's artillerymen stood fighting at their gues until out down in great humbers. Within the village, where numbers of the enemy had taken refuge, a severe hand-to-hand encounter occurred, when the enemy, throwing down their matchlocks, resorted to the sword. Gen. Valiant, having at this time arried to the sword. Gen. Velient, having at this time pressed upon the fort, in order to take it in reverse, had to pass over 600 yards of ground. In doing this he was assailed with rounds of grape and shot, and having stormed the battery he entered the village, carrying everything before him. Twenty-sight guns were here taken, and so desperately was his position defended that very few of the enemy escaped. Having finished this work at Maharajpoor, Her Majanty's e39th, with the 56th Native Infantry, pushed forward towards the next position—Chonda. This was taken likewise, after a short but -Chonda. This was taken Blowise, after a short our severe conflict. Here one of the enemy's tumbrile blow up, wounding Major Bray. A small work, mounting four guns, on the left of this position, was assailed by the 39th Grenadiers, under Capt. Campbell, supported by a wing of the 56th N.I. This was taken possession of, and the guns captured. The action leasted about three hours, and no less than 56 pieces of Artillery, with nearly the whole of their barrages and camp annimage, fell into our hands. of their baggage and camp equipage, fell into our hands. The Governor-General, with Lady Gough and daughter, and several other ladies, were on the field—His Lordship at times in the heat of action, distributing money and oranges among the wounded,

oranges among the wounded,

Abstract of the essualities emptimed by the right wing of our Army at the attack on Maharajmoer;—

Total Killed—6 European and 2 Native Officers, 4 Serjeants, 4 trampeters and drammers, 35 t. 464 f., 4 groums, and 17 horses, Wounded—34 European and 11 Mating Officers, 59 Harjeints; 8 trampeters and drammers, 562 t. 488 f., 9 groums, 1 Ordnaces driver, and 55 horses. Missing—34; and f., 9 groums, 1 Ordnaces driver, and 55 horses. Missing—34; and f., 9 groums, 2; non-mentioned Officers, drummers, 7, and f., 94; groums, 4.—Total 166. Woanded—European Officers, 34; Native Officers, 1; non-memissioned Officers, drummers, 7, and f., 84; groums, 4.—Total 166.—Total 664. Missing—E. and f., 3; Sycos, 4.—Total 7. Grand total of all ranks killed, wounded, and missing, 707.

Commissioned Usicars, Guinseers, T. and J., S., Spress, A.—Total 7. Grand votal of all ranks killed, wounded, and missing, 797.

Officers killed, —Head-quarters Sing—Maj.-Gen.Churchill, C.B., Quartermaster-General, Queen's timona; and Lieut.-Col. E. Sanders, C.B. Dep. Secretary to Government, Milleut.-Col. E. Sanders, C.B. Dep. Secretary to Government, Milleut.-Col. E. Sanders, C.B. Dep. Secretary to Government, Milleut. Leaths. Cavalry Division—Int Light Cavalry—Maj. G. R. Grommelin, C.B., 28 Inf. Division—its Light Cavalry—Maj. G. R. Grommelin, C.B., 28 Inf. Division—H.M.'s 39th Foot—Ens. T. D. Bray.

Officers Wounded. Head Quarters. Staff—Capt. G. Frend, arm emputated; and Capt. Someroet, Military Secretary to the Governor-General, severely. Cavalry Division. 4th Lt. Cavalry—Cornet S. M. St. John, neverely: 19th Lt. Cavalry—Capt. Millish, slightly; Cornet R. G. Simeon, slightly; and Cornet J. Shaw, severely, leg amputated. 4th Irregular Cavalry—Lieut. and Adj. O. Cavanagh, leg amputated. 2d Inf. Division—Engade Staff, 2d Brigade—Maj.-Gen. Valiant, K.H., nevers contusion in the left breast. H.M.'s 40th Foot—Maj. Stopford, and Capt. Coddington, dangermaly; Lieut. Ragar, slightly; Lieut. Thomas, severely; Lieut. Hucy, severely, Lieut. Dawson, slightly; Ens. O'Brien, slightly; Bt. Capt. Balterston, and Lieut. Col. McLaren, C.B., slightly; Bt. Capt. Balterston, and Lieut. Graydon, both severely. 3d Inf. Division. Divisional Staff—Maj.-Gen. Littler, contusion; and Capt. H. M. Graves, severely; Maj.-Gen. Littler, contusion; and Capt. H. M. Graves, severely; Maj.-Gen. Littler, contusion; and Leut. J. B. Aktiseon, Lieut. Graydon, both severely. 3d Inf. Division. Divisional Staff—Maj.-Gen. Littler, contusion; and Leut. J. B. Aktiseon, Lieut. H. G. Colville, very severely; Capt. E. N. Triley, Lieut. and Adj. Munro, Lieut. J. B. Aktiseon, Lieut. H. G. Cavalley, very severely; Capt. C. Campbell, and Ens. E. G. Diville, very severely; Capt. C. Campbell, and Ens. G. B. Division Basser.

The left wing of our Army, under the command of Gen. Grey, were equally successful at Panniar, which lies at about 12 miles from Gwalior. He had been directed to at about 12 mess from Gwallor. He had need to march direct on Punniar, for the purpose of hemming in the enemy, in conjunction with the right what of our force. This, however, was frustrated, the enemy having subdivided their force so as to meet both division of ours, and a portion having taken up a position at some miles distance from our right, completely accounted by lofty distance from our right, completely accounted by lofty hills, near the village of Margore, a short distance from Punniar, where they began firing on our baggage. Brig. Harriott, with a troop of Horse Agillary under Capt. Brind, took up a position beyond the baggage, where they returned the enemy's fire; but makin, from the impassable alture of the ground, to bring them to whose quarters, they returned to the rear under a beavy stanounde. The enemy, however, having changed their pedition to one four miles on the east of Gen. Gray's camp, it was resolved immediately to attack them. This was flowed by H.M.'s 3d Buffs, with a company of Sappere and Miners, fullowed shortly afterwards by five companies of Miners, fullowed shortly afterwards by five co

on the west of the hill, they attacked and routed the

on the west of the AM, they stracked and routed the chainy, capturing the remainder of their guns.

Abstract of casualities in the left wing of the Army of Gwaller, under the command of Major-General J. Grey, C.B., in action near Punntar, Dec. 29, 1943.

Total Killed-2 Officers, 5 Srj., 33 r. and f., and 8 horses. Wousded-7 European and 2 Native Officers, 12 Berj., 1 Drammer, 159 r. and f., and 3 horses. Grand Total Casualties—217 men and 11 horses.

Names of Officers Killed—Cast. Statement 12 Mr. and Times.

men and II horaes.

Names of Officers Eilled—Capt. Stewart, H.M.'s 54 Buffe.
Capt. Cobban. H.M.'s 58th Foot.

Names of Officers Wounded—Brig. Yates, 51st N.I., severely;
Ast. Brig. Anderson, H.M.'s 58th Foot. severely; St.-Msj. Rarle,
29th M.I., severaly; Capt. Magrath, H.M.'s 3d Buffs, severely;
St.-Capt. Fallations, 29th N.I., severely; Lieut. Dorebill, H.M.'s
3d Buffs, reject side of chest by a junjail hell; Ens. Swetenham,
H.M.'s 3d Buffs, severaly.

Scinds.—The troops are recovering from their recent sickness, but very slowly. The 20th, on its way to Kur-raches, had about 800 sick, the 78th there had only about 80. The regiments at Sukkur had much improved; in But. The regiments at speaker and much improved i in Hydrabad they were otherwise. The 55th N.I. has been erdered to relieve the 9th N.I. at Shikapoor, an attack from the Beloochees being apprehended. Sir C. Napier was about to start on an expedition somewhere about Sakkur, and proposes taking with him H.M.'s 78th High-landers. and 86th, the 25th N.I., with Horse Artillery, and a detachment of the 2d Cavalry. He is expected to start for Hydrabad early this month. The entire force of Bombey troops in Scinde, on 12th Jan. was 9870, of whom 2890 were unfit for duty from sickness; the Scinde Horse, with the Bengal troops, amounted to between 4000 and 5000.

Madras. -Amongst the arrivals by the Hindos we observe, Colonel Fratt, Deputy Adjutant-General of H.M.'s Forces at this Presidency, in succession to Maj-Gen. Fearon. The 47th Regt. embarked at daylight on Saturday morning, the men conducting themselves in the most satisfactory and praiseworthy manner, though the beach presented the usual distressing scene on the occasion, being thronged with the weeping families of the Sepoys. The arrangements made for the embarkation of the curpe were most judicious. Flags were placed, showing which were the bosts for each particular transport, and no confusion or accident of any kind occurred. The feeling lately exhibited by a portion of the men of the 47th arose entirely through a belief that they were not to receive certain allowances to which they considered themselves entitled; and this point being adjusted, the gallant 47th at once showed themselves ready to proceed wherever their services might be required. The three transports their services might be required. The three transports sailed in company at noon on Saturday. We observe that the families of Maj. Breamer, Capt. Kennedy, and Lieut. and Quartermaster Rich, have proceeded to Kurraches. The duty at the Presidency now fails heavy on H.M.'s 57th Foot and 6th N.I., notwithstanding the withdrawal 57th Foot and 6th N.I., notwithstanding the withdrawal of many small guards from the Collector's Cutcherry and other public offices. The guard at the General Hospital is now furnished by H.M.'s 57th Foot, in consequence of the paucity of native troops. We understand that Maj.-Fearon, C.B., Dep. Adj.-Gen. of H.M.'s Forces, has taken his passage in the Lady Flora for the Cape. This old and distinguished Officer will carry with him the regrets of the Army at his departure, and the best wishes of the acciery at this Presidency of which he has been for of the society at this Presidency, of which he has been for so many years a highly valued member. We some time since stated that the 64th Bengal N.I. had positively refused to proceed to Scinde as ordered, and had, further, threatened to sheet the Commanding Officer and the Adjutant. Some of the man of this corps have, it appears, forwarded arress of a highly mutinous nature to head quarters, which has led to the confinement of several epoys of the regiment.—Madras U. S. G., Jan. 23.

Geneller, Jan. 11.—The following appointments of

Acting Brigadiers of Infentry are made:—Lieut.-Col. M'Laren, C.B., 16th Grensdiers, to command the 3d Brigade, v. Majer-General Valuant, acting as Quarter-master-General of Queen's troops; Lieut.-Col. Wright, 

The Battles at Hingeliah.—Negotiations had been going on for some days previous to 26th Dec., 1843, on which day it was supposed the Gwalior Government would submit to all the terms imposed by the British Government.

This having hiled, on the 28th all General Officers, Officers communities helpedes and regiments, were directed to assemble at the Com.-in-Chief's tent at zoon. They did so accordingly, to resulve their instructions for the line of marsh, or for the columns of attack, should they line of march, or fer the columns of attack, should they meet apposition on the following marning, which was fully appeared. The whole of the troops were under arms before daylight on the morning of the 26th Dec., 1845, she marched from Hisgolsh, the 3d brigade of Infentry taking a direction sowerls Mangowies, the 4th brigade marching uses Mostvend, and the 5th brigade, consisting of No. 10. Li. Field Battery, the 4th Brigade of Cavalry, consisting of the 4th Lancers and 10th Lie. Cavalry, under Brigadier Scott, fogsther with H.M.'s 39th Reg. and 56th M.Li. moving upon the road to Joses. These

columns all arrived at their respective positions about 8 o, clock, having marched a distance of 6 miles. We were aware the enemy were in position at no great distance, though their exact locality was not known to us. were formed in quarter-distance contiguous columns, the Artiflery and Cavelry on our left, in cultivated Saids. At Artillery and Caveley on our left, in cultivated fields. Atthis period we perceived four or five elephants coming upin the rear of Her M-jesty's 39th Regiment; to our aurprise we perceived Ledy Gough, Mrs. General Smith,
Miss Gough, and Mrs. Curtis, with three European
maid-servants. Lord Elienborough at this moment galloped up with a few troopers, and halted in mar of the
39th's colours; he spoke to Gen. Littler and to access
Officers of the 39th in the most familiar measure. The
Military spectacle of the field of battle was at this moment
truly arend: Mrt.-Gen. Valiant, with his 3d Brirads of truly grand: Mej.-Gen. Valiant, with his 3d Brigade of Infantry in columns stretching far to the right; Maj.-Gen. Dennis, with the 4th Brigade, in the centre; and the 5th Erigade on the left; the 3d Brigade of Cavairy, H.M.'s 16th Lancers, let Lt. Cavairy, and Governor-General's Body-Guard, with Charley Grant's Troop of Horse Artillery, under Maj.-Gen. Thackwell, and Brig. Curston, to the extreme right of all. The Artillery all in their proper positions, as ordered.

The slephants in the rear of H.M.'s 39th Reg. towering over this position of the field of battle, soon attracted the enemy's attention; it was no longer doubtful where the enemy's position lay, and a rapid fire of five guns in succession was directed towards the centra of the 39th, immediately in resr of which was Lord Ellenborough and temmediately in rear of watch was note Entersorough and
the ladies; the distance from the enumy at that period
was about 1500 yards. The first few shots fell short,
but in a few moments we could perceive by the elevation
of the guns, that the practice of the enemy's Artillery
was perfect, for several shots in aucoession bounded over
11.M.'s 39th, and close to the elephants. I had seen some service in distant climes. I marked well the firm, cool, and steady countenance of his Lordship on the first occasion of his having been exposed to firs, and the chivalrous bearing of this high-minded noblemen,—an honour to his name, an honour to India, and to the British nation, who was reluctently forced by his advisers and friends to quit this dangerous position, and proceed with the ladies to Mooreeno, which the enemy's fire bed

not then opened upon.

General Littler having at length received the Chief's laconic order, 'On and at them,' directed the two regiments immediately to advance towards the esseny; the ground was difficult and heavy, which impeded much the progress of our advance; the enemy then opened a heavy and most destructive fire towards the colours of H.M.'s 37th Rog.; and as we advanced the fire became equally destructive to all parts of the line of this noble reg well supported by the 56th N.I. Throughout the advance to this battery, there was not a stone, or bank, or shrub of any kind to cover the soldiers from this heavy fire. The ateadiness, firmness, and undaunted courage of the troops, suimated by the gallant Littler, were beyond all praise. The enemy s fire was unerring; not a shot but told. When about 60 yards from the battery, H.M.'s 39th gave thom a volley, and with three British cheers rushed upon the enemy at their guas, and the brave fellows that de-fended them died by their sides.

The conflict in the village of Maharejpoor was short, but the struggle severe and desperate. It was impossible to state the strength of the enemy, as they were crowded in all directions; when broken in upon in the houses and enclosures in the village, and when even they were suppor to be subdued, the fire was kept up from these pieces by vast numbers who had concealed themselves in the little

plantations and gerdens surrounding the village.

It would be invideous in the writer of this to particularize any conspicuous act of gallentry where all were equally brave against one of the most destructive free of a determined enemy, who were driven from their guns only by the bayonet. It is impossible to speak in too high terms of Maj. Gen. Littler, whose resolute and enot bravery was conspicuous throughout. He'(with his staff) was close in conspicuous throughout. Her (with his staff) was close in with the enemy's gups, receiving on this secssion a severe contesion from a grape shot on the left suite. Captain Greeves was wounded by his side, Capt. Harris was angaged in a personal conflict, and Maj. Ryan's (H.M.'s 60th) horse was wounded by a meaket ball; this shows that our railient Gen. did not easen his nestes.

horse was wounded by a mustare unit; who should not spure his person.

In re-forming time we found that our loss had been severe both in Officers and men; our attention was then directed to a heavy cumorade on the left of the Make, rajpoor. The gullent Wright soon got his brigade formed in line again, and proceeded with a resolute and firm rajpoor. A ne guttent wright soon got the straint and firm in line again, and proceeded with a resolute and firm step to the attack of this second position, named Choundah. The distance from Maharajpoor to this new position was about a mile. The force of M.M.'s 39th Reg. and 56th N.E. had been much reduced in numbers, but the tried valour of the troops acting could be a fine of the troops acting could be a fine of the troops acting could be a fine of the troops acting this. daunt, the General acting on his own judgment in this operation. The camounds in this support devence was creat more destructive and murderous than the attack upon Mahamipoor in grape, chain, and round shot; overy discharge

om well-served batteries in front and flank made a breach in our ranks and thinned them most rapidly, a gannou shot at this period mowing down three man of H.M.'s 30th, and at this period mowing down three man of E. M.'s 30th, and also a horse on which Major Ryan was riding at the General's aids. The gap in the ranks of the 39th was world. The gallant Brigadier then halted his regiment (the 39th) with an much steadiness as an the period ground, and perfected the line, and, on arriving near enough to their entrenched camp, he gave them a volley as at Maharujpeor, and dashed in upon the gams with the bayonet; the enemy flying before on this consistent, and, steadeding their gams, left their tents standing. The troops at the termination of this second contest were so exhausted by fatigue, and more particularly from thirst, under a strong ann, that they could not follow up their vistery further, having been marching and under arms since diprinted a. M., it being noon when the obtdiet of Chaundah was terminated.

The object of the writer is to afford a plain statement, And copies of the writer is to more a plant statement, mishout giving pealed to a single individual, in any subordinate rank; if it would be done in a letter like this, it would be to record the most brilliant acts of devotion and valour, of both Officers and men of 11. M. 's 38th Reg. I must, however, mention the cool and steady courage of the veteran Bray, leading in front the colours

day, carrying one of the banners of the Regiment,
After we supposed all opposition had ceased, four guns
in a detached battery to the right were opened upon us, in a consence bettery to the right were opened upon us, with murderous grape, by a few desperate Mahratta soldiers; the Grandler pu of H.M.'s 39th, and a co of the 56th N.L., soon attacked and secured them. It is not my province to remark on this occasion upon the movements of the general field of battle; all those who movements of the general need of cattle; an inche who were not engaged or small not be engaged evineed the most enzions seel, hoping that it might be their turn next to move. My marration is simply what occurred with the two regiments of the 5th brigade, and whatever credit may be due to General Littler, he must owe chiefly to the intropidity and valour of the troops he had the good forto command on the ever-memorable and glorious

29th December, 1843.

P.S.—I should have mentioned in its proper place the good service done by Capt. Grant's troops of Horse Artillery on the Cheundah position, previous to the advance of Her Mejesty's 39th Regiment.

There may be other parts of the fight connected with this brigade left out of this harried account, which, from my being throughout the day with H.M.'s 39th Reg., did not come under my immediate eye.

CHIMA.—Advices from Macao have been radelved to the 28th December. We regret to find that the markets the 28th December, there are as dall as they can wall be. Trade as yet dues not appear to work at all wall under the new arrangements. The Chinese officials are very insolent, and they avail themselves of every opportunity to extort money from the

 $\phi_n$ . The Promotions and Appointments in the Hon. Company's Army will be given next week.

#### Literary Notices.

The Chinese War: an Account of all the Operations of the British Forces from the Commencement to the Treaty of Nanking. By Lieutenant John Ouchter-lony, F.G.S., of the Madras Engineers; late Acting Engineer at the New Settlement of Howy-Kong. With Fifty-three Illustrations, from Original Drawings by the Author. Sausters and Otley.

(Second Notice).

Corn of the great merits of this work is its entire freedom from all party feeling. Lieutenant Ouchterloop has, of source, his own opinions; but, his object not being either to attack or defend, but to sincidate, he judiciohaly contents himself with stating the opinions of others, on which he leaves the reader to form his own judgment.

We imminated our first "! Notice" of "The Chinese War" with the close of the year 1841; we now proceed to glance at what followed. The beginning of 1842 found the British forces in oulet measuration of Niagon. In

to gimes at what renown. The beginning of 1902 round to the British forces in quiet peacession of Ningpo. In Centen, and its neighbourheed, miso, all remained quiet. Early in March, however, a figure and most gallent attack was made upon the English, by the Chinese, at Ningpo.

"The teleform of this attact, both in its plan and execution,

"The toleness of this attick, both in its plan and execution, ducined, as may be imagined, ducts notwishment among the British treesp, whin, from the severa and etil; recent example made of the defenders of Chin-has, may from the sense with which the furne assembled at Ye-Yao had been dispersed in January, little depocted to find the aggressive thus intropully accuracy little depocted to find the aggressive thus intropully accuracy by the Chelchang division of the imperial Army."

But the repulse was dounplate at all points:—

"And its results must have been effectual in deterring the Chinese leaders from again venturing on the lair of their terrible invaders. While on our slop set a single man had hear kilded and only a few wounded, appropriate of add of the secury had fallen, countains, of course, of their discover and heat. "Stangarged, between, from the latest lead of the secury had fallen, stangarged, between, from the latest leader against our pastion constanted exclusively of men who had never before been

opposed to British trueps, nor witnessed the destructive efficient of mealestry and grape aloc.

"Among tweir number, also, upon this occasion, had been a large body of half savage mountaineers, from the country of the Manadam, who, it is said, have here yet schedited entirely be the yoke of the Tartesian; as a strong proof of which, it may be observed, that this heavy rune alone, of all the population of the empire, do not entirely two compations; and not entirely the burg tail of hair, by the compationry imposition of which the Tartes have so strikingly marked their sonquest over the contern inhabiting of the empire.

"Many of these men were taken, manualed

tars have so strikingly marked their susquest over the southern inhabitants of the empire.

"Many of these men were taken, wounded, from the pile in the subtra, and attanded by our cargeons in the Military has pitals. Their appearance and habits seemed formclose and undivided. Their appearance and habits seemed formclose and undivided at the property of their trainers showed a santyred difference from that stamped apon the faces of the Chigese, having low, reseding fresheads, having, flat access, and singley Raths, business other physical evidences of a harbarious condition, and an ective and muscular habit of hody.

"These men had evidently been highly self by the imperial government for the work of that night, on the autosmitted sittle reaser rewards, for upon the budies of the state were found, hadden the long teen knives with which they were all armed, a much pinch, containing almost invariably six deliers of the extremed, pliner collange."

Mr. Onchterlony reletes the following characteristic

Mr. Onehteriony relates the following characteristic anecdots, on the credit of an eye-witness:—

"As I was picking my way dear of the resting mass which obstructed the street, the sum, as they passed on, were matching from the dead the little parses in which the don-way of the distraint has been made; and as I capsed by one of them, a san the nearth little, who was examining the contents of side which he had just appropriated from the girdle of a militar, whose temples had been literally areased in by a shot, I heard him any, I has leak to ye! ye 'ye bila am' spint one of 'am; here 's only five,' "

imandarin scorebed and blaghened, and quite dead."

Of the indomitable bravery of the Tartar soldiers, and of their lave of home and family, many striking examplifications are given in this volume.

"As the place (Chapcof afforded the first opportunity which the expedition had enjoyed of examining that remarkable eyetem of living spart from the Chierce, persend by the Tartar in all towns where they have adopted permanent randences, much interact was emilted by the investigation of the buildings legisladed in what was styled the "Tartar city." It was found to contain, heated magnalises for arms, powder, satisparts, and grain, mas foundry upon a small scale, several proceedingly commedicate ranges of barrants, consisting of rarge of small homes in streets, with cooting-houses, and small plots of ground sixterbacks every two, with guard houses and parade grounds in their visionity, and the whole midded in a manner which proved that the discipline maintained (as the wis foundation of the throve of the identification of our more reduced Arms of Europe.

"Miserable, however, was the spectacle presented by the interior of most of the batter cless of houses in the "Tartar city," on the entrative of out troops: streamed as the floors, or asspended from the raiters, warden he even the budges at women and young children, bloody from the range of the two had been cut short, or swellers and blackesses by the effects of polanalisapiled by the same feeling of exclusiveness and parade which had the inventments on the heights, never for a summar on the last the inventments on the heights, never for a summar from their intrunchments on the heights, never for a summar on the last the inventment when the history the same feeling of exclusiveness and parade which had four preferred athering their families from the unsured experiments, which we had not experiment the product of the last the inventment on the heights, never for a summar on the last the inventment of the last the inventment of the last the interior labile of their las

In this town-Shang-hes-one large detachment of the

cleared out of the way to make room for the soldiers, grisvous have was of necessity made among the strange collection of edde and ends of which it consisted. Blub forred mantles and embroidered ladies' craps dresses, were beined up to form a cough for some brawny Draguon, whose contame had been eulted from heaps of preges, the detail of which defies all power of description is a handsome hime button mandarin's cap, decorated with the honour heatowing peace-ck's sathers, might be seen extraording the bronzed visage of some hardy firton, its abreat redemption and new awarchip being attressed by the attumpy blackened tobacco pipe, stack through an extempore hale in its rich silk cover, the hands of its new proprietor, perhaps, emerging from the folds of a delicate alik mantle, the said hands being still red from the deed they had just done, in assisting at the said and onless of a delicate alik matter, the said hands being still red from the deed they had just done, in assisting at the said and onless of a delicate alik matter, the said hands being the deed they had just done, in assisting at the said and would present and a source of the broken legs and ernements of a farved sain would chair and some lighted oppor, torn from a book, perhaps of insatimable value: and, furthermore, the said hands might be afterwards seen undergoing the detergent process upon the skirt of or robe which each had graced the form of a high priest of fo!"

Here is part of a beautiful description:—

"The coup-of eliftiom the heights (of Chinheang-foo) sommanded as striking and interesting a psucrama as it has perhaps ever fallen to the lot of wanderses in atrange lands to gaze upon, abounding in all that constitutes the picturesque in a lovely landscape, and presenting features of suppaning interest, both from their landscape, and presenting features, of suppaning interest, both from their landscape, and presenting features, of suppaning interesting the suppaning interesting the suppaning interesting the suppaning interesting the suppan

The thereeness, desperation, determined bravery, and self-devotedness of the Terter soldiery are again strongly

The fisceness, desperation, determined bravery, and self-devotedness of the Tertar soldiery are again strongly shown in the following peasage:—

"All now appeared at rest within the walls, the beavy ficing on the east and west faces had entiraly died away, nave where here and there a stray shot might be sent after a fugitive, or, upon appeared at rest within the walls, the beavy ficing on the east and west faces had entiraly died away, nave where here and there a stray shot might be sent after a fugitive, or, upon appealation, amongst associated holdings, and poople were beginning to waterstails be sent after a fugitive, or, upon appealation and the sent after the straining of one greater or more testal, when suidenly the attention of all was arreated by the report of a heavy vulgey, followed by a sharp, standy, rolling fire, which advaned to proceed from a complicable body of men is sentiale. It was the last raily of the devoted partison of Chinkenap-five, and its neutred the healt of many a leave a, int, well workiny of a better fale, though one more glorious, as encoupstered in defence of their country and their homes, could mak be yet within to their lot.

"It appears that, after the girtuen to their lot.

"It appears that, after their work in the rempertant gate, ways, the Tartare with trawlin a body into the quarter of the city where the public buildings, and their own barracks and dwellings, bousen were situated. There they were harrangued by the other Rentary Mandarin, or Commandant of the city, and exported to make one make effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day, and to prefer the death of brave men. To a life ignomic lously preserved by base dight before the hater race of harbarian invaders, the old Tartar concluding by recommending to all who should survive the glory and honeur of their bonness, to did your the cold harranger, and simpliced by the came superatition whose fearful agency was traced in the hold-standed streets and dwellings of Chapne, many of the Tartars must have rached into their

and deepsir."

It is evident that, dely disciplined, and supplied with modern weepons, one of the disciplined in the world might be formed from Tariar science. I had they been only upon a par with us in these respects, we should have found they take the state of the second.

found them truly formidable opponents.

The sounce of desolation and horror which occurred at Chinkeng foo, are almost too lightful and appelling to

Chinkenng foo, are almost too Rightral and appeting to quote to—
"In one of the houses the hodies of seven dead and dying persons were found in one reces, Asyming a group which for instance before was perfupe unsignified. The house was settlessed in the aboile of a man of a time that and consideration, and the delicate forms and features of the histories described them as belonging to the higher order of fraters. On the shoot, caselying in vais to put food with a spool into the mouths of two young children extended on a mattron, weithing in the agonies of death, equand by the dislocation of their spines, set an old decrept man, weaping bitterly as he intend to the pissees mount and curval-sive breathings of the poor intuits, while his up wandered over the ghapity write of mortality around him.

"On a bed, near the dying children, by the highly of a beautiful young women, her limbs and apparel agranged as if in sleep, the warrould, and had been long dead. One arm classes he give warrould, and had been long dead. One arm classes he corpus of a women somewhat many higherened it years, attribute on a silk coveriet, for features substant, and her eyes upon and fixed, as if she had deed by poison or at angulation. There was fixed, as if she had deed by poison or at angulation. There was no wound, again the body, nor any blood upon her person or ciubes. A seed child, atabbet through the nest, fay men her person of the macrow woments, explaining the room, were the corpes of the macrow woments, explaining the room were the corpes of the macrow woments, explaining the room were the cover and the had here the substant, and here, here the corpes of the macrow woments, explaining the room were the cover and he had a here the cover and here the process were the cover and he had a here the cover and the part of the macrow woments.

wound round their neets. They were beth young—don, gatte a girl—and her features, in spite of the hideous distortion produced by the mois of her death, retained traces of their original bound sufficient to show the devely moule in which they had been east." There is much that is interesting and velemble in this

volume, of which we have not been able to offer the reader even the faintest idea. The work, as we intimated in our former "Notice," is by far the most complete that has yet appeared on the subject of the war on Chine. Of its numerous illustrations, the maps and Military plane are the most important.

tain under Charles the Second; or, Extracts from the Correspondence of the Him. Alexander Stankops, British Minister at Madrid, 1690—1699. Selected from the Originals at Chevening, by Lord Mahon, J. Murray.

THIS is a new and enlarged edition of a could interesting little volume, published a few years ago by Lord Mahon. The letters of which it is composed are at once instructive and atmospre, throwing much light open the affairs of Spain at the period to which they refer.

Ireland, Historical and Statistical. By George Lawis Smyth. Part I. Whittaker and Co. In this commencing portion of a work which, apparently, is to consist, when complete, of two octave volumes, we find no sufficient data on which to hazard our opinions as to its probable merit. However, it is very well written; the author has evidently read and studied his subject; and be han here brought together a considerable quantity of mainful statistical information. As the book is to be published at fortulghtly intervals, we shall soon have further apportunity of marking its progress.

The Land and the Lagues; or, The Rebellion and the Prophecy. A Doggerel Ballad. Wright.

"Dogs Kaul, indeed! However, the spirit of the thing is good, and so we wish it auscose. Here is its main

point:

"Free trade, you say, will bring employ;
Home trade, me say, gives more,
By four to eas, and English fare,
And blessings to the pour."

The Year Book of Pasts in Science and Art: exhibit ing the most important discoveries and improvements of the past Year, In Mechanics and the Useful Arts; Natural Philosophy; Electricity; Chemistry; Zoology and Strang; Geology and Geography; Meteorology and Astronomy, Illustrated with Engravings, By the Editor of "The Areana of Science."

Bogue, 1844.

Of our various annual volumes, this is decidedly one of the most useful, as a record of the past, and as a work of reference. A portrait of Dr. Justin Liebig, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glessen, forms the frontiapiece. Amongst hundrade of other interesting facts, some curious particulars respecting the new discoveries which have been made in photography, will be found; especially on the Tithonotype, or art of multiplying Daguerreotypes.

PAT.

"And then shall each Padey, that weee on the Eddy,
Perchance held the neim of arms macherel lary;
Hold the helm of the Stare—and-dispusse in a 1sty,
More fish than he ever once calgest when a lary,
Rej-oled Adds

Paddy sent a voice and Yelling from the Sea, Render tardy Justice, Robert Pool to me!

Robert laid his pen down, Lender of the Narien— And says he, I thought you'd Got Emanujuation,

When cale file a gines flob, Way not file a bumper ! When one talls a lie Bub, Why not tall a themper?

But I thought you aware by Patrick's boly police— Wables your sort mouthful, Might turn out a cholds—

So I did, Marourocca?
Sut It was a white He—
And John Tuem bids me,
Treat the bargain lightly.

What d'ye watt, "ye Willia " Brust eand ye beauty. Madosty e a virtue, Little like to dalt ye.

Crange blood, an Sambar Liberty that Whicky, Parliments, and Peatler Them bald makes are for Satisfy jet his first ap. Terilika and phody-Con! the million prim, Pail had the his lacty.

CAPTAIN THOMAS GORDON, LANS OF THE BOYALS.

CAPTAIN THOMAS GORDON, LIGHT OF THE BOYALS.

This Officer died at 12, Greensking-street, Edinburgh, on 22th February, eiter a short Unasis, in the first, ninth year of his age. He contract the Army, in 1811, as English me to 28th Phot, from which he was some promoted into the Royals. He served his country three different times in the West Indies, and was four gainst in the East. He was present at many brilliant actions, including the repelies of the service at Mandelynor, Quatre-Brief, and Waterhos; to which legit speaks he had the housen of services after the policy of the Royals, on half-yay, in 1824. To the gallanty and housen characteristic of his publishes, Capt.

Gerden maited an measuremen soundness of judgment and discrimination of character. His equable temper, the slacerity of his friendship, the hindliness of his disposition, joined with a singular unobtrusiveness of manner, and deared him to a large sirely of friends and sequentations, who will long joined the remembrance of his steeling worth, and lement his premature death.

#### BIRTHE.

BIRTHE.

March 2, at 32, Montpeller-increase, Cheltenham, the lady of Byward Hous Blanking, Req. R. Caracina Rife Reg., of a 200. — Rengal.—At Ellurgan, Wav. 11, the lady of Lieut.—Gol. Gasperrae, of a 200. — Rengal.—At Ellurgan, Wav. 11, the lady of Lieut. H. Sharmagara, Pinam's Garwiry, of a daughter.—At Busnershad, Bec. & the lady of Lieut. A Busnershad, Bec. & the lady of Lieut. Not a 200. —At Shapen, Dec. 27, the lady of Maj. Gasper, 24th N.I., of a sanghter.—At Dayrah, Dec. 17, the lady of Bl. Capt. A. C. Carrier, Sch. M.I., of a sanghter.—At Dayrah, Dec. 17, the lady of Bl. Capt. A. C. Carrier, E. C. Carrier, Sch. M.I., of a sanghter.—At Mysnowy. Dec. 28, the lady of Capt. Boures, M.M.\*s. 23d Reg., of a daughter.—At Mysnowy. Dec. 28, the lady of Capt. Boures, M.M.\*s. 23d Reg., of a daughter.—At Mysnowy. Dec. 29, the lady of Capt. B. The lady of Capt. S. C. O. Guav, 19th N.I., of a daughter.—At Singapare, Dec. 29, the lady of Capt. R. Thomas, and a daughter.—At Chuner, Dec. 29, the lady of Capt. R. Thomas, of a daughter.—At Chuner, Dec. 29, the lady of Capt. R. Thomas, of a daughter.—At Chuner, Dec. 29, the lady of Capt. R. Thomas, of a daughter.—At Chuner, Dec. 29, the lady of Capt. R. Thomas, of a daughter.—At Chuner, Dec. 29, the lady of Capt. R. Thomas, of a daughter.—At Chuner, Sirhing division, of a non.—At Minister, J. The Lieu.—The Lady of Capt. R. Thomas, and the lady of Capt. R. Thomas, and R. R. Sharmas, and R. L. Cav., of a daughter.—At Mangalor, Dec. 28, the lady of Capt. R. Thomas, and Allert R. H. Car. Reg., and a daughter.—At Hangalor, Dec. 28, the lady of Capt. R. P. Hannas, dh. Madras N.I., of a son.—At Hannas, dh. Madras N.I., of a son.—At Belgaum, Jan. 18, the lady of Capt. R. P. Hannas, dh. Madras N.I., of a son.—At Belgaum, Jan. 18, the lady of Capt. R. P. Lawannes, 4th Madras N.I., of a son.—At Hannas, 4th Madras N.I., o

#### MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

March 7, at Southampton, Peters J. Horney, Esq., Lieutes. R. Engineers, to Passingle, adalenter of P. Breton, Esq., Eleutenthology, and the state of P. Breton, Esq., et al. P. S. Swith, Esq., of H.M. 's Dockyard, Malta.

Bengal — At Lucknow, 23d Dec., Lieut. C. F. Fenwicz, 28th N.I., to Louisa Arm, widow of the late C. W. Lawrence, Esq., at tiongulday House, Calgong, the Jan., J. P. G. Dallas, Esq., to Eaiza, daughter of Capt. R. B. Bintish, Paymaster of H.M.'s Jib Pool.—At the Cathedral, Capt. S. F. Hannay, 44th N.I., Commundant Amem, Lt. Inf. Belt., to Mary, daughter of the late A. Cempbell, Esq., of Calcuta.

Benshay.—At Sholmpore, 18th Jan., Capt. M. Whouguton, 3th Madran Ll, Cay, to Jane, daughter of the late E. Armstong, Esq., of Hook, Bumirricables.—39th Jan., Capt. T. H. Junnarish Madran Ll, Cay, to Jane, daughter of the late E. Armstong, Esq., of Hook, Bumirricables.—39th Jan., Capt. T. H. Junnarish Madran Ll, Cay, to Jane, daughter of the late E. Armstong, Esq., of Hook, Bumirricables.—39th Jan., Capt. T. H. Junnarish Runn, of the chiff Scaleby Cadle, to Eliza Enancy, reliet of the late Capt. Durant.—Abbeliduore, 28th Jun., Lieut. E. J. Bechun, 11th N.I., to Fanny C. Sandy, are ond daughter of Maj. Sandys, Political Agent, Medidine.

DEATHE.

March & at Richmond-place, St. Leonard's, Enster, Twomas Jacksons, Boq., lote Sergeon, R.N., in his 56th year.—Feb. 37, at Prymanth, Josticul Communior Nicascae C. Weffe.—Feb. 37, at Prymanth, Joseph Caven, Suq. Psymanter and Purser, S.N.—Feb. 38, at the Soyal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, Mrs. Recovery, wife of George Proct.—Req., Surgeon in that establishment.—March 2, is her fast year, Many, widow of the hote U. W. Panywicz, Eng., is her fast year, Many, widow of the hote U. W. Panywicz, Eng., Leonard, R.N., aged 28.

Bengal.—On the river Jumpa, of Golgoe, Dec. 24, F. T. George, Sen. Leonard, R.N., aged 28.

Bengal.—On the river Jumpa, of Golgoe, Dec. 24, F. T. George, on the river Jumpa, of Golgoe, Dec. 24, F. T. George, on the fast Lt. Inf.—At Sanger, Dec. 24, F. T. George, thinknet child of Gapt. Bymans, Arithmy.—At Agra, Jon. 8, Essay, thinknet child of Gapt. Hymons, Arithmy.—At Agra, Jon. 8, Essay, and the Golgoe. Elina, Andre. Adj. George.—At Coleonar, Jon. 18, Essay, and the Golgoe. Elina, Andre. Adj. George.—At Coleonar, Jon. 18, Many, infent designed of Assist.—Eng. G. R. Mann.—At Khytul, Jan. 18, Andrea, wife of Liest. E. Hamone. Bills fast the Marches, Standard, Stan

# THE MARINERS & GENERAL LIFE ABBURANCE COMPANY, EXPRESSLY ESTABLISMED FOR INSURANCES ON THE (Whether Mean are of the Royal or Measurettle Maye.) MILITARY MEN AND DENERAL ASSURERS.

It is to be noted that the Policies of the Company will opened of story description and service in every part of

Globs.
The Lives of Vishermen and Seatmon also Issued.
High State of Franciam have hitberts assessed against this
hind of Assertance, but as the States now adopted will be figured as
low as are consecuent with the richs, it is believed that this fells
coupled with other advantages, will induce a great impresse of

ed Annuisias greated to Mariners upon very uno

premiums. The Premiums for General Assurances are based upon a new adjusted Table of Mortality.
The per cent. of the Profits to be applied in making previoles for Destitute and Duschied Mariners.
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The Sev. F. W. Jubeano Wickery,

Advanture—C. R. Ruite, Seq.; To. Sheenone, Seq.;

Centry — Water Professa, Seq., Calmenone, Seq.;

Centry — Water Professa, Seq., Calmenone, Seq.;

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The whole of the Frofite divised annual to among the Welders of Policies on which feve Annual Freemman shall have been paid.

Credit given for half the amount of the first see annual Premiuma-without ensurity.

Transfers of Policies of the the payment of the same at the ellipsic of the Annual Premiums without ensurity.

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Calms un Policies not subject to be litigated or disputed, except with the sanction, is each case, of a General Meeting of the Annual Premiums) to attend and vote at nil General Meeting of the Annual Premiums) to attend and vote at nil General Meeting of the Annual Premiums in tormation, may be obtained by application to A. R. Invine, Managing Director.

TINITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSUR-

### UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSUR-ANCE COMPANY, 6, Waterlos-place, Pall-Mall, Los Established by Act of Parliament in 1834. DIVISION OF PROFITS AMONG THE ABSURED.

Rari of Courtown Earl Leven and Melville Earl of Norbary Earl of Stair

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Samuel Anderson, Eq.,

Hamilton Sinir Averse, Eq.,

Edward Boyd, Eq., Resident

C. Lennou Boyd, Eq., Assist.

Resident

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This Company, established by Act of Parliament, affords the most perfect accurate in a large paid-up Capital, and in the great accrete which has attended it since he companeaument in 1834, 174 AKRUAL INCOME BERNE UTWARDS or 48,400.
In 1841, the Company declared as addition to 188 Bhareholders of one half of their Stock, and also added a bouns of st. per centper annum on the sum insured to all folicies of the Participating Class from the time they were effected.

The Bonne added to Policies from March 1824, to the Sist of Dec. 1846, in as folious:

Bum added to Policy.

Sum added to Policy.

10 185 :-Time Aveured. Sum added to Poli
6 Years 10 Months, 4803 6s. 9d.
9 Years, 460 0 6
9 Years, 460 0 6

The Presticing nevertheless are on the most moderate coals, and once that make all part ones are presented to the most moderate coals, and once the lacerance is for Life.

Every information will be affirmed on application to the Resident Directors, Rowand Bown, Bay., and E. Lampon Bows, Eq., of No. 8, Upsterior-place, Pull. mail, London.

THE APERITIVE VASE procures at any time an effectual overseallor of the bounds merely by meeting of a little water, which is the meet wholesome aportons over deviced, and is found by évery family that has adopted it, to be a substitute for physics or agreeable as to be preferred to every other; moreover, as a means of reigness from the injurious half of taking purgatives, it connect to the entrangle pergatives, it connected to those with any evident to contribute resolutions, one and diseases of the liver, utdensity, bits, indepention, one and diseases of the liver, utdensity, or bounds. It is eminantly sugarior to any inversent or injecting apparatus whetever, being to expressly constructed for princip and convenience, that the moral nervous hely may resert to it set offers to it may be required without the knowledge of sustained in 10th by W. Francianel of the inspection of Dr. Sanki, the measurer, 3th, Strand, there does from Egister Hall. Also 2001/19/ERG, for auditing ligaring, of the interest of the extraor of measuring of the procure and tone of the aproless, and by the extraor of medicines united to the procure. Besselptions, with prices qualities, sank procure of the procure anyther.

CAVIZA, DOMECO'S, and other SHER-

DOYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST EV 1976 IA COMPANY, & GENERAL LIPS ASSURANCE HOCIETY, "Office, Minister phase, London, Famouram, "The Minister phase, London, the QUEST, Assertance was proposed upon the Lives of Ferrica in every fact of the world, upon particularly bronzed to tree.

able brent.

Her account in this Affect may change from on
ther without farthling their finishis,
the without farthling their finishis,
the days every Thursday at the o'Clook, and eve
id for effecting Assumption other days.

JOSEPH C. BRITTELL, for

## UNIVERSAL LIPE ASSURANCE SO-CIETT, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

Denogras 1—
Bet Willer, Willer, E.L.S., Ohermon.
John Bewart, Ben. M.F., Donly Chermon.
John Bewart, Ben. M.F., Donly Chermon.
John Bewart, Ben. M.F.,
John Begaber, Rd.
Anguston Econograft, Ras.
Charrie Bahward Erron. Ben.
Charrie Bahward Erron. Ben.
Ellis Wathin Camiffit, Eng.
Ellis Wathin Camiffit, Eng.
Ellis Wathin Camiffit, Eng.
Charter Sanaden, Eng.
Charter Francisco, E.M.
The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Boulety
of an annual valuation of annuts and inbillion, and a division of
Arres-francisco profits among the source, in admitted to offer
grapt advantages; especially in those parties who may wish in
appropriate their regeneration of ground to the reduction of future
premiums. The following Their will show the han division of
profits, as declared on the 18th of May, 14th, to all persons who
had on that day paid via anguard premiums:

Bedessed

Reduced Annual Promises.	Date of Policy.	Sum Advered.	Original Premium.	Aumust From . payable in 1643,
90 30 40 40 60	Qa or before 16th of May, 1888.		#10 5 6 96 8 4 81 10 6 47 14 0 66 11 8	d9 18 4 18 4 8 16 16 6 81 7 8

To Namel and Milliary Man and others, the falure Preniator for where twilter depond on the Evenedy and her Vas to which is Life income can be applied, the Plans of the Office are particularly representated to factor all that could be desired in the inventment of an Annual Sum of Manay.

NATIONAL LUAN FUND LIFE ABBURANCE, 26, Ourshill, London,—Capital, 240, and.—

ATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE
ABBURANCE, 26, Cornhill, Loadem,—Capital, 240,0007.—
Empowered by Act of Parliament.
The many movel and varied Adverbages heatowed by this Igestitation, both in its Life-Auburance and Entered-Amenity Departments, particularly the power to Borrow Twenthirds of Freenium, without expense or forfetures—the great Reduction of Rates on where Policies—the Cyclics of estecting Besselts and converting Policies so as best to suit the interest of Freenity and control life, as well as to afficin the file Heacht to his Family at death—and Amenal division of Profits,—have already been so well appreciates by the Phile, that the fincisty's great Records and growing Prospectly combine the Directors, at their General Meeting to May last, to add to mach foliary on the Profits caule a Spones nyuraging 55 per cent. de the Amount already Invested; and thus Based, near-citing to an equitable scale, may either be paid in Cash, or applied in reduction of failure Fremis me

Eatry	Policy No.	Age	Kum.	Annuni Promines.	Nonus added	Cash Somus.	From. reduced.
1897 1896	89 114	12	g 1,000 3,000	d a. d. 67 8 4 175 19 6	# . d.	# 4. 4. # 19 9 198 0 6	# 0. d. # 19 4 10 9 7

Another Benne will be destroyd in her provend Four.

Daysunno Arruprido.

The best and meet verted provision for after-life hitherto othered. Every M. Ite, per anoma peld from the age of 80, will, at 84, gives the policy-holder the chiston of an anomaly of 4N, 18s, fee, but he policy-holder the chiston of an anomaly of 4N, 18s, fee, but he policy-holder the chiston of an anomaly of 4N, 18s, fee, but he could be represented to 18s, and 18s, feed another policy of 48, 38, and 68, through as impressed on only present.

N.B.—Naval and Military Non, 20t in active foreign service anomaly of Policy, on payment of an entire President of Policy, on payment of an entire President another in Climate 1 Americano also officials of the Lives of Residents in the Heat and West Indies, and all Frenders Chimates.

F. Fundament Camener. Secretary.

FIROTTER'S ASIATIC TOOTHE POURER, Satablished spreads of Stylety Years. The
extraordinary Virtues of this Provide, is quickly Cleanating and
Putifying the Teath, and salesty of its itse, having so note in its
composition to corrole or west of the Spannet, are note in its
compositions to corrole or west of the Spannet, are note into
sensured the Proprieter by coderationing is, which established
it emeng pursues of the first destination. From its estringent
what has guinacous it to the ottenation of Ludies and Gentleman
who have been in the habit of value, it, is any previously a color
of the Truth-sale, with white the filled been previously much
stations, back Wheepele and Spalli, is No. 18, Servalt-sirver,
Street, and by avery impossible Spalling and Medican Vander
in the Spaint Eingeleen.

CENERAL ANNUITY ENDOWMENT

CENERAL ANNUITY ENDOWMENT
T ASSOCIATEME, ESTABLISHED 1005, for the GRAPTING
SURVIVORABILE AMBUITIES OF HAVAL and MILITARY
OFFICERS and CIVILIANE,
Caustal
Amount Pressings very log from 11. 190. to 41. 50, with the
Amount Pressings very log from 11. 190. to 41. 50, with the
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O MILITARY OFFICERS and GEN-A PLEMEN JOINING.—WINDIELD and USEN-A. PLEMEN JOINING.—WINDIELD as BIMME, at, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, are the only Experience of the really Strettenable SEDITEAD, existable to Millings, perposes. Upon they ether construction they because righting by grape at removal. It is presented by Letters Patent, and may be had in every variety, together with all Artitles required for any Orbital, again the Lowest Terms possible and the Shortest Modics. N.S.—Bergeri Becomb Enach SEDITEANS and REDDING to be disposed of upon advantageous horms, butter for the most part of their own manufacture.—R. H. HAYRS, Agent.

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PHILLIPS, MAVAL TAILOR, 28,
29 STRAND, begs to inform the Officers of the Royal Navy
that he has all the Patterns of the Alterations sanctioned by the
Lords of the Assumbly, which he submits of the test quality, he
the following low prices:—

FRICKS FOR NAVAL US 1 PO BM S. Contractors' Contractors'	Commo- dares of the Hencad Class, Captains, and Com- manders,	Menters, Menters, Bedsectors, Sand	Matea, and Masters, Acceptant Surgeons, and Glorks,	and Sill Class Vo- lanteurs' Atales-
Dress Trousers  Epsulettes, each  Sword, Enot, A Belt  Dress Belt  Cocked Hat	7 #108 W 2 18 - 4 10 2 18 - 3 14 2 8 - 2 10	4 0to 14 2 10 - 4 4 2 10 - 2 10 2 10 - 2 10 1 3 - 4 10 1 10 - 2 10	3 5 - 4 10 1 10 - 9 10 8 0 - 8 10	3 2tol 4 9 14 - 2 15 1 8 - 1 19 3 0 4 18

SHIRTS of good quality, and well made, at see, per dusen. Officers joining fitted out at a few hours' notice, with every requisite for a voyage. Shirts, Chests, Sedding, &c. &c. always tendy; and every exticle warranted atrictly regulation. Cadden, Military and Diplomatic Officers, fitted out on the same advantageous terms. Full printed estimates of each on application.

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CHWEPPE'S SODA AND POTASS WATERS.—So much prejudice has been produced in the public mind by spurious articles sold under these names, containing not a particle of sitell, that consumers are earnestly recommended to ask for SCHWEPPE'S, the original invantous and still the largest manufacturers of these invaluable properations. Each bottle contains the proper proportion or sikall, acceptifically amalgameted by the stid of their powerful machinery, and every genuture bottle is fluidinguished by a latel on the cork, representing their name. Sith presention is rendered necessary, by unprincipled persons frequently filling Netwappe's bottles with their own composition, and passing it off as Schweppe's manufacture. Schweppe's Liquid Magnesia, for the cure of heuriboura, gout, sea Schweppe's Liquid Magnesia, for the cure of heuriboura, gout, sea Schweppe's the unities is is, se. 6d., 4e. 6d., and 19e. each: manufactured with care and still, and sold by most respectable chamines.—Loudon, 5t, Berneratively, and at their branch manufactureds at Liverpool, Bristol, and Derby.

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OFFICERS in Her MEAJESTY'S SERSUPPLIED at a short notice, with the proper description of Linger, Military Accountmentary, Cabin Furnitude, Re., requisite for an Outlie of the best quality, at wholesite interes. For

CHRISTIAN SOA BATHBONK, To his risk man man provided and the light representation of the light representation of the light representation and patterns sent on application. DURE AND COOL WATER.—Navol L. and Military Officers will find one of LIPECCHAIR & Co.'s PATRIST TRAVELLING WATER FILTERS a map desirable acquisition. They are warranted to remays officer, tasts, and small, from every kind of water, and to make hard water soft. They have been inguisable one for many years, and are well known to be the apple infinites—where good whole, and they not only render the most infinites—where good whole, as they not only render the most attachment water clear and aparking as the fined spring, but also keep the water very could they are most concentant in sing for tweeting, very simple their enservation, not inhibe to get out of order, and will inside their spray, a desideration not to be found in other—size, each. Linson and it to Co. Moundestumers as her highesty and the Knyal Panill, 93, Report's Quadrant, London.—Established upwards of Tweety Years.

THE NEW LIGHT. — GREAT NOVELTY.

A — The patent CAMPHISTE LAMP gives a light of serpenaing power, noticious, and partys, without my find of groups to
the passion or amell. The hamp by simply and benighining conpublish, and our in titled to any description of lamp, polastic,
or maching. It is not easily put out of condition. The Camphilly (also a passet) is also yet gallen, and is so pure that if spill
on my article of dress or farmings, will not leave althor-mark
of state, whitering respected to slowly that, at the sent of lafts
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Pederial, 21s. cont, if of Brass or Plain thanks, for.

TVORY TABLE KNIVES, 1-1s. ner Dogen. THE NEW LIGHT.-GREAT NOVELTY.

Ground Glans, Improved Opal Blades, 76.

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L.—Coringon tency, hausted Table Knivas with high abunteers.

The per dogen; desserts, 8s.; carvers, 8s. bet per pair; black hore table knives, 8s. per dogen; desserts, 4s.; carvers, 2s. per pair; black hore table knives, 8s. per dogen; desserts, 4s.; carvers, 2s. 6s.; cash steels, 1s. cach. Table knives with insuffice of the celebrated aubstitute for aliver made only by R. gad B. (which cannot be distinguished from Ateritag civer except by the mark), 28s. per dogen; dessert 18s.; carvers per pair 8s. 6s.—Detailed catalogues, with engravings, (seet per post) free, by RIPPON and BURTON, 1s. Welle-street, Oxford-street, whoch knives are all marked with their names, any of which they will suchange if not approved of.—Established 1886.

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Auterflae	Regulation	Infantry Couttee (richly I	aced)	6	15	•
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merical in presentably over segments life Majety's Service.

Equatettes, Swords, Silk Sankes, Belts, Sword Enots, Chakos, &c., only of the drat order, and at prices as moderate in proportion to the above, for which, on application, a printed estimate will be submitted comprising every secondary. All the new interest proposed in Camp Furniture are kept at their estensive premiers ready for impection; Military Baddtands, Chairs, Barrack Drawers, Capteons, Velses, &c., complete.

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#### Military Intelligence.

#### FROM TUBBDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

The Duke of Incestry's Own Reg. of Termany Cavalry, Rochdale Troop—Albert Hudson Royds, Raq., to be Capt. 1 Thos. Alsaworth Crook, Gent., to be Lieut.; William Edward Royds, Gent., to be Cornet.

Queen's Own Regt. of Yeomanry—William Gray Pitt, Gent., to

PROM PRILAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

St. Janus a laiach. March 18.—The Queen was this day pleased to contribe heaven of Enighths on upon Charles Ferilege of highests, Dector of Medicine, hellow of the Royal College of highests, Les uty-Inspector. General of Army Hespitals, and height commander of the Royal Bianoverian Guelphic Order. Also upon Coctage Philip Lee, Eqs., Lieutemant of Hes Majent's Guard of Yeon en of the Guard.

Man-Oppica, March 18.

ad Diag. Guards—E. Tunton, Gent., to be Cornet by p. v. Pitzments, who retires.

2d Disg. Guards—E. Tunten, Gent., to be Cornet by D. v. Fizgerale, who retires.

11th 11. Disgs. the—Ansist.-Surg. R. Pyper, from the Staff, to be Ansist.-Surg. v. Mackeyn, promoted in the 70th Foot.

1st Fort—Ansist.-burg. W. T. Horkin, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assist.-burg. v. Enc., promoted on the Staff, to be Assist.-Surg. v. Cowen, promoted in 19th boot.

2thb—Capt. F. M. thinner, from the St. Bielenn Reg., to be Capt. v. Piggott, who exchanges, March 18.

2sth—Assist.-burg. R. Liewice, item the Staff, to be Assist.-Surg. v. Eurtun, premoted on the Staff.

4sts—Lt. G. M. Hicks, from 95th Foot, to be Lieut. v. Minchin, who exchanges.

4sts—Lt. G. M. Hicks, from 95th Foot, to be Lieut. v. Minchin, 4sts—Lieut. J. La M. Carey to be Lieut. by p. v. Kipling, who

shister Lt. G. M. Hicks, Rum goth rous, we were considered.

who exchanges.

dether Rus. J. Le M. Chrey to be Lieut by p. v. Kipling, who retires; W. Durkin, Gent., to be Kns. by p. v. Luzzy.

Gither his Sebrg. Res. Class J. Sheils, M.D., to be Surg. v. Hone, who exchanges.

7ade H. C. Owen, Gent., to be Kns. by p. v. Walsh, who fet.

18ther Rus. M. H. Gleifield to be Lieut by p. v. O'Brien, who retires; C. Richardson, Gent., to be Kns. by p. v. O'Brien, who gether Lt. W. Minchin, from dist Foot, to be Lieut v. Hicks,

Petitel L. Remembers, from dist Foot, to be Lieut. v. Hiera, who exchanges.

Ist West india Reg.—Lt. R. Olpherie, from 48th Foot, to be Capt. by p. v. Grant, who ret., lt. w. w. T. Cole, from 72d Foot, to be Capt. by p. v. Troman, who retires.

ht. Helena Reg.—Capt. J. Figgutt, from 28th Foot, to be Capt. w. Skinner, who exchanges.

ht. Helena Reg.—Capt. J. Piggott, from Non-Foot, to be Esperital Staffs—Burg. G. Home, from 67th Foot, to be Staff-Eurg. of the Second Cleas v. Shells, who exchanges Assist.-Burg. A Escap, fir m 1st Yoot, to be Staff-Eurg. of Second Cleas v. First, Promoted; G. Honniblow, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg. of Second Cleas v. First, Promoted; G. Honniblow, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces v. Forces v. P. y. ar, appedisted to 11th Lt. Brag.coms; J. Maccamana, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces v. Hockins, appointed to let Foot; S. Emith, Gapt., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces v. Browne, appointed to Seth Foot.

MKM.—The commission of Lt. Ross, 4a Adj. in 66th Foot, is to be ante-dated to 21st Oct., 1843.

GAVALRY.

9th Langers—Have returned from Gwalior to Cawnpore.

16th—Have returned from Gwalior to Meerut.

17th—One troop, Birmingham to Stone; 1 do., Coventry to Birmingham, on March 13 and 14.

ORDERAMS.

Bl. Artillers—Hong-Kong, Dec. 24.—Col. Chesney

has gone north to inspect the ports at Amoy and Chusan.

— Several men of the Corps were yesterday (Friday afternoon), employed in deging and carting gravel from the pit between the Battery and Repository grounds to the Royal Arsenal, and two of the men, gunner and driver Rorwood, and gunner and driver Cochrane, belonging to corwood, and gunner and driver contraine, belonging to Capt. Dyaon's co., 7th Batt., having in the progress of digging gone under the bank, their operations, and the state of the ground and gravel above them, caused the whole to give way, and falling upon them they were killed almost instantaneously. Their comrades, who werepresent at the time soon got out the badies, and the medical menuate the contraints of the contraints of the contraints. were promptly on the spot, but life was totally extenct in the one care, and after two or three gaspings the other ed to exist.

CANADA .- Sec. Capt. Caddy intends going before a CAMADA.—Sec. Cept. Cedit intends going priors a Medical Board at Kingston, Cameda, with the expectation of being able to retire on heli-pay. Capt. Cator has obtained one year's leave, and proceeds to England early in March. In the event of Capt. Lethbridge's qu., 5th Batt., being relieved from their present station, Montreel, in the spring, the only changes likely to take place is Capt. Faser's co. removing from Quebec to Montreel, and the company sent out from Woolwich to remain at Danhar. The Artillary have sent been trying the Con-Quebec. The Artillery have again been trying the Congreve rockets, which has now been done the last three years in succession, and it has been found that the severe winter climate has an effect on the composition, as more than one half of the number tried always burst either in the tube or on immediately quitting it. The case was quite different with those fired in the summer, as they generally burnt well, and ranged their proper distances.

2a the Editor of the Navel and Mighture Generics.

San, — Let me remind the "Subscriber" in your last Roman with the Remind the Remarks of the Remarks of

last Paper, who wants more retirements for the Royal Marines, of the old saying, "Seniores priores," and that they have 3 Major-Generals and 3 Colonels retired upon 2004, a lear: while there is not one of the 97 These and the 100 These and the 1 a-year; while there is not one of the 27 Unattached the a year; while there is not one or the 27 Unaturated the jor vienerals of the Royal Artillery and Royal Entered allowed such retirement, although the additional points to the country of three retirements of 700t, per intended granted to the Ordnance Major-Generals, would be intended to that of one retired Major-General or object, for Marines, the vacancies caused by the latter like filed up, while those by the former are not. Both may be wanted; but, doubtlessly in this case, the Unattached Majny-Generals most, from their greater length of service, and the small number of them who are likely to like to at The Control of the service. likely to live to get Battalions.

amery to rive to get Battalions.

Have served

2 Commandants, 65 years each
1 Commandants, 65 years each
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5 Un. Major-Gen. 64 years each
6 Un Have served

"HEAR BOTH SIDES." l um, Ac.

Rl. Engineers—Lieut. Simmonds is at present employed marking out a new and shorter road between Quebec and Halifax. Lieut. Whittingham is on his way from Halifax. to join and do duty at Montreal.

INTANTRY.

3.'- Have returned from Guelior to Allahabed. 13th-Lieut, Mein has 2 years' leave to England,

on medical certificates.

15th—Have moved from Templemore to Limerick

16th—Seven camponies of this regiment have, within the last few days, arrived in Dublin, and furnished all the parrison duties; they assembled at 10 a.m., on the mouning of the 8th instant, for public guard mounting; and although they had performed long and harasting marches in wet, angu, end cold, a finer body of young men, individually on collectively, seldom appeared on the Royel Squere. The Town-Major, White, minutely inpected the line, and was heard to say that "a cle steadier, or a better-up body of men he, without ex-ception, never imprected." The marching past and wheeling, caused all assembled to witness the payade, among whom were many Officers of rank, to greatly admire the new corps, as they called it. This state of discipline must be gratifying to the Commanding Officer, and all the Officers. The reg. is chiefly composed of young soldiers, and has been on detachment constantly

since its return from India.

17th—Licut. Croker has 2 years' leave to England.

18th—A detachment of this corps, consisting of Lieut.
Graves, Ensigns Farrer, Graham, James, Irwin and Kelly, Assist.-Surg. Rergusson, 80 men, 5 women, and 6 children, under the command of Capt. Bruce, arrived at Hong-Kong under the command or capt. Struce, arrives at mong-along on the 22d December, after a long and disagreeable passage. Capt. Bruce had preferred a complaint against the Master of the vessel, for having violated his articles of agreement, by messing the Officers in an unsuitable manner; also for having failed to supply the addders with many of the comforts atipulated in the scale of dist. There was a general feeling of indignation manifested in the acttlement against the owners, who, it was thought, would be heavily fined. The authorities had ordered a minute investigation of the case, which was expected to take pleas after Christmas.

20th-Ireland Island, Bermuda, 21st Feb., 1844.-Bermude has been very gay lately, for there were no less than five bells given last month. The Reserve Batt, rethan five balls given last month. The Reserve Batt. re-moves to Hamilton, relieved at St., George's by the last Batt. Cept. Gordon and Paym. South have just arrived in the Princess Fictoria, after a very long passage. Also Lieut. Col. Hell, of the R. A., with Lieut. Beatty, R.E., in the Reserve freight ship.

27th Depot-Maj. Fankes, Lieut. Hutten, and Ena. Wedderburne, embark shortly for the Cape of Good Hope. 28th—Lieut. Rawson has 2 years' leave to England. 31at.—Have returned from Gwellor to Umbalia.

Umballa, Jan. 10, 1844 .- The 31st Fout murched from this on 16th Nov., 1843, for the north-west frontier, from this on 10th Nov., 1953, for the horts-west monter, leaving the depot with women and children here. They are now encomped at Ferozepior, some five miles from the Suiledge. The Adjutant, who was Major of Brigade of the 4th Infantry Brigade throughout the lata Affghanistan campaign, and was highly compilmented by the Brigadier for his conduct, has been premoted to a company in the 28th Foot, vice Adams. The following Order was issued to the regiment by Cal. Balton, C.B., Companying to

manding:—

"Extract Regimental Order, by Col. Beiten, C.B., Communiting
Stat Foot, Camp, Ferenepoer, Dic. 16, 182.

"In promulgating to the regiment the presented of Captain E.
Legard life the Bath Foot, Col. Belten takes this appealantly of expressing the high scane he catertains of his legisles as adjusted at the regiment to the last lour years. Captain Legisles dustomed in the regiment to the duties of his office, has been sithercreditable to himself as it has been advantanceous to the regiments destination at these mich veraness of traper and chaptered destination to the duties of his office, has been sithercreditable to himself as it has been advantanceous to the regiments destination would all with whom he acted, or level which it had postent, will, the Communishing Officer makes no details, dense the gelod visibles of the Bist as large to accompany him whenever he gelomeds to his new earps. (Bigmed) "J. L. Watspan, Bic-Capta, Ast-Adj.",

Brevet-Captains Wilton is appointed to Ast, as Adj. v.
Lugard. The regiment is expected bank in February.

39th—Lieut. Hamilton has charge of the wounded and weakly soldiers of the 16th Lanceurs, Ed Buffe, 39th, 40th, and 50th Foot, ordered to Calcatan, for the purpose of being sent to England, and under medical charge of Surgeon MacQueen, Eq., M.D. 39th have returned from Edwalier to Agra.

Extract-of a latter from Gwaller, dated the 19th of

Extract-of a latter from Gualier, dated the 19th of January, 1844..... Our good fortune phosel on in a position which gave us an opportunity of seeing what was going

on, and truly there was much to be admired, but nothing more then the gallant General Littler: he was much exposed during the whole of the operations. As I think it will please you, I copy the division order he published after the fight.

it will please you, I copy the division order he published after the fight.

'Division Orders, Comp Choondah, Dec. 19.—Major General Littler begs to after his sincare thanks and congratulations to the 5th Brigade on the shappy termination of this day's operations. The advance to the storm of the first position of the examp at Maharejpoor, both by Her Majacay's 29th Regiment and the 5th Native infigurity, was admirable, and could not have been surpassed by any troops in the world. The noble bearing of the light Reg. through a heavy cannonate to the attack of the enemy's guns was beyond all description glerious, and the attackness of the 5th N.1, under such trying circumstances was highly creditable. The second position of the enemy in their entrenched camp at Choondah was carried under a most destructive firs, in the same noble myle by Her Majesty's 29th Reg., supported by the 5th N.1. The Major-General begs to return his best thanks to the Offenns and men of the 8th Brigade for their completous bearing throughout the day. It is also most gratifying to the Major-teneral to know that the success of the brigade at the first position was performed under the immediate observations of his Excellescy the Commandar-is-Chief.' 4 \* \* \* \* \* \* \* 1 must tell you that Major Bray (a noble fellow) while leading the reg. observed that his gallant young son, who was carrying one of the solours, was atruck down by a grape-thot. The father pensed but for a moment, and their was to pick up the colour, and waving it over his head dashed on with it till relieved by Eneign Newport.

heed dashed on with it till relieved by Ensign Newport.

'The wounded are all doing well.'

40th—Maj.-Gen. T. Valiant, K.H., is appointed to act as Quartermester-General to H.M.'s Forces in Bengal, v. Major-General Churchill, C.B., killed in action, until the pleasure of Her Majesty shall be known. Lieut. Miller has 2 years' leave to England, on medical certificate. regiment has returned from Gwalior to Meerut.

The following very spirited account of the fight at Maharajpoor, is by an Officer of this reg., who commanded

2 years' leave to England, on medical certmeata. Intergiment has returned from Gwalior to Meerut.

The following very spirited account of the fight at Maharajpoor, is by an Officer of this reg., who commanded the Light company:—

"Camp near diwalior, Jan. 17.—Our orders the night previous were to advance and take up our position to the left of the village Mungawile, my co. (the Light) founing the advanced guard, we had no sooner reached our pooliton than they began to play at long bowls with us, and the precision with which they fired was beenthild. We immediately deployed into line, and some of the Company's Art. came on our right, fired a few til-directed abots, and fire here we constituted steadily advancing in line, under a heavy fire, across a perfect plane, superling to receive assistance from Cavalry, it not being the duty of intentry to take guins in that position. However, no Cavalry coming, of course the sooner we got to the guns and buy parting the senenty, who fell fighting, sword in heard while the greatest coolness and determination. Stopford was all here by a matchick-the fall at the bead of the reg., and islib yany paid. However, the fellow who wounded him was beyoneted by a Berganut instantly. We then charged after the right place they were work adoldinged after a smart tunsle with the Julies of the guns and islonged after a smart tunsle with the Julies of the guns we received repeated discharges of graps and obtain about, which committed dreamind have in our gating mear the guns we received repeated discharges of graps and obtain about, which committed dreamind have in our gating passed on of a traveller's reading-house, and made holes in the walls to fire through. Here they iought the deviler in least the committed of the com

43d-The Reg. gave a half in their mess-tweet, at Montreel, on the lat Poli.

Municul, or the 1st Feb.

48d Depot — Capt. Coote, Abdat Burg. Thempson,
and Ene. Foreter join the service see.

48th Depot — Gesport to Isle of Wight, March II.

46th Depot — Assist-Surg. Thompson, M.D. has laft
for the service cos.

Ri. Mariage A detechment of the Woolwich division annisting of one Serj., one Corporal, and 16 privates, ambabad all the Weslivish Duskyard, an Saturday, in the hired ship Zondon, at present taking on board convicts for Van Diemon's Lond. The Marines are all artificars or mechanics, and have volunteered for varios at Port Essington. A detechment of the 50th Rep. will take charge of the convicts on board the London starting

Port Essington. A detectment of the 38th Rep. Will take charge of the convicts on board the Lordon starting had veyage to the penal settlements.—Let Lieut. Lambrick is appointed Acting Pay and Genetures, to the decidement of Royal Marines under orders for amborhation for daty at Port Resington, consisting of a Serjeast, Corporal, dramester, and 15 privates. A recursor for a second Licut. has construed. Mr. J. C. Ellis, Marine Cadet, who passed out last Christman, is ardered to appear at the Admiralty, to be appointed to a division.

(Circular.)

Bir.—It being introded to retablish a General Respect of the Services of Officers of Soyal Marines, I have it in command from the Deputy Adjutant-General to request you will be pleased to direct the Officers of the Control to request you will be pleased to their respective services agreeably in the form horsewith anomapanied. As the shore recover is to commence with the Officers who held Control tolong in the Serving Corps on the 1st Laussey, 1sts, you will be further pleases to cause statements of the services of those who have died, or resigned, subsequently to that date, to be made out from the Divisional Reservice, so far as may be practicable, and transmitted in separate forests.—

Colonel Lawrence, C.B., Commandent, Ri. Slarines, Gathans.

50th—Has returned from Gwalfor to Cawnpore. Capt.

50th-Has returned from Gwalfor to Cawapore. Capt. Bentley has two years' leave to England-

-Have arrived at Templemore from Athione. 62nd-Eng. Harrison has leave to Calcutta, to appe before Board of Medical Officers.

70th—One on, Leeds to Halifaz ; 1 do., Halifaz to Leeds, March 14 and 15.

\_Capt, Baille's co. have left for Mitchels-town nd are replaced at Maryborn' by Capt. Eid's co. 90th. 26th—For the case of the two Officers under arcest

see Parliamentary Debate of Tuesday.

In giving the following letter a place, to elicit informa-tion, we must express a bolief that the reporters of the debate are mistaken; most assuredly the proceedings refer-red to are not in ascordance with the Articles of Wer and Mutiny Act, and we can hardly believe the gallant and essed Sec. at War to have fallen into the error To the Editor of the Naval and Military Casette. e error stated

Sir,—In the Times report of what occurred in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, I perceive that in suseer to a question from Captain Burnal, Sir H. Hardings declared that an Officer might be kept under arrest for a longer period than eight days, nithout being

It is a lamentable thing, Sir, that of all the Military men in the flower of Commons, there was not one who knew enough about the Articles of War, to put Sir Henry right in regard to his destrine, which gives such despotic power to a Commander-in-Chief; and it is surprising, as well as lamentable, that a Secretary-at-War, being in wise an old Officer, should know no better that to make

the statement imputed to Bir Henry by the Times report.
The Articles of War, Sir, as you doubtless know, declare "That no Officer or soldier who shall be put in arrest, or confinement, shall continue in his confinement ore than eight days, or until such time as a Court Martial can be conveniently assembled."

This latter proving authorises no avoidable delay, and is abviously intended rather to mest possible service exis obviously intended rather to meet possible service exigences than to authories a wanton postponement of a
trial; but in the case in question, it is evident that a
Court might have been assembled at once; and, indeed,
Sir Henry gives the autounding reason for its not hisring
been so convened, that the Commander of the Forces was
veiting to try them under a sentemplated lim, thus stalling
it in their case as post fasts.

It is undiless to state that no such motive sould legitise
the keeping these Officers in a protracted arrest, whether
it were a close out or an arrest at large.—I am de.

Marathen.

March 13. ARISTIDES. 78th-Capt. Burns and Lieut, Gagratt have leave to

78th—Cape. nurse signated for one year.

Shit Dapot.—Capt. Orange his leave to 31st August.

80th—Gave a hall at Montreal on the 14th February.

98th Depot.—have arrived at Northridge.

98th—Capt. Identon has two years' leave to England.

Honn-Kono, Dec. 24.—Major-Gen, Lord Saltenn, he had gene deve to Realth with his personal staff, may special to return to linea-Kong in a few days.

Leaven and Cocketta, O'Reserver, C.B.—The Develop Duchest of Realthingto has received the distantion of Realthingto has received the distantion, but the distantion of Linear Col. O'Realty, her material, who explore on the distantion, at Louth, williams. per Duchem of Regula

on a visit to his brother. The late Culosist entered the Army is Oct., 1811, and retired upon bell-pay is Jan., 1828. On the presention which took place in Nov., 1841, on the birth of the Prince of Wales, he wise release to the Brovet reak of Colenel. In 1827 the decreases married the Duchase Downger of Rexburghe.

THE BIRGE OF JELLALABAD. Bliver medale are at ng struck off at the Mint, for the purpose of mind to those who were present at the siege of being presented to those who were a Jelislahed, - (See our Landing Rome

being presented to those who were present at the siege of Jelisished.—(See our Landing Remarks.)

Canada.—Site our Landing Remarks.)

Canada.—Site and 74th at Quelue, until relieved by the 3d hast. 65th from Jameica, and some other regiment at prefint in the West Indice, but not yet enused for an American station. The 85th, at present at Montreal, will remain at that station; and 93d will move from Toronto, and be stationed at Montreal. The resures buts. 71st will remain at Obtanbly, one company being detailed at Serell. The 81st will remain at St. John's, and the 14th and met of the 82d at Kingston, Canada. The at Bereil. The Wife will remain at St. Joney, some two lith, and part of the 22d at Kingston, Canada. The remainder of the 22d, with the lead-questors, will obsupy the station variety by the 93d at Toronto. The reserve bett. 23d will remain at their present station, London,

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY. - The authorities of this inetitution, on farther investigating the sense of Cantle-man Cadet John Black leaving the condemy, decided on the dismissal of C. J. Bullock, and punishing, by confusthe dismined of C. J. Bullock, and punishing, by confinement and other marks of displaceure, several others, which having been approved of by the Master-Gentarit, but been certied into effect; and it is to be hoped these stringent measures will, in factors, prevent the necessity of having recourse to similar punishment.—Morning Mast.

The Resistance to . ship has arrived at Cove from Porte month, with describenesse of the 2d Batt. Rifle Brigade and That Lt. Infaintry on board; she is to emberk a detachment of the 39th, and then proceed with the whole to Canada.

#### Mabai Entelligence.

Br. Jame's Falace, Merch 12.

The Queen whe, 35 is day pleased to explor the honour of Knighthood upon Jimen Clark Rose, Esq., Captein in the Royal Navy, F.S.S.

Many, F.S.S.

Patchlorian.

Limitenant—J. F. C. Mamilton, to M. Fincent.

Appunyments

Appunyments

Commander—T. S. Brack (1944), to Banella.

Lieutenants—Jambs Change (1933), he by Arting-Commander of Queen. v. Eighten F. H. Sheakhil (1944), to Wargette. from Malekar; H. O. Otter (1921), the automobil Sparrow; T. milli (D., (1821), the Receiver; J. W. Whyte (1943), to Ringdow; Brook Young (1941), to Agincour; Thomas Davies (d., (1923), to America, to America, Was. Morris (b), (1836), to To-deles; George Marsjott (1942), Wester S. Pailard (1943), and Fred. Erobinskie. (Addit.), to Penedage.

Penelape.

Manters—James Read (1787) and William Pickering (1780).

to Greenwich Hospitat, James Jadery (1841), to Sperrow;
John Stoken (acting, to Boards.

Sates—Charles H. Yvang (1829), to Penelhens; J. J. Carmining, to E. Viland. The following Mates pared by Historiage, to E. Viland. The following Mates pared by Historiage at the Naval Collect, on the 18th inst.:—C. M. Skipley, Received; F. J. Nicholson (1889), Folgey, W. M. Richel (1888), Machining, T. J. Nicholson (1889), Folgey, W. M. Richel (1888), to Wilson and Mary yaest, for a particular service.

Revel Calculus S W. Wilson mind W. S. Millers and Mary yaest, Toy of particular S W. Wilson mind W. S. Millers and Mary yaest, Toy of particular S W. Wilson mind W. S. Millers and Mary yaest, Toy of particular S W. Wilson mind W. S. Millers and Mary yaest, Toy of particular S W. Wilson mind W. S. Millers and Mary yaest, Toy of the Market S W. Millers and W. S. Millers and M. Millers and M. S. Millers and M. S. Millers and M. S. Millers and M. S. Millers and M. Miller

or a particular service.

val Cadete— II. W Wissen upd W. F. Tuliamache, to Campér
mon , Hon. Budley Ward, in America.

she in Charge—A. H. Tweddaic, to Sperrow , A. Cilbert, to

GENERAL POST OFFICE.—Mance 16.
The next main for India, the Marsellies, will be despatched from house on 4th April. The dade will take out the West India make of 5th last. The despite for the Asserteau mails of 3th Juni.

RORTHOUTH, March 15. —(Prem our own Correspondent).—The Dre steamer has gone to Plymouth, and from thence to Cork, to rejoin Rear-Admiral Bowles; the Nantilus has returned from cruising off the coast of Sussex, and is now in the Harbour reedy for service. Feerless has been moved slonguids her hulk, and will be fit to recume her surveying daty directly the weather will admit. Black Eagle errived yesterday afternoon, from the estward, baving the Bob. Mr. Corry and Captain Brandreth on board, who are still in the town, inspecting the extensive works now in progress in this yard; the yacht is to be kept in readiness for Prince Albert, who is aspected from London on Manday, and will emberk in expected from London on Manday, and will emberk in the Black Bayle either at Greport or Southampton, and pro-ceed to the lefe of Wight, to impact the Mariar residence intended to be occupied fill; manner by the Royal Family. Decorpy, new let class at have been laid down in one of the basin-docke; Lify has been moved out to make room for her. Daving and Orproy are in great forwardness, and will be floated out of the dock in which they are building early next Stated out of the dock in which they are building early next mouth. Tortolor sums up to Spithesed this afternoon; she will emberk Marines and empirementaries leave, go on to Decomport for more, and then proceed to Assession. Radiney's defects will be undegent this month, and the will then be moved out of dock; the order is still in force for propering her and Collinguesed for counsission. From these has austained union injury in her believe; she is

ordered to Portemouth, and Mr. Lloyd, from Wonistich Dockyard, and Mr. Senward, the Engineer, are to exa-mine and report on the defects. Ships in Port. St. Fig. tent, Victory, Rucellant, Victoria and Albert yacht, Blank Baple, Nautilue, and Pearless.

LYMOUTH, March 14.-- (From our own Correspondent.) -7th. Arrived Goodrell, tender, from Chathan, with stores for the dealt-yard; and Hamoure, with all atterns from Halyhead. 8th, Deven, tender, was haved on the graving stip, and had a piece of her false keel replaced. Arrived Lucifer st., Com. G. A. France, from Waulwinh ! her grew were paid wages in advance the lith. and united to survey the coast of Ireland the 14th. 9th, Salied Rechaster tender, with stores for Portanguth dockretd. 11th. Premetheus st., Com. Pasco, which relied from hence 19th ult. for the Coast of Africa, returned here this day with both her boliers distibled t she had reached Madeira and remained there six days; one of her hullers was unearriceable before the runnied that place, and the other shortly after the left. The Mine, 6, 1.teut.-Com. C? G. Butler, was pold off into ordinary. 184h. Sailed the A.d, tender, also the Neily, tander, the first with stores for Woolwich, and the other with stores for Felmoust. It is remoured that the Superd 80, is to be brought forward as an advance ship instead of the Kent, 78. 14th. Arrived the Dec at., Mus. Com. Thus. Lean, from Portsmouth. In Harbour—Calcifords. San Josef. America, Larse, Dec, and Confinnes, steamers. In Barupool—Promethese steemer.

Suzzunsan, March 14.- (From our own Correspondmet).—The Toriolog store ship soiled hence in tow of the African and Mankey steamers for Purtamouth, on Friday The Speedy nutter also, Lieut. Comm. G. Bountay, sailed for Plymouth, with volunteers for the America, fitting out there. To-day the African steamer toward the Waterlee, 188, to her moorings in ordinary. Vulture steam or is undooked again, and is fitting in the hasin for commission, where is also the Chichester frights fitting for an advance ship. The Shannon is being covered with the marine gives the casillers with it may not everceed : Its application is difficult and laborium. It is expected the Ganges will be inducted by the ned of the aponth, when the Monarch will take her place. In Harbour—Comperdown, Ocean, Ruven, autor, and African, stenmer,

. Murch 14.- (From our own Correspondent.) Friday Sth. The fannel of Mr. Bush's enigen c uld be Friday 8th—The fannel of Mr. Bush a cassim contents on seen from Deal at low water, apparently should three or four feet show water. 10th—H.M.S. Tertoise came into the Downs; stilled Tertains and outward busind vessels from the Downs to the westward; the wind having veered round suddenly from about to meth, and blowing strong, two barques got foul of such other in getting away; both received some demage. 11th—H.M.S. Torioiss and the outward-bound vessels returned to the Downs; blowing strong from south-was, a burque running in took the ground, but as the tide was flowing she soon got off again; H.M.'s steamer Black Eagle must through the Downs to 12th - Bailed H.M.S. Torloles and the westward. of the outward-bound vassels to the wastward. 13thwestward. 14th-Sailed the outward-bound vessels from the Downs to the westward.

Deptrone, March 12th .- (From our own Correspondent.)-Sth-Builed Blundell male convict-ship, for wieb, to emberk convicts for Sydney, New South Wales. 6th-H.M.'s stramer Firefly was undocked this day. 4th—Firefy, steamer, was towed to Woolwich to be completed; salled Carlet, female convict-ship for Woolwich, to custark female convicts for Syding, New Bouth Weles; in this ship sill emberk I Capt., I Lieut., and 50 r. and f. of the Ri. Marinas, for duty at Port Endington, Nam South Wales. Arrived the Dilipence, Martin, Master, from Plymouth, with Naval and vint selling stores Remain refitting, the Boyne and Java, for this yard. .13th-Suiled Dilipener, Naval transport,

Martin, Master, for Plymouth, with victualing stores.

CHATHAM, Mar. 14.—The Roundta brig is commissioned as a surveying vessel for the Mediterranean, and the Sparrow auter is ordered to be commissioned as a conveying vessel for the coast of Ireland, the former to have a complement of 50 men, and the latter 33 men. The Fantone brig is menk, vessey for commissioning. The Thames frigate is nearly reedy, and will be employed us a convict-hulk at Bermud. Janua steam vessel is waiting for her boilers, which are to a forward state, as they are putting them together in this yard. Mr. Held, one of the foremen of this yard, who has sen engaged for some time on one of the experimental brige, is appointed assistant to the Master Ships right at Plymouth yard, and a person of the name of

Plymouth yard, and a person of the name of wind-appointed in his room.

Woolwick, March 13,...The Black Eagle et., Master Com. S. B. Cook, left Woolwich yesterday for Portamouth, to be in readiness at the datter port to receive Prince Albert, and convey his Royal Highness to the Isle of Wight, and await his commands desing the Prince's white to the island for the puspecs of personally examining

the marine residence which it is expected Her Majesty will occupy in that quarter during the approaching sea-hathing season. The Styx st.-v., Capt. Vidal sailed yesterday afternoon for Plymouth, where she will be paid in advance, and then sail for the Azores to resume her duties on the survey of these islands.

Wootwich, March 15 .- The Sinbad arrived at Woolwich, from Portsmouth and Plymouth, on Saturday. Dover at . v. arrived at Woolwich from Dover on Monday, to be refitted. Munkey at .- v. arrived the same day from Chatham. Diligence tr.-ship arrived from Deptford on Wednesday. And st.-packet left Woolwich for Dove on Thursday, to resume her duties at that station. Rattler at .- v. was tried down the river on Thursday, but was towed back in consequence of part of the screw propeller having given way.
The Earl of Haddington commenced his levees at the

Admiralty on Thursday, the 14th inst., when 37 Officers

had audiences.

The Port Admiral at Portsmouth, Sir Charles Rowley, and Major-Gen, the Hon. Sir H. Pakenham, the Com-mander of the South-west District, will be in attendance on Prince Albert, on Monday, whether His Royal Highness embarks at Portsmouth or Southampton for the Isle of Wight.

Mr. Samuel S. Flinn, late Master of H.M.S. Rodney, and Mr. Pownall Cotter, late Master of H.M.S. Terr on Tuesday passed their examination at the Trinity House, she former for 1st and 2nd rate, and the latter for 5th

and 6th rate.

Lieut. S. O. Wooldridge joined H.M.'s brigantine
Spy, as Commander off Asset and Perto Nuevo, on the 6th of last January. Heroine provisioned her with four months, and then went back to Ascension.

Thulia, 42, was at Bombay on Jan. 31, and after the mail from England had arrived, would proceed to Sydney and the Sandwich Islands. She is to come home vid the Pacific.

The Panelope, 22, st.-frigate, Capt. W. Jones, on 5th met. from Lisbon for Ascension; she was only tour days and six hours in making the passage from Plymouth to Lisbon in the teeth of a strong gale and a head sea.

The squadron engaged in the suppression of the slavetrade on the coast of Africa, and the Caps of Good Hope, consists of 5 frigates, 14 sloops, and 6 steamers, altogether 25 vessels. The frigates are Madagascur, 44, Capt. J. Paote; Cleopatra, 26, Capt. C. Wyvill; Isis, 44, Capt. Sir J. Mershall; Conway, 26, Capt. R. Fair; and Winchester, 50, Capt. C. Eden, with the flag of Rear-Adm. the Hon. J. Percy. The sloops are Espair, 10, Com. A. Mortell; Alert, 6, Com. C. J. Bosanquet; Ferret, 6, Mortell; Alert, 6, Com. C. J. Bosanquet; x erret, v. Com. J. Oake; Hyacinth, 18, Com. F. Scott; Sealark, 10, Com. T. L. Gooch; Star, 6, Com. R. J. W. Dunlop; Bettern, 16, Com. F. Peel; Sappho, 16, Com. the Hon. G. Hope; Heroine, 6, Lieut.-Com. I. R. Foote; Pantaloon, 10, Lacut.-Com. C. H. Laplage; Rapid, 10, Lieut.-Com. E. L. Laplage; Rapid, 10, Lieut.-Com. E. L. Laplage; Rapid, 10, Lieut.-Com. 10, Lieut.-Com. C. II. Lapsige; Rapid, 10, Lieut.-Com. E. C. Earle; Spy, 3, Lieut.-Com. S. Otway Woolding; Arrow, 6, Lieut.-Col. W. Robinson; and Prompt schoones, A. P. Arkwinght, Maie, in command. The steamers are—Hydra, Com. H. B. Young; Thunderbolt, Com. G. N. Broke; Wilberforge, Lieut.-Com. R. S. Moore; Albert, Lieut.-Com. D. Woodruffe; and Ponelope, Capt. W. Jones, on passage from England. Indiction to the squadron immediately on the count of Adrica, there are many other vessels cruising for slavers Africa, there are many other vessels cruising for slavers on the South American coast, and which form part of the squadrons belonging to the West India and Brazilian Mattons.

The Inconstant, 36, Capt. C. H. Fremantle, will shortly return home from the West Indies. When in company with Eurydise, 26, Capt. G. Elliot, and Spartaff, 26, Capt. the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, a trial of the rate of sailing of the respective ships took place, which lasted several days, and terminated in the Sparter heating both the others in every point, and Inconstant beating Eurydice. The Inconstant spring bur bowspirt during the trial.

The .terra, 16, Grecian, 16, Persian, 16, Racehorse, 18, and Pandora, brigantine, at Plymonth, and the Comus, 18, Fantome, 16, and Ralla, 10, at Chatham, are all ready to: the pendant, and will be commissioned in a few days.

The Firebrand steamer, at Portsmouth, is now quite ready for commission, as well as her stater ship, the Fulture, at Sheetness.

Tho St. Vincent, 120, Capt. R. P. Howley, with the The M. I meent, 120, Capt. R. F. Rowney, with the flag of Adm. Sir C. Rowley; Coledonia, 120, Capt. A. Milne, with the flag of Adm. Sir D. Milne; and Compendation, 10), Capt. W. F. Martin, with the flag of Vice-Adm. Set J. U. White, the flag-ships at Portsmouth, lavouport, and Sherness, are ordered to be got all a train and will should have their season-flag hardware. a-taut, and will shortly leave their respective harbours, the St. Fincant for Spithead, the Caledonia for the Sound, and the Compensary for the Nore, preparatory to their annual cruize, during the summer, to exercise their crews.

THE NAVY. " In answer to the spirited complaints of Captain Rous, Sir C. Napier, and other Naval authorities, it is said that the British Navy was never in a better state

than now; and we believe it. The present Naval Admi- seked till long after, at the close of the examination; and nistration is, in our opinion, much better than the preceding one; it has corrected defects to which Lord Minto wa obstinately wedded, and the Service is altogether in a higher state of efficiency than at any preceding period. But this loss not meet the complaint that all is not done that should be do te to render it yet more complete, and to maintain its superiority over other nations. It must be borne in mind that the French Navy has been improving too, and improving in more than the proportion of our own, so as very much to diminish our superiority at least, and, if the te rate of advance continues, to threaten a formidable rivalry. Two objections, the good sense of which rivairy. Two objections, the good sense of which must atrike every mind, were made by Sir C. Napler and Capt. Rous-namely, the employment of aged Officers, and the appointment to steam-slips of Officers unskilled in the machinery, and who are therefore incompetent to command the Engineers, or rather, who are controlled by them, as in many cases they must be unable to dispute their opinious as to what can or cannot be done.

"You do not give us a opmmand," says Captain Rous, till we have ceased to see with our own eyes, hear with our own cars, and chew with our own teeth;" and he referred to the case of an Admiral in the command of the Mediterranean fleet, aged seventy-five. That Admiral housted his flag in the Queen, a new ship, and we believe the largest and finest in the Navy. Her sailing qualities were a matter of great interest; but when the Admiralty looked to see how she had acquitted herself on her voyage out, they found that the Admiral had never havied down his tack, had never tried his ship on a wind, though in a fine summer voyage he had had the most excellent opportunities.

The jealousies of ship-builders is another evil pointed

opportunities of ship-builders is another evil pointed out by the champions of the Naval interests; and we are glad to see that Sir G. Cockburn, though concessing merit to Sir. W. Symonds, does not regard him as an unerring oracle. Captain Rous observed on this point—
"Bir W. Symonds and others hated one snother with as hatred which he could not describe (laughter), yet when a ship built by a merchant-builder was brought into competition with them, they united to prevent such persons from constructing ships for Her Majesiy's Hervice. It was well known that there were ship builders is London, Liverpoot, Bristol, and the late of Wight, as far superior to any Navab builders, and to sir W. Symonds, as Sir W. Symonds was to a common shipwright. The Admiralty had tried to humbug the House of Commons (laughter), and why? Bookse there was nobody to contradict them. But, shask God I since the peace u any gentlemen, having yaonts of their own, had shade themselves well exquainted with the subject, and would no longer be bandooxied."

"The Yacut Clabs have reason to be proud of this tribute to the usefulness of their truly menly and national pleasures. Indeed, it is remarkable that amongst the best evidence before the Shipwreek Committee is that of landsmen who have taken an interest in Nautical mat-

laudemen who have taken an interest in Diautical matters, and that some of the worst is professional. ters, and that some of the worst is professional. For example, as to the loss of the Solway, Captain Chappel, R.N., thought there was a great mistake, but no neglect in the Captain's not distinguishing between the bearings on the chart and the bearings by compass, and consequently ordering a course right by chart but wrong by compass, which drove the ship on the rocks! This was not mistake but neglect. It was not that the Captain mistook compass bearings for chart bearings, but that in his disastrous order he nefor chart bearings, but that in his disastrous order he neglected the difference between the two-the difference between west and west-south-west. Who would sail with a ry careful and able Captain capable of such a mistake, as Captain Chappel insists it was? As well have a physician who, by a slip of the pen, gives you a pougen instead of a drug resembling it in name.

"The same Officer being asked by Admiral Dundas to what he attributed the loss of the Reliance and Conqueror on the French coast, replied, from mistaking CapesGris Nea for the light of Beachy Head, "they lis in the same latitude, and a man may very easily mistake them, " and with this number the Admiral seemed satisfied. There may be eyes unable to distinguish between the extraordiparily britishes, flashing light of Gris Nez and Beachy Head, but as to their lying in the same latitude, the dif-ference between them is 20', which, in so narrow a sea as the Channel, is of some little importance, and worth noting in a course.

Mr. Steward, a lundsman, who gave his evidence soon

Mr. Sieward, a lundaman, who gave his evidence soon afterwards, corrected this gross blunder—

"A witness has asted that mistakes have arisen through licenty Head being suitaken for Gris Nez; I believe the fact is, that it is through this Nex and Bungoness being mistakes, and have taken the liberty of masing a suggestion through Mr. Palmer, the chairman of the Committee, this is a lighthous were crected in mid-shannel, on the Ridge or Varn Sand, and the French authorities would reliequish the light at Gris Nez, and the light at Dungeness wealst be also relinquished, there would be no possibility of their being mistakes, and that such a light would be very advantageous."

"The examination of Abchurch, who encayed from the wreck of the Committee. Breash a currous granula of

wreck of the Congueror, presents a curious example of carelessness in inquiry. He stated that on the Friday preceding the wreak, the ship encountered a foul wind in her way up Chemes, and was hove to till a light was seen on her lee bow, when, in attempting to wear, she struck. This gives no information as to the way in which the ship lay without knowing how the wind was, -- question not

upon the witness's answering in the negative, the next question, to ascertain how the ship's head lay, what tack she was on (the wind must have been from the cast) was not put. Professional men may know these this not put. Frozentonal men may know these things by intuition, but for the benefit of the unckilled public, it would have been as well to have cliested the particulars in evidence. The question which way the ship's head when she wore is of importance, as it involves the point, whether the Cantain was or was not swere that she was on the French coast, as he would not have laid her to with her head to the shore."—Esseminer.

Vossels of war on the North American and West Indian

Stations, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles

Adam, K.C.B., with their seniority:

Illustrious, 72, Capt. Erakine, Fing. ahip; Imaum. 72, Commodore A. S. Sharp, C.B.; Pigus, 36, Capt. Hoo. M. Stopford; Inconstant, 36, Capt. G. J. Pigus, 36, Capt. Hoo. M. Stopford; Inconstant, 36, Capt. G. J. Freequantle; Sperien, v6, Capt. Hon. C. G. J. M. Ellint; Blagdon, 15, Com. S. W. Dantell; Soylin, 16, Com. R. Sharpe; Tuend, 26, Com. H. D. C. Dougins; Electra, 16, Com. A. Dariey; Boas, 16, Com. H. Bater; Albatrons, 16, Com. F. Narret; Wanp, 16, Com. H. Bagot; Columbia, st.v., Liest. Com. J. Harting; Hermas, st.v., do. W. Carr; Pickir. S. do. J. Bainbridge; Fair Resemend, 2, do. A. G. Buliman; Griffon, 2, do. C. Jenkin; Hornel, S. do. R. B. Miller; Lark, 2, do. G. B. Lawrence; Glesser, st.v., Soc. Matter Hill.

Mater Hill.

s, do. A. G. Balliman, Griffine, 2, do. C. Jenkin, Hornel, 3, do. Mater Hill.

Matra, Feb. 22.—On 16th inst. H.M.'s steamer Verwine, Capt. Ommanusy, arrived from Cerigo with debyatches. By this opportunity particulars of the services rendered by the Vesseles to the French corveite Creak, by which she was saved from wreek, having got ashore in Carysto Bay, near the Doro Channel, reached us. On being saved she was towed to the Firmus, and have down with topmasts standing. She, however, sank and filled, and, the masts being cut away, the operation of pumping her out was commerced. By the arrival of the mail from the Levant we hearshe Soats again. Admiral Le Ray having written a letter of chanks to Captain Ommanney, to Sir E. Lyona, and to Sir E. Owen, left Athene in the Castur, to attend his daties in the Chanber of Deputies.

H.M.'s steam-frigate Gayer, a few hours after her strival from Tunir, left part for Galilpoit, in the field of Taranto. By her return on the 27th we learn that the object of her trip was to fornish assistance to two English vessels lost near that place, the Urchia and Tulbal, from which she brought is men to Maita, leaving their Captains to attend their daties. Werepits, will easil immediately the mail arrives from Gibraitar. She was inapeted on the 23d, and found to be in a high state of discipline. Verson returned comewhat unexpectedly to port on 22d, having since she left port with the Queen been cruising near Tunis and Cagliari, watching the motions of a Santinian squadron. Verson satied on 3rd Fab. for Cagliari, with a Sardinian frigate in company, and reached port 24 hours a force her. The Beacen aurahup, Com. F. Grawes, was paid off all standing on 21st instant, About 30 of her neo leave her, and have been replaced by draughts from other ships. The same Officers continue in her. Lieur. Spratt, Assist.-Surveyor - clarvey, Assist.-Surg.; and Mr. Chapman, Master, are on leave of absonce. The transport Neutline, with invalids, from Corlu, arrived on 34th, and will sail about 6th March. Th

#### Cast India Entelligence.

Report of the Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captain George Reid, to the Head of the Department, Lt.-Col. Garden, Quartermaster-General of the Army, describing

George Reid, to the Head of the Department, Lt.-Col. Garden, Quartermaster-General of the Army, describing the enemy's position at Punniar, on Dec. 29, and the mode of attack. Camp, new Punniar, December 30, 1943.

Bia.—I have the honogy to report for your information, that a portion of the left wing of the Army of Exercise (2000 men) totally diseated, on the 29th test. 12,000 men of all arms, of the Gwallor troups, under the command of Sewar Secunder, capturing 23 mans and one standard, with a large quantity of semunition, treasure, baggage, itc.

The wing manched from Simcerca on the 28th, and encamped at Burhake Seral. The Buadelkand Legion, under the command of Capt. Seculacy, was left on the right bank of the Sind river, to geard the torite, and to keep up our communications. Indicatoration the Village of Euliance (I had left half a troop of Carafry in the repr.). I was pursued by about 20 hovemen for some distance, who give up the chase on perceiving the body of my escott. During the day, my spice brought me a report that a night attack upon as was meditated; I had also information of some troops having come to this place to oppose us.

Observing from your sketch map tust there appeared to be a narrow valley leading from Himatgur to this place, I arged General Grey to make it is one marro only (16ft miles). It was effected without any difficulty, and the rear guard reasons this muture by 2 o'clock r.m. By this time the enemy reached their muture by 2 o'clock r.m. By this time the enemy reached their most in Mangore, and opened a fire upon est museme time of beggage. The 2d Cavafry Britanie was termed out immediately, and I necessipment it we reconcilers. I found the enemy strongly posted as per acture, and rude back to camp with my report. All the available troops were under standard time of the past of the comment of the model of the distribution to the low hills near to our right fank places; I be surface out the low hills near to our right fank places; placed on the fortified goats of Mangore and eleme

posted in different positions, both our margum man are grantland one stateter.

Lier Mejosty's firsts were first under area, and were dethel to store the height on which the enemy's right was posted, a those adjoining diagnose, the key of his position. I successful condecting the Refib by a cruste which the the heateries in the and reter. This fine tegt, under the gallant numerone Lieu Cui. Clearle, seemed height after height in the east determiny to the contact and in this fine of the heavings connected brism too very batteries; Capt. Showart was hilled at the east, see many in fell, under giupe and syand shot. The Ruffs ways followed one co. of improve and Miners, a portion of which, under Lie

Cumingham, turned the first guns captured by the Buffs on the secony. The regt, then charging down the hill rights of hishgard, drove the enessy from a suileh, and caughed Hangare facilities, and the most gallant style, under a heavy five from the haterless which projected it. Here the co. of Sappure under Lieut. Maxwell ideed the Buffs. At this time Capt. Rinds's troop of Herre Artillery opened upon the guns to the left of Mangare, white Right Gaddes, with Capt. Campbell's troop, and with two guns of Capt. Rinds's appared upon the bettery of seven gens in rear of Mangare, and Uniter practice was becutting, alloneing all but one of Mangare, and their practice was becutting, alloneing all but one of Mangare, and they retreated up the bills with groot effect. Lieut. Tombs with use guns of No. 16 12: Field Eastery, and opened on the enemy's left.

The Buffs and Sappures having stormed the height last of Mangare, proceeding onwards carried two more positions, and ultimately gained the highest peak of the range occupied by the camp, on which the colours were planted with three cheers, having opptured in their progress, one standard and 12 guns, before any other regiment had fired a shot. A ulago of the agent, he was attached by General Grey as a support, but it missed the road and never joined the Buffs. At this time the enemy's left was still in force in the valley in front of Mahagara. After pointing them out to Brigadier Yates, I-conducted the Suffs. At this time the enemy's left, they have a differ in the value of the brown of a high which commended, the enemy's position in they had then seven guns in hetery. The Buffs N.I. after fither a volley, charged down upon a bettery of two guns, which they captured in the face of a heavy fire; the enemy met thus regiment in a sullah, award in hand. Brigadier Yates and Major Rarle were here wounded, and the enemy's gune did great exception.

ment in a nuilsh, sword in hand. Brigadier Yabre and Major Earle were here wounded, and the enemy's gues did great greation.

Her Majesty's 58th, supported by 5 companies of 36th N.L. and 5 companies 62th Rem, coming up shortly afterwards, were requested by me to charge down upon the remaining battery, which they carried in gallant style at the point of the bayenet. Here Brigadier Anderson was wounded, and 'aptain Cobhan killed. This reg, was exposed to a heavy five, and lost many men. The companies of the two regiments exporting H.M. 'a 68th, had only two men weakfed. Pashing forward, these regiments then drove the enemy into the hills, beyond the fortified post of Maheware. It was then quite dark, and the action terminated.

It being necessary to occupy the heights during the night, to enable us to carry of our hilled and wounded, and engiated guas, &c., the Sepres Centingent was ordered to relieve the troops, which had been engaged for nextly three hours with the enemy, four miles from eamy, and after a march of sixteen miles.

The enemy's loss was most verere, but the action classing at nightfall, many of their killed and wounded were carried off during the night, and it is difficult to form an estimate of their loss.

Owing to the atrength of their pointuo, and the number of their guas, our loss has also been great.

This morning the Sayree Contingent extended along the height, in reer of Maheswara, whilch the wounded, and modies of the killed, which could not be fuund, owing to the darkness of the night, were brought into camp; see bothes of the enemy were seen in one place.

The enemy memaged to conceal two guns behind Maheswara, which were brought forward in the morning, and opened on the Sepree Contingent, under the command of Captain Smith; after which a party of the Stb Irregular Cavalry, charging forward, took ponsession of the gue, killed several of the enemy, and made some prisoners.

made sume prisoners.

It is to be regretted that the nature of the ground, and night-fall, prevented the Cavalry from pursuing and intercepting the enemy. All their wounded found is the field were brought into

enemy. All their wounded found in the Beld were brought into using this morning, and are now under treatment in the hospilat. The whole of the troops engaged evinced, during the day, the most unfinching steadiness, under heavy cannonade, and conspicuous gallantry, in storming the enemy's atrong position. The fertified post of Mangore will be blown up this afternoon.

On Brigadier Fater being wounded, the command of the lat Infantry Brigade develved on Connel Claime, and that of the Buffe on Major Christie. On Acting Brigadier Auderson being wounded, the command of the 3d infantry Brigade develved on Major White, of the 80th Reg. I have, &c. (Signed, Okonon Rein, Capiala Assistant Quartermaster-General.

To Lieut.-Cel. Gordon, Quaterm.-Gen. of the Army, Hd.-qri-

### MILITARY PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, Ac.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BENGAL.

STAFF.—Lt. C. A. Jarkson, Bist N.Lato offic. as Bub-Assist. Com.-Gen. with Army of exaction.—Dep.-Assist. Atl., Gen. Capt. R. B. Kay, Sud R I., app. an Assist. Adl., Gen of div. to succession to Bt.-Mai, Marshall, Stith N.I., to rea. app.—Capt. C. Troup. 48th N.I., to be a Dep.-Assist. Adl., Gen. on estab. v. Ray, and app. to Cawaspure div.—Capt. G. Farquianson, 8th N.I., app. Bal, of Seig. at Barrachpor..—Lt. Bt.-Capt. E. Wylle, 6th N.I., to offic. as Assist..Sec. to Govern. of India, Mil. Depart..—Capt. W. H. Halford, 41st N.I. to officiant and Dep.-Jud. Adv.-Gen. to Dirappore div. during Capt. Kay's also an med. cart.—8t.-Capt. A. Mackensie, 11th N.I., to officiate as Dep.-Jud. Adv.-Gen. to Army of exercise.—Capt. J. Flatt, 12rd N. I., app. com. of Stid Reg. of Onde Incel Inf.—Rt.-Maj. Youngtiusband, 38th N.I., app. Maj. of Brig. at Agra —Capt. W. Shortreed, 1st Ru. Li. In., app. Maj. of Brig. at Agra—Capt. W. Shortreed, 1st Ru. Li. In., app. Maj. of Brig. at Agra—Capt. W. Shortreed, 1st Ru. Li. In., app. Maj. of Brig. on the N.W. froutier district.—Brig. E. Bisek. all, 8nd 1of. Brir. Army of exercise, leave to Agra and Simla via med. cart. for twelve months.—Maj. Gen. Churchill, C. B. Quar., Mast.-Gen., Queen's troops, and £t.-Col. E. Wanders, C.B., Dep.-Rec. to Govern, Mast.-Gen. Gen., http://doi.org/10.1001/10.100

E. Herbert, to dety from fari, to Eur.; Capt. W. B., Wempen and J.A. W. A. A. Thomson, Jenny, to Hanks on most, cert. for twilive woothie; 19th—Lt. W. Fisher to duty with Gov. Geni's Body. Guard on a, temp., arrang.; J.K. W. Alexander twickly with 8th lives. Cav. as a temp. arrang.; E.W. Alexander twickly with 8th lives. Cav. as temp., arrang.; E.W. Alexander twickly with 8th lives. Cav. as temp., arrang.; E.W. Alexander twickly with 8th lives. Cav. as temp., arrang.; E.W. Alexander twickly with 8th lives. Cav. as temp., arrang.; E.D. Alexander twickly with 8th lives. Cav. as temp., and R.I., mpp. Adj. the—Capt. B. Hill, 8th in command, leave to Simha un med., sert., for twilve months.

E. Hill, 8th in contound, leave to Simha un med., sert.; Li.—Capt. B. Assertance. Capt. R. Hill, 3th in command, leave to Simha on med., cert. for twilve months.

Assertance. First L.E. B. Capt. J. Anderson, to Capt., and sec. Lt. H. D. O. Ballite to First Lt., in suc. to Elih, doe.; First L.E. Brougham to Simha for 12 months, med., sert.; Lt.—Cul. G. Everset to ret. from Sawtee. Capt. H. Rutherford removed from 1st Co. 8th Batt.; 18cc. Lt. Et. Ch. St. J. Smith from at Co. 8th Batt. to 3d Co. 4th Batt.; 18cc. Lt. Et. Ch. St. J. Smith from at Co. 8th Batt. to 3d Co. 4th Batt.; 18cc. Lt. A. Gerifiths from 1st Co. 8th Batt. to 3d Co. 4th Batt.; 18cc. Lt. R. A. Gerifiths from 1st Co. 8th Batt., 18d. T. Banders Co. 8th, provide to Elect. to 1st Reg. Lt. Co. 8th, 1st.; 1st. Capt. J. Tanaders, C.B., grow. to Lt.—Col., Copt., and Sa., Et. A. F. Sindons to Batt.; Maj. H. J. Wood from 4th to 3th Walt.; Maj. T. Sanders Lo 4th Batt.; Lapt. Capt. C. St. Role to 8th Co. 8th Ratt.; Lt.—Col. T. Lumedon, C.B., from 1st to 7th Batt.; Lt.—Col. J. Pereira from 3th to 1st Batt.; Lt.—Col. T. Lumedon, C.B., from 1st to 7th Batt.; Lt.—Col. J. Pereira from 3th to 1st Batt.; Lt.—Col. T. Lumedon, C.B., from 1st to 7th Batt.; Lt.—Col. J. Pereira from 3th to 1st Batt.; Lt.—Col. T. Lumedon, C.B., from 1st to 2th Batt.; Lt.—Col. T. R. Role to 8th St.; Maj. G.

contingent.

Ensurance.—2d Ld. W. A. Crommelin, to do duty with headquarters of sappers and miners, Army of exercise; Lt. N. C.
M'Leod, to Eur. on such cert.; LR. A. J. Weller, to executive
Engineer, Campore division.

Ingagrav.—Lt.—Col. J. Hobrow, to Col., v. Bir J. O'Halioran
G.C.B., decessed.

Evs. Inv.—1at Reg.—LA. F. Harrison, to Capt. by ht.; Capt.
J. P. Ripley, to Eur., on med. cert.; Capt. A. W. Taylor, dec. at
Localengh, Dec. 28, 1942. Sd.—Capt. G. R. Talbot, to duty, from
fact. to Eurous.

Inprartur.—Lt. Col. J. Holbrow, to Col., v. Bir J. O'Halloran (C.C.R., decaned.

Brn. 1nr.—1st Reg.—Lt. F. Harrison, to Capt. by Mt., Capt. J. P. Ripby, to Enr., on med. cort.; Capt. A. W. Taylor, dec. at Loodinath, Drc. 85, 1948. 8d—Capt. G. R. Talbot, to desty, from fact. to Europe.

Native 1nr.—6th—Lt. B. Cary; to Capt. by Mt., Bl. Lapt. R. Wylle, to duty, from furl. to Eur., Ens. S. F. Graham, to Simila, on med. cert. (for 18 months) Capt. J. Mervens, to Eur., on med. cert. (for 18 months) Capt. J. Mervens, to Eur., on med. cert. (for 18 months) Capt. J. Mervens, to Eur., on med. cert. (for 18 months) Capt. J. Mervens, to Eur., on med. cert. (for 18 months) Capt. J. Mervens, to Eur., on med. cert. 18th—Ex. E. Bannes, y. duty, from furl. to Eur., 18th.—Lt. C. L. Showes, to Eur., on med. cert. 18th.—Bt. Copt. J. lugins, to daty from furl. to Eur., 18th.—Lt. C. L. Showes, to Eur., on med. cert. 18th.—Bt. Copt. J. lugins, to daty from furl. to Eur., 18th.—Bt. Capt. J. lugins, to daty from furl. to Eur., 18th.—Bt. Capt. J. Mt. B. Grawes, app. 18th.—Lt. D. C. Shutte, app. Adjt. v. Thompson, prom. 20th.—Lt. B. T. A. Grad, pyrra. to Eur., on med. cert. 18d—Lt. J. D. Mt. Pherson, prom. 10 Gapt. by bt. 26th.—Lt. F. W. Bautt, app. Adjt. v. Bencor, prom. 16d Gapt. Bt.—Lt. D. M. Malling, app. Inter. and Qr.—mes. 29th.—Ht. Capt. G. W. Williams, placed, at own request, at disp. of form.—in Calet. 28th.—Lt. O. R. Malling, app. Inter. and Qr.—mes. 29th.—Ht. Capt. G. W. Williams, placed, at own request, at disp. of form.—in Calet. 28th.—Lt. O. R. Malling, app. Inter. and Qr.—mes. 29th.—Ht. Capt. U. W. Marshail, and Bt. Mill. H. Morr, C. B., perm. to proceed to Capt. J. H. H. D. Funls, provided Capt. J. H. H. B. Capt. J. H. Holbrow, posted, 28th.—Lt. Ch. W. H. Marshail, and Bt. Mill. H. Morre, C. B., perm. to proceed to Capt. W. B. Knyett, leave to brills north of Deprah, on med. cert., 1st. A. H. B.—Lt. Ol. W. H. Marshail, and Bt. Mill. H. Morre, C. B., perm. to produce to Fig.—Bt. Capt. J. W. M. Jamishail, and Bt. Mill. H.

of Dep. Gave, of Bengal, with a view to bring app. to med. charge of the station of Sylhet; Assist. Surg. W. Consbrback, to med. charge of the lrug. Cav., during absence of Assist. Surg. Turner; Assist. Surg. J. Naismith, M.D., to med. charge of lit Onde Coul Inf.; Sup. Surg. G. King, permitted to retirefrom Service; Assist. Surg. H. Habborough, to resign Service.

CADRYS AND ASSIST. Sucs. ADMITTED TO THE SHAVICE.—CAVRITY—W. S. Besist. Sucs. ADMITTED TO THE SHAVICE.—CAVRITY—W. S. Bollean, P. MOZOD, and T. J. Gelunt; Assist.—Surgeon C. Hathway, M.D.

MATHERS.

#### MADRIE

Cavalty-W. B. Bentson, and A. V. Dombieton. Intentry-Q. W. France, N. R. Bollean, P. MGROO, and T. J. Geburt; Assist. Surgood. S. Bairbays, M. B.

MADRAS.

Strays.—Mal. P. Thompson, & E. E. L. L. to command on Netl thatries; Capit, E. W. Buow, Salh N. L. app. Annat. Sec. to Mil. Board, Capit, G. J. Richardson, 31st Ed. Int., bo for Ad. at Trichinopoly, G. Adena, Eng., Bap. Phys., Gen. v. Ford, ret.; R. Baison, Eng., Surg., Gen. v. Adena, promision of Stray. J. M. Ironi, Inspector-General of Hospitals, v. Bladen, grounded, J. M. Ironi, Inspector-General of Hospitals, v. Bladen, grounded, J. M. Ironi, Inspector-General of Hospitals, v. Bladen, grounded, J. M. Ironi, Inspector-General of Hospitals, v. Bladen, grounded, J. M. Cornell, R. S. S. G. B. C. L. R. W. Bennh, ret. to duty from fort, th Eur., Burg. G. Jamieson, to ret. to Eur. on med. cert. cl. Mr. J. R. Hospitals, R. S. S. Bhowers and Lr. J. W. Gred, to Eur. on med. cert., 1st. (Rr. Capit) W. M. G. Ghobett, from Horse Reig. to 2d Batt., and First Lr. B. R. E. Edite, from latter to foreace.

Radinsus,—Ben. Lr. F. H. Romidal, to do duty with Corpu of Bapaces and Miners.

Rendr. F. W. Milson, C. B., to do duty gred factor a Bart., and S. R. Bentle, Instituted to design of the Strays and Strays

rington, A. C. Benda, W. S. Petton, S. B. Polita, C. S. Pare fington.

Mayaments Onderno. 6th Lt. Cav., from Inbhalpone to Areat; 7th da., en reste to Kempies to Jubbalpone; wit do; from Asset to Kampitee; sail N. L. from Kampites to Jubbalpone; 48th da., from English and Romanie; 49th do., from Southelling and the Marken; 17th do., from magness; 35d do., from Engalem to Madran; 17th do., from Madran to Kursushes. The inner only of the Sigh Lt. lbf, to Madran, and the 44th N.1, from Moulimely to Paleversin, me-

#### NOMBAY.

minositici.

BUMBAY.

Brapp...-Capt. J. Bioclaii. Comminary of Ordinarca Proma division, directed to resume appoint at Comminary of Ordinarca Proma division, directed to resume appoint as Commit Ordinarca in Abustinus gur's Bugi. Bugi. W. Gray removed from the B.W. div. of Guzerat and praced to N. div. of Buccan, Bugi. Surg. A. Dimeral, app. 10 N.W. div. of Guzerat from the B.W. div. of Guzerat and praced to N. div. of Buccan, Bugi. Surg. A. Dimeral, app. 10 N.W. div. of Guzerat Frow. But. v. Buj. Farkineon must., 11, J. A. Krans, 2a Sur. Beg., to act us full has gorinsmand of Guzerat Frow. But. v. Buj. Farkineon inval., 11, J. A. Krans, 2a Sur. Beg., to act us full has gorinsmand of Guzerat Irreg. Bursa during employ. of Laut. Buthuson ins regimental duty; Capt. Thombelly, Capt. W. Hourt on regimental duty; Capt. Thombelly, Assist. Adj. Gen., zemoved Susu Proma to southers div., and Lt. P. E. Washarton from latter div to the former filt. Hall, Bieveles, C. B., 2nt N.J., diverted to recume appulat. be Act. Assist. Gurt. Engineer at presidency.

3.2. Cay.—2d Reg.—1 to comp has marched to Science Quit. Const. Pound Howe, Date & G. W. Bannister pouted; -Capt. G. Kowley, Bupirintendest of Pensions, and Capt. W. J. Ottley, Act. Com. Pound Howe, there dispone to one of Capt. W. J. Ottley, Act. Com. Pound Howe, the C. Gamphell'posted.

Anvicany.—ad I. J. D. Woolsombe, prine, to lit I.t. v. Forlinger dec.; 2d Lt. R. A. Krating, posted; May. G. W. Gibsum perm to retire from hervice, 2d Lt. W. S. Heiter to maining direct for Commenced Capt. L. C. F. Bushy, ref. to day Firing Guz. (1914). Bush on one decent. Lat. C. F. Bushy, ref. to day Firing Guz. (1914). Bush on one decent. Lat. C. F. Bushy, ref. to day Firing Guz. (1914).

Warden, to Capt.; and M. Lt. W. Davidson, to let Lt. in succ. to Giltron, ret.; ld Lt. J. M'Kenna, postad; ldt. Capt R. Clair, furl. to Kur. ou med certificate.

ENGINKERS.—24 Lt. W. Chapman, posted; Lts. V. Wemyas, jun., and C. F. North, farl. to Eur. on med. certificate.

RAPRES AND MINERS.—11 his corps has proceeded to Schude.

Eus. 18p.—12 Reg.—12. W. S. Forneaux, furl. to Eur. on med. cert. 2d—Lts. W. Brussey, and J. L. Hendley, to duty, from full to Eur. etc.

Jan., and C. F. Morta, fari. to Ear., on mine.

Rayras And Minagas.— I.h. corps has proceeded to Sciude.

Eug., 147.—1st Reg.—1.k. W. S. Furneaux, fari. to Ear. on mad.

cert. 3d—Lts. W. Brassecy, and J. L. Hendley, to duty, from

furl. to Ear. on mad.

Rayra Infamery.—1st—This corps is ordered to Rajcote;

Lt.-Col. G. J. Wilson, transf. to 14th N.I.; Lt. G. S. Lye, app.

Adjt. 8d—Ens. W. A. Neale, leave to Neilgherries on med. cert.;

Lt. E. W. Agar, to Capt. by Brev. 4th—Lt. A. Morris, app. Adj.

V. Lucas, resigned situation. 5th—Ens. H. H. A. Wond, attached

to do duty, Lt. H. Rudd, to Capt. by Brev.; Ens. C. W. Walker, to

net a Adj. to Ponna recruit depot. 8th—Capt. H. C. Morse,

furl. to Eur. on med. cert.; Capt. A. S. Hawkins, leave to Neilgherries on med. cert. gth—Lt. J. C. Wright, to Capt. by Brev.

11th—Bt.-Col. J. Gibbon, transf. to 11th N.I.; Lt. C. N. Treasare,

to Capt. by Brev. 13th—Lt. Hore, leave to Neilgherries on ake

cert. 14th—This corps ordered to Sciude; Lt.-Col. F. Stalker,

C.B., transf. to 1th N.I. 18th—Capt. Jameson, Capt. Partridge, Lt.

Macdonald; Hough, Compton, and Ens. Anderson, placed

temp. at disposal of Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty.

30th—Lt. C. L. Marshall, transf. to 1th N.I. 28d—(L.I.) Bt.-Capt.

S. Parr, app. Postmaster at Tamali; Capt. J. Liddell, app.

Commandant of Poonah police corps; Lt. G. F. Duke,

transf. to inv. setals.; Capt. (Bt.-Lt.-Col.) J. Outram, C.B.,

ret. to duty from furl. to Eur.; Lt. Cul. J. R. F. Willoughby,

to duty from furl. to Eur.; Lt. C. P. Lesson, to Capt. by Bt.

Busica.—Assist.-Burg. T. Mecholeon, posted. 24th—Capt. M. G.

Duncan, assist. to political agent in Cutch, leave to Capt. by Bt.

25th—Lt. J. S. Kembuli, furl. to Eur., on med. cert.; As., p. 10th—Lapt.

Macioa.—Assist.-Burg. T. Wong and J. Dens, furl. to

Eur. on med. cert.; Asalst.-Burg. R. J. P. Lesson, to Capt. by Bt.

25th—Lt. J. S. Kembuli, furl. to Eur., on med. sertificate.

Macioa.—Assist.-Burg. R. B. Own, furl. to Barr. on med. cert.; Assist.-Burg. R. J. Behan,

Rospital at Bordbay.

Cadete and Assistant-Burdbons admitted to the Service.—Artilisty—G. Resnie. Infantry—F. S. Hewett, T. B. Jones, A. B. Struttel, W. Rice, G. Rossind, B. R. Whittaker, H. H. A. Wood. Act.-Assist.-Burgoods—T. Murray and W. Gray.

#### Literary Motices.

Vister All Khan; or, the Massacre of Benares, a Chapter in British Indian History. Murray.

From a notice prefixed we learn that the "editor" (or author, Mr. J. F. Davis,) of this little memoir

author, Mr. J. F. Davis, or this little memoir,
," At first intended it for grivate eirculation only, and as a mere
illustration of the history of a gertain Spear, which is deservedly
regarded with some waseraflogish his laste father's family; but,
as the development of the marghive necessarily connected it with
the political history of the period, he has been induced to let it
take its chance as a publication."

In the eye of the historic reader, the narrative will de-

rive additional interest from the circumstance of its being, as Mr. Davis informs us, "chiefly indebted" to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone (to whom it is in-scribed) "for the correctness of its details, and for the most interesting particulars of events which happened in the earliest period" of that gantleman's Indian career.

The tragical events here recorded took place at Henares in the year 1799. The Visier All Khan was a deposed Indian prince, of spurious birth, who had been permitted to reside at Benares, with a large pension and a host of retainers. Suspicion having been at length excited against him, he was ordered to proceed to Calcutta. With this order he affected the intention of complying. In the interim, he was under the immediate surveillance of Mr.

order he affected the intention of complying. In the interim, he was under the immediate surveillance of Mr. Cherry, the governor-general's agent.

"(In the 18th of January the mative asperiatement of police, who had been warned to be vigitant, waited on Mr. Devie, (the civil magicirate, rather of the writer of this necrative, and the hero of the tale), and reported to him, that Vislar Ali was engaging a number of armed men in his service, and seemed to make no preparations (or his departure to Calcutta. This was immediately communicated to Mr. Cherry, and the head of the police at the same time desired to which the farther movements of the parties.

"On the night of the 18th, a hurcarrab, or messenger, came to Mr. Cherry's house, and announced that the nawau would wist him on the following moveling, at breakfast. Early on the 14th another emissary came, and after making some inquitries, immediately returned. House time afterwards, Visler Ali's drum was heard, and he was seen to approach, with a train of horse and foot, consisting in all of about 200 men. In numbers this did not much exceed the reliable which he had been accustomed to move with, but a jenghister of Mr. Cherry reported to his master, that this party, libragic of coming in their usual manner, were all armed, and with institute not, and that he was a fool for his fears.

"On Visier Ali's arrival, his host, according to custom, met and handed him in, accumpanied by his friends, Warls Ali, lazur Ali, and another, father-in-law to the light. Mr. Evens, a young private selectury, was also present. The party were attended into the break fast-goom by four followers, armed with awords thields, and pistols. When the chief persons had taken their maste, Mr. Cherry, calling for tes, handed it to Visier Ali, who did not bench Mr. had been the chief persons had taken their maste, Mr. Cherry, calling for tes, handed it to Visier Ali, who did not bench Mr.

something of great consequence to communicate. Then raising his voice, he began to conspiain of the treatment he had retailed from his John Shore, the late Governor General, who, he declared, had at first promised him six lace of rupees per annum, but subsequently reduced it to a much smaller amonist. On his departure, continued Vusier Ali, 'Sir John Shore told we that you would take care of my interests, and attend to my representations; but this you have never done. On the contrary, at the suggestion of Saadat Ali Ghan's you now wish me to go to Calcutta; but Lord Mordington to absent—what should I do there? Sendet Ali Khan whee for my death, and the English are in league with him. They listen to him; but seither you nor any one she attends to two. I shall therefore not proposed to Calcutta, but where I please."

"While he was speaking, Waris Ali cameground from his seat, and placed himself near Bir. Cherry. This seemed to be a concerted signal, for Visier Ali, vising from his chair, setzed Mr. Cherry by the collar, while the other held him behind, and, as he exclaimed against this violence, the Nawaub struck at him with his drawn sword. The compirators now followed the anample set them, and as the unfifturance resident endeavoured to escape through the varantals into the garden, they followed him in a body, and cut him down before he had gone many yards on the outside.

"In the meanwhile, inspit Ali had seized Mr. Evan, and

the outside.

"In the meanwhile, Image all had seized Mr. Evans, and grasped at his dagger to state him; but that gentleman holding the assain's band, prevented his design. An attendant of the resident's now came up, and made a cut at Ingat Ali, which he received on his arm, and let go his hold of Mr. Evans, who fied into an adjoining field. There, however, he was seen by some horsemen, who, firing two or three shots, brought him to the ground, upon which same others of the conspirators ran up and despatched him. Captain Conway, an Officer who was living with Mr. Cherry, happened at this moment to ride up to the house, attended by an orderly, and he also was killed by the armed body."

We now proceed to the second act of this eventful drama. Mr. Davis's house was not much more than a quarter of a mile from the scene described. That gen-

we now proceed to the second act of this eventful drams. Mr. Davie's house was not much more than a quarter of a mile from the scene described. That gastleman, on returning from his morning ride, had met Viziar Ali and his train, in their wey to Mr. Charry's residence, but without observing anything remarkable in their appearance. On reaching home, however, he received intelligence which induced alarms.

"Presently to observed Viziar Ali and his train returning with much more harts than itsum; and that some of the horse, lastest or here are not here to loss. Mrs. Davie was told to repair, with her two oblidency and their stiendants, to the terrace on the top of the hones, while he hemself ran for his directors on the top of the hones, while he hemself ran for his directors are all the secondary, which her two oblidency and their stiendants, to the terrace on the top of the hones, while he hemself ran for his directors are all the secondary, he bethought him of a pike, or speer, which he had apstairs, and of feasible with such a weapon. The pike was one of those used by running footmen in height. It was of iron, plated with citieve, in rings, to give a firmer gram, rather more than as inches, with sharp edges.

"Indiag, when on the terrace, that the lowness of the parapet wall argued them all to view, and that they were fired at by the insurgants from below, Mrs. Davie was directed, with her two finance sarrant and the children, to lit down near the centre of the terrace, while Mr. Davie took his fastices on one knee at the trap-door of the sulr, walting for the expected attack. The per-pendicular height of the stair was considerable, winding round a central stem. It was of a peculiar construction, supported by four prode my process of all affects, and so marrow as to allow only a single armed mas to present a stress to the terrace, while Mr. Davie took his fathes on narrow as to allow only a single armed mas a supported at the same time. It opened to not the person to be supported to the sure of the second his

\* The actial Nawash of Luciesw. † Of whom the writer of this one one. ‡ This proved to be laxed All.

"This recovery of the sity was not essents without loss. The troops married through one of the unberte, and though the entrants were wide, they anifered by the site from the houses and the marrow leaves an earth side. Among others killed, both of General Eratine's orderless were shot at his side. On reaching Mahdoo Door's gunden,, several shots from field-pleace were directed against the fartified house; but the most effectual operation was klowing open the gates by which the troops got armition was klowing open the gates by which the troops got armition to the principal pourt. This was affected just as the aim set. Had the context instead until dark, the town would in all probability have been pillaged by the numerous handitt and adventurers who were now assembled within its precinous."

Visier Ali fled—the insurrection, more extensive and formidable them might have been imagined—was quelied, and its hadler was consigned, as a close prisoner, to Fort William.

"Ore winner, years of applicity, he was transferred to a more suitable prince in the palace built for Tippoo Sultann's family, in the fort of Vellora. There the females of his family subsequently joined him, and there he dipd."

The whole of this spirit-attering little volume is well anticled to mornal.

d to perusal.

Pifty Days on Board a Slave Vessel in the Moment ique Channel, in April and May, 1843. By the Rev. Pas-coe Grenfell Hill, Chaplain of H. M. S. Cleopatra. John Murray. Even under the mildest possible circumstances, a traffic in human flesh is of the most horrible and revolting cha-

racter.

"While we boast the name of Wilberforce" (observes the writer of this appalling little volume) "and the genue and elequence which scabled him to arouse so general a seal against the blave-trade; while others are disparing with him the claim of being the true annihilator of the slave-trade; that trade, so far from being annihilated, is at this very hour curvied on under circumstances of greater atrocity than were known in his time, and the blood of the peer victims calls more loudy on us as the actual, though unintentional, aggravators of their miseries."

From unforceseen and unavoidable events, however, in

for worse than the disease, it is result, arroved for worse than the disease, It appears that H. M. S. Cierpairs, while eruising in the Mosambique Channel, in the mouth of April last year, captured a Brazilian slave-ship,

the present instance, the remedy, in its results, proved for worns than the disease. It appears that H. M. S. Cleopadre, while cruising in the Monambique Channel, in the month of April last year, captured a Brazilian slaw-ship, the Progresse.

"A cutter being hoisted out, an Officer was sent to take possesses, and the British ensign displaced the Brailian. Capt. Wyvill, whom I accompanied, then followed, taking with him the aurpeon, to inspect the state of beath on board the princ. But was a strange some which presented itself to us when we mounted her side. The deck was crowded to the utmost with naked negroes, to the number, so stated in her papers, of 486, in almost rotous continuous, having revolute, before our carriag arctiment, from feelings, it may be supposed, of no pleasant nature. The negroes, a meagre, famished-looking throug, having broken through all control, had estined verything to which they had a fancy in the vessel; some with hands full of 'fariaha,' the powdered root of the mandre or canavar, other with large pieces of port and beef, having broken open the casks; and some that water, casks; and, ushappily, there were some who, by a like method, got at the contents of a cask of 'aguardiente,' fary Hrasilian of the strain of the cope, which they drove the wilder crasher, and, ushappily, there were some who, were illustrated, got at the contents of a cask of 'aguardiente,' fary Hrasilian of the strain of

panis from the strangeness of their cituation, mage them year; and thes great part of the space below was resident eschem. They crowded to five grating, and, elinjing to it for air, then plainty berved its newmon. They strove to save their way through spectrum, is longth it inches, and barely 6 inches in treadth, and, in some invitance, recovered. The cries, the heat,—I may may, without entageration, " the masks of their bar, meet,"—which messaded, can be tempered to nothing earthly. One of the Spaniarite gave warning that the consequence would be 'many deaths."—'Manane habr's mechoe meetics."

"Therefor, April 12th (Hely Thursday).—The Spaniarit's prediction of inst night, this morning was teartifly verticed. Fifty-four crushed and margied corpose lifted up from the shreedeck have been brought to the gasgway and thrown overboard. Some were canacisted from disease; many, bruised and bloody. Antonio tells me that some ware found strangied, their hands still grasping each other's throuth, and tongues pretrading from their mouths. The begans of one were crushed out. They had been trampled to death for the most part, the weaker asider the feet of the stronger, in the madeness and berneint of selfcontent from crowd and heat. It was a horrid eight, as they pained one by one,—the etil distorted limbs ensured with thoul and till,—to be sent into the east. Some, still gavering, were laid on the little fresh water poured into their mouths. Autonic reminded me of his last night's warning."

To pursue the dreadful details further would be us lessly to harrow up the feelings of the reader. We thrink from them with horror. Suffice it to say, that in " the fifty days," one hundred and fifty famous beings periched under sufferings indescribable; and that after the Cloppetra's arrival at the Cape, toolee more died, making aggregate of one hundred and seventy-five, out of 397

The following remarks, by the Rev. Pascoe Greafelt Hill, are entitled to especial notice from "the authoriand from all who may be concerned in preventing a continuance of the African Slave Trade :---

ties," and from all who may be concerned in preventing a continuance of the African Slave Trade:—

"It is too munifest, that, under circumstances similar to these which I have melated, the capture of the 'prise' must be an event far more disastrous to the stave than to the slave-dealer. It cannot be supposed that the nocumulated culmulties which menued to the haplens being on hoard the Progresse, on their transfer to the protection of their liberators, could have taken pilice had they continued in the heads of their purphasers. As the latter have the highost interest which men can have in the preservation of an extremely valuable cargo; so are they, of all men, most qualified for the task, by experience of the system best calculated to provide for their health and unfety, and by concurrence of able hands, in ample number, to carry that system into effect. In these respects, the reverse may generally be asserted of those who, on capture of the vessel by a ship of war, succeed to their charge. Those who know the Naval service are aware that a cruiser, especially on a sickly station, can often but ill spare more hands to send away in a prize than are barely sufficient for their proper duties in working the vessel. The number thus sent away will be further liable to reduction by sickness, from the tainted, unbiratify atmosphere to which they are introduced, and other causes possible to be described in the case of the Progress, every seaman was in his turn disabled by linees. It is also to be remembered, that the Officer in command of the prise, on whose exertions and discretion the welfare of the resceed negroes mainly depends, is encompaned by professional difficulties of a very engrossing hind, increased, in many cases, by the noveity of an independent command, and the weakness of his crew, should sickness oneur among them, is a vessel unproved as to her sea qualities, worse provided in Naval stores than those to which has been accestomed, and on a coast provided among 18 or 30 persons, well trained to the work,

The Mirror of Literature, Amusement, and Instruction

New Series, Vol. IV. Mortimer. Trus publication, the oldest, and, at all times, un mes punication, the eldest, and, at all times, unquestionably the best, of its class, appears to have been recently placed under a new and greatly improved system of editorship. It now consists of original papers, generally applicable to circumstances of the moment—of historical appreciates. historical sarratives, biographical memoirs, illustrations of manners and customs, topographical descriptions, sketches and tales, anecdores, interesting extracts from new works, poetry, discoveries in the arts and sciences, &c. Many of the original articles are remarkably well dec. Many of the original articles are remarkably well written; and soundness of judgment, with correctness of taste, is prevalent throughout. In the course of the present volume, several beautiful specimens are given of the new art of gipphography, as applied to the illustrations of literary works, and other purposes. The genealogy and armorial bearings of great and remarkable families form a very acceptable feature. Altogether, we consider "The Mirror" to be taking a higher ground than it had farmerly marmial. than it bad formerly vecupled.

Thormal Comfort; or, Popular Hines for Preservation from Colds, Coughe, and Consumption. By Six George Lefevre, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Phy-sichus in London, &c. Churchill.

statum in London, Sec. Churchill.

Taxe is a second and unlarged edition of an execution little book, entitled to claim the attention of every valuation rise. In all postered disorders, the main object of the Author is to inferes the measurity of warmth, and equability of temperature, not only with reference to clothing, but to our houses, expecially our hells and sleeping apartments. The imperience of double windows in shopping-rooms is expecially instead on.

Murray's Colonial and House Library,—No. 11, "Beance Human's Invital Journal," one of the m

interesting works of the times, is completed in this Number, and will be followed with "Travels in Egypt, Syria, and the Hely Land," by Captains Irby and Mangton. This cheep Library of really good books essent tall in being dely appreciated by all classes of the community.

The Hand-Book of India. By J. M. Stooqueler. Aften and Co.

Affin and Co.

A constract volume, fermishing an outline of useful information for travellers and recidents in the Heat. The nuther was close in India, and connected with the present consequently his present labours have the advantage of both theoretical and practical acquaintance with all appartaining to the country, its establishments, evolety, encount, inc. doc.

#### Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

MARTERS, ROYAL NAVY.
To the Editor of the Moral and Millery Generic.
Str.,—Your columns being always open for any observation that may lead to the benefit of the Bervice and those employed in its various branches, induces me to hand you my comments on inferring to the survivale of that most valuable class of Officers, the Masters.

I have taken the names of those on Mr. Murray's List, standing at 100 entitled for 7s. per day, half-pay; but to my surprise, on comparing them with Commander Haultain's List, I can only find forty-three that receive such sum, because the remainder are not qualified for first-rates; and what is the more striking, some are abown as only passed for sixth-rates; yet to enter into the whys and wherefores would be useless—such is

May I not presume from this, that it was never the intention of their Lordships to deprive the mariterious Officer of any benefit, but to reward those who had undergone the study, exertion, and expense of qualifying themselves for first-exces; and may I ask, would it be unfair to make up the deficiency thus?

"That those who have passed for a first-rate, although now below Mr. Murray's line of distinction, and now receiving but fie, per day, should be included to make up the 190,"

If this could be adopted, I do not find even on the said Go. List sufficient, as I can only rackon forty-abven that would be entitled.

To be more certain as to the names of those who have gone to the expanse of passing regularly to the upper-rate, I would strongly recommend that their names de appear in Roman capitals on luture liets for the dates of entry: and this, in my opinion, would cause an amula-tion in that class of Officers, when so distinguished to the public, as having prepared themselves to undertuke any duty in the Service which they may be called upon to perform, for the benefit of the country.

A WELL-WIBHER TO THE NAVY.

Portemouth, Feb. 14.

There is much sense in the above proposition, and we see no possible objection to it. We hope, however, that a more enlarged benefit will be extended—that the old and work-out Officers may be removed from the Active List to a well-earned retirement, and that a thorough reform of the class will take place ..... See our back Numbera,-Ep. 7

#### THE SIZPENNY ACT. - PENSION WARRANT. To the Miller of the Namel and Military Ognetic.

Sin,—The subject broughed in the floure of Commons, in the debate on the Army Estimates could never have happened more opportune, being just the time that the Big. penny Act, now ten years in operation, was making itself felt by all under its control. When ten years, the " beyday of life," or at least of manhood has passed, even the most thoughtless look with a grave eye on the futureand such a future !

I think it was Frederic the Great of Prussia who gave his old soldiers, as a provision, a licence to hop, the prespect, shough a poor leak-but for the warriors, was at least equal to the "Sixpeany Act," a pittance which any parish is obliged to expend on any pauper. "Twas only yesterday I heard a soldier ask a nomrade what service he had? The reply was, "Oh, I'm on the Sixpeany Act." The other, with a shrug replied, "I thank God Act." The other, with a strug replied, " I thank God I'm smore fortunate, for I escaped that." It may be replied, the soldier was aware of the pen-

sion warrant on enlisting. I don't think it: and even if he was, where is the lad of from seventeen to twenty Sould give a thought about the provision allotted for tilm, when he would be some eyen, some teeth, some hair, some everything. Wo! it is not in human nature; and held out, there would not be a single recruit less; it is notorious that few of them know even the duly pay of the corps they join. And is this simplicity to be taken uge of?

There might be a fairness in any pension warrant if so soldier, like the policeman, could leave at pleasure,

or even at a limited service, but an unlimited one re-

quires no comment.

Now that I have mentioned limited service, there is no measure which would condece more to the benefit and respectability of the Service, and one which would be an almost certain remedy against desertion. Just think for a moment that a man by desertion passes an act of outlawry against himself, even should be eccape, and not taking into eccount the results consequent on detection; but that men knowing that a few years would bring freedom, the inducement would be stridg to fight it out, and as it is well known that young soldiers principally desert, these few years would place the Service and him (in all likelihood) better friends. Besides, it would make promotion (which is now so slow in the humble grades) more open, as many non-cous. Officers in their peregrinations open, as many non-com. Officers in their peregrinations through life, and in full bealth, would settle as opportunities might offer, and leave their places to others; but the majority, as in the Navy, would make it a life affair,

action night offer, and leave their panels to others; but the majority, as in the Navy, would make it a life affair, with the advantage of not requiring the listism, or the net scalous, in pass, and he a drag upon the Service.

A salid's duty is more difficult, "is harder" to isseen, then the soldier's, and theirs is limited; the consequence is that friends see them go to see (although hyperestily the more dengarous service) without my drawbest of Seeling, compared with that of a young man leaving as a soldier; for the latter when he returns, returns a strunger satisfarmage faces; the former finds the same friends, to whom his adventurous life, and he healthy, ready, complessed is an inducement, " do thou likewise." Again, it would improve the soldier's character if you would make him partly his own master, therefore a more respectable posses, and not so thoughtlesse. His friends and home would always influence, and you would give the toving bank a tangibility. To finish with the saving bank, the clause which gives the Captain the option of rubning the lesses, is considered a drawback, as a soldier's pay, paitry though it is, is the only thing he has (when in his own hands) unlimited control of.

A RAME AND FILE NOW,-COM. OF ARTILLERY.

A RAME AND FILE NOW.-COM. OF ARTILLERY. Woolwich, March 6. >

THE PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL

To the Editor of the Nucul and Millibry Gasette.

Sin,—It is laid down in the Regulations for the Army, that Commanding Officers of regiments are to require Officers, on their entence into the Army, to attend the proceedings of all such Course as may occur in the corps, r at least six months from the date of their joining Now, I must say, that I cannot see any advantage arising from an Officer's attending Courts-Marrial for such a time. The only peris of the preceedings that the supernumerary from an Officer's attending Courts-Martial for such a time. The only parts of the precedings that the supernumerary hears are the evidences for the presention and defence, as he is not allowed to be present during the time that the Court is closed. What advantage can it be to an Officer to attend such proceedings for air menths? Any one, even with the duliest comprehension, could know quite as much about the matter in the hame number of days. Further: the Regulations say, "Officers are not to be nominated members of Courte-Martial until the Commandian Officer shall deep them perfectly comments." Commanding Officer shall doesn them perfectly competent to so important a duty." How, I would set, is the Commanding Officer to judge, whether the Officer to competent or not? • He may, indeed, assertain whether he knows the proper punishments for different effences, but no one except the Presidents of Courts-Martial sea correctly judge whether he is fully acquainted with his

Now, Sir, I think that these svils might be easily re Now, Str. I think that these evits might be easily remedied in the following manner. Let all Officers, on their first joining, he sworn into secrety, like the members, and remain present during the whole of the proceedings. The President ought also to consult them as to whether they President ought also to consult them as to whether they consider the prisoner guilty or not, though of course their opinion should have no weight; and he should explain to them the nature of the case, in order to eachle them to take a right rief of it. After the precedings are ever the President might report to the Commending Officer whether he considered the supernumerary sequalisted fully with the different points of Military law, and if he considered him fit to sit as a member of a Court Martial.

This plan I think is very simple, and could ware anally.

remainment nim me to me as a member or a Court Martial.

This plan I think is very simple, and could very easily be carried into effect. It would have the great advantage of making Officers fully acquainted with one of the most us making tymoors raily acquainted with one of the most important duties they are called upon to perform; they would be able to fulfil their daty in the most just and sorrect manner, by having been taught by old Officers; and in difficult cases, such as often occur, in a much shorter time, they would have more experience to discriminate as to the imposence on mile of the imposence on the imposence of the ste as to the innocence or guilt of the pelconer, thenseconding to the present system.

(Correspondence continued at page 174.).

#### To Readers and Correspondents.

" Nauticus" (J. U. S. Club), writes-" Before the last regulation respecting widows' pensions in the Navy, a Lieutenaut's widow was not entitled to a pension unless her husband had been a Commissioned Officer ten years does that now apply to an Officer who may be killed or drowned; or can his widow get the pension in either of those cases, if he has not been a Commissioned or Warra Officer ten years 7 2dly—Supposing that a Lieutenant has been a Commissioned Officer ten years, and dies on shors unemployed, does his widow get a pension, as before the late Regulation, or not?"—The new Regulations the late Regulation, or not? case sury contingency relative to widows' pensions pre-cisely in the same state as heretofore.

"Trafalgar" curites—" 10th March,—Happening to

cast my eye on the Almanac I perceive this is the anni versary of the death of Admiral Lord Collinguous, Nelson's pallant supporter in the battle of Trafalgar, who was buried as a brave and noble hero should be : but, alas! will it be believed that his equally gallant Captain (Rotherham, C.B.), of the Royal Sovereign, libe in the church yard of the poor little obscure village of Bilder-stone, in Suffolk, without a stone of any description to mark the spot of his crumbling askes! He died there some years ago, when on a visit to a gentleman at Bilder-stone House, in that place. Surely the country might afford so small a sum as £25, to build a desent tomb over his remains : or if the national pures cannot afford it, his remains: or of the intional pures endinot anorally, why, it should be done by old Trafalgarians, and that shortly, or by and by the place of the brave Officer's resting, place will be lost to history."—This is a subject for the private subscriptions of friends, &c. Captain Rotherham, though one of those pallant spirits to whose exertions the Navy was mainly indebted for the victories which grace our annals, did not attain to that eminene in his profession which calls for a public testimonial. We therefore recommend our correspondent to exert himself among the brave old Captain's friends, to supply the want of which he justly complains.

"A Subscriber" writes under the pressure of disap-

pointment. The Regulation of not admitting Officers under the rank of a Commander to a personal interview with the First Lord, was rendered necessary in order to facilitate the public service; and so far from Memoriale not reaching beyond the "Under Secretary's Office," we are assured that they go in most, if not all, cases to the

Board, and receive every attention.

The unauthenticated letter of "Voritze" should have been addressed to the "Scotch Episcopal Times," in which

Paper the paragraph respecting Cudet Black originated.

"A Constant Subscriber" (Paris), who brites..." Will you do me the favour to state whether a Captain in the you do me the Javour to state wather a Captain in the Nuvy appointed Governor and Vice-Admiral of a Colony, is entitled to wear the uniform of a Vice-admiral in the British Navy? This is appoint on which Naval men are very ill-informed, and sake heavy bets are depending on your reply."—We should answer by a decided negative but for the concluding part of the note. The question ought to be officially answered in order to decide the bet.

"A. B." (Carliele), writes—" I will feel oblined by

your interting in a column of your valuable Paper

unswers to the following inquiries t-

answers to the following inquiries:—

"1st—The compensation in lieu of clothing for a Regimental Sorjeant-Major (in a Highland Regiment) being £5, and that for other Serjeants £3, is the former entitled to more than 15s, towards the provision of Highland articles 3"-No.

"2d—As the duties of Serjeant-Major and Quarterm.Serjeant of Regimental Depate are generally performed
by Colour-Serjeants upon the establishment of the regiment, and are permitted to wear articles of clothing of the
same description as worn by the Regimental Serje.-Major and Quarterm. Serjeant, are they entitled to any allow-ance exceeding the amount laid down in clause 17 of the Clothing Warrant?"—No.

are they entitled to clothing as good as that in wea

by the Reg. Serjt.-Major and Quartern.-Serjt. "-No. "A Dragoon" (Canterbury), serites-" Will you give me your opinion of the meaning of a paragraph in the Clothing Warrant, as regards the aff-reckenings allowed to Colonels of Drayoon Guards and Drayoons, as I am inclined to think at present there is some mistake? The allowance for each Serjeant is 26 12s, per annum; for each Corporul and Trumpeter, 26; for each private, 24. each Corporal and Trumpeter, £5; for each private, £4. Now, what I wish you to inform me is, if £4 is allowed for each private Drayoon annually, how is it that the allowance of £2 more is made to the Colonel for the Corporal, whose clothing is precisely the same quality as the private's—the only difference between them being the charrons; and that the aliginance of 12s. only, in addition to the Corporal's allowance, being made for the Serjeant's, whose clothing is of a superior quality, and whose coat is lated with gold lace? My impression with respect to the matter is, that the Corporal is not supplied by the Colone! water is, that the Corporal is not supplied by the colonic with his proper quality of clothing t or why should there be a difference of LDbelteren his and the private's allow-ause when, at the present time, their clathing is the same?"

—The affirchonings granted to Colonele of Cavalry inclothing of the Corporale, Trumpeters, and privates is the same in quality, the prescribed compensation being

the same.
"Carbine" inquires -- "What amount of pay, alle unces, and emoluments has a Capt. of a company in the Guards, i.e. a Captain in the Guards and Liout.-Colones in the Army-Foot Guards, of course. Is it equivalen .#273 1b

Pay, at 15c, per cliem
Non-effective allowance, about per annum
Out of which deduct expenses
50

70 0 0

.#448 18 B Sometimes the allowance from the Stock Purse is £80 per annum. This allowance is included in the Estimates under the head of " Hospital and Non-effectives."

under the head of "Hospital and Non-effectives."
To "F. L." (Wesford).—The letters do not form a separate publication.—"Major P." (Camberwell), has our thanks.—"An R.N." should in the first instead have addressed himself to the professional press. Where is our excellent friend "Wanderer!" this is the time to be up and stirring.—"A. Z." (Northampton), should communicate with the Equerry on duty.—We cannot agree with "Miles," but regret the black-balling of the scion of a noble house, and which we suspect has arisen through pribate views.

pribate pique.

"Constant Roader" (Newry), inquires—" The greatest number of days a Commanding Officer of a regiment is competent to award confinement to Barracks, with or in competent to award compenents to Barrious, with or in heavy marching order, as opinions on the subject are different: some say 14 days and others 21."—A soldier undergoing punishment of confinement to Barracke, annot legally be further punished by being drilled in heavy marching o

pavy marching order.
'' A Son of an Old Officer'' (Hudderefield), inquires-" Whether a Captain of a Yeomanny corpe is an Require by Commission, when all duty, the same as a Captain in

by Commission, when off duty, the same as a Captain in the Army?"—No: neither when off duty er when on duty.
"A Friend at Hong Kang" is requested to send his communications direct to our office, in Catherine-street,

The space occupied by the discussion on Duelling and Widows Pensions, which, from the precedents introduced by the several Secretaries-at-War, it is important to record at length for future reference: and our exclusive East India intelligence, must plead with many friends whose favours are postponed.

### Naval & Military Gazette.

ŠATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1844.

Ir proof were needed by the Princes and People of India that the Governor-General adhered to treaties, that proof was given by the march of our Army on Gwalior, and the restoration of power into the hands of those whom by treaty we were bound to defend and support. The presence of the Governor-General and of the Commanderin-Chief with the Army at Gwallor, gave immediate effect to the objects for which the Army advanced. We cannot too highly commend this arrangement : instead of Political Agents, and a lengthy correspondence, we find the Governor-General on the spot, and his immediate order to place the Government of Gwallor in the right hands, to support it by a contingent force, and to evacuate the territories by our own Army. The very greatest gramblers at Lord Ellenborough's administration must admit the wisdom good faith, and promptitude of all the measures adopted for restoring peace and good government to Gwalior. The victories achieved by the sword have not been lost by the pen, as has too frequently happened; and in this instance, at least, all must admit that the made war for the purposes of peace. Where anarchy and confesion rioted we have restored right rule and good order, rendering once more war an instrument, under Providence, of civilisation and bappiness.

We must further revert to the radget victories; nor will our readers he displeased if we dwell a space on two wellfought fields, and point their attention to the guillant deeds of Officers and men. The East has of late years been for our soldiers their brightest battle-ground : there all ranks have reaped or gleaned fame in the "iron harvest of the We are not of those who, in these more recent victories, can forget the greater past; nor are we even disposed to compare invidiously the actions in Science with those in the territories of Scindle. They are all too escen-

clude accountrements and appointments as well as clothing. I tially different to call for comparison, and the pro The 17th Article of the Warrant shows clearly that the | not the most exitable time to compare the not the most suitable time to compare them, were we so disposed. We have recorded, in our last Number, two "force and flery fights," two very brillient victories. The forces sent into Gwelior seem to have been judiciously divided, with a view to make the campaign as short as possible—antisipating that victory must crown our arms, whichever wing first came into action with the enemy; the other was so directed as to prevent the enemy from long baffling us by flight. The combinations appear to have been well planned for both wings, and the results corresponded.

By private letters which we have seen, the conduct of all the Officers commanding regiments is spoken of in very high terms. The Commander most noticed for his imperturbable bearing under fire, and for leading his regiment over very broken and difficult ground, with a rare skill and judgment, was Lieutenant-Colonel Cluniet, of the Buffs, through whose able leading that regiment promptly effected for General Grey a most decisive movement, with a loss which, under a less cool veteran, would have been enormous. The noble spirit that breathed through all. from the Commander-in-Chief to the faithful and fearless private and sipabee, would seem to render especial praise a wrong; but we deem it our duty to hold out that Officer as an example, who, combining tactics with valour, and coolness with high courage, led his men to great glory without any rashness, and effected victory with the least loss of his ardent soldiers. This praise, we know, is peculiarly due to Colonel Clunie, of the Buffs, and we render it as praise of the highest character,

In these remarks we beg not to be misunderstood. We prize highly-perhaps too highly-physical courage; we know its animating effects on our soldiers-its electric influence flying through whole masses' of men, and communicating the soul of the leader into those he leads. Sir Hugh Gough has enumerated these daring leaders in his despatch. There is but one he fails to praise-'tis the Commander-in-Chief himself. With a modesty meriting all praise, he dwells on the deeds of others; and, if it were not for his signature, we could hardly learn that it was round "his white plume" the troops gathered in the thickest of the fight. General Grey, too, writes his despatch with pride in his Officers and men, and with humility of his own great exertions, and exposure to the enemy's fire. The brunt of both actions at Maharejpoor and Punniar fell on Her Majesty's troops, as evinced in the heavy loss of the 3rd, the 39th, the 40th, and 50th Regiments; but the Native Infantry and Cavalry nobly systained their high character everywhere.

These actions were chiefly characterised by the dashing and daring leading of Officers. In this all accounts agree; and even the Governor-General himself was seen inspired by a Military ardour, which would have, in similar pircumstances, rendered him a second Elphinstone, and made him the hero of Gwalior, as the other was of Kirken. His kind offices to the wounded do honour to him as a man.

Where bravery in all was boundless, we trust to see that rewards may not be limited. The Fountain of Honour is a fresh-welling spring, and the more it is drawn on, the more plenteous should be the supply. It is not for us to enter on an enumeration of those to be marked by Her Majesty's favour, but we trust that at least those recommended in the despetches may meet the rewards suited to their gallant conduct. These noble soldiers will little miss prize-money, if they but gain the great prizes in the Military lottery-Medals, Brevst renk, or the Honours of the Bath.

Loan Howsen is indebted to our thanks for bringing to notice, in the debate on the Army Estimates, the state of our Barracks in many foreign stations, as well as the papardonable recklessness of human life involved in the frequent issue of sait provisions to troops in tropical climates. This lest is an evil which has happily been

<sup>\*</sup> Mr. Wyid, the eminent geographer, has just issued a ver-correct plan of the actions of Mahardpoor and Passier, showin the route of the Army of Exercise before the actions, and to precise positions W the several regiments and indistinguishma which were actioned. d a very

storially dissinished in these later days. The brief statistics of mortality address by his Lordship are issuent-able proofs of the felly and perversity of which our troops have been the victime—evidences that in situations who physical authorings have been the greatest; the most simple and obvious remedial measures were neglected. This, however, we repeat, in a grievance which her been in a are redressed. Not so the other, which we have mentioned in connection with it—that of bad, unneces sarily bad, Barrack Accommodation. Our columns have ently been devoted to an exposure of this deficiencychiefly as connected with the superior classes, the Com missioned Officers of the Army-but we are not the less sensible of the discomfort and detriment to health to which the private soldier has been, and still is exposed in his herrack.

Military medical writers and others, those best qualified to offer an opinion, from personal observation and experience, have almost universally condemned the ineligibility of site, the inconvenient arrangement, and inadequacy of space, which characterise our barracks abroad. We much fear that the urgent representations made on this score have hitherto met with little attention. The Military in hot climates are still crowded into a space totally incomcompatible with the preservation of their health, even where the remedy is obvious, and not difficulty of attainment. On the other hand, many of our large barrackrooms at home are damp and insufficiently warmed. More over, we believe that barracks of more recent construction abroad, are obnoxious to the old objections of stinted accommodation and inconvenience, from the effluvia of outoffices injudiciously located. Lestly, in many instance the sufferings of the occuments from vermin are ingredible to any but such as have been eye-witnesses; and this is not an unavoidable or necessary evil, or we should not quote it, but arises from mispisced economy, We carnestly trust that the subject of Barrack Reform and Improvement will meet with that attention which is so loudly calls for, both as a measure of justice to the soldier. and as a saving to the public : for the latter is involved in the preservation of the soldier's health.

GOVERNMENT have taken a vote for six thousand Marines to be employed on shore for the ensuing year, and we may therefore expect that there is no immediate probability of any extensive increase to our Naval force but as the troops serving in India, and on other foreign stations, cannot at present be relieved by Line regiments. on account of the number of men required for Ireland might not we then send some of the Royal Marines abroad, and thus enable a corresponding number of the troops of the Line to come home?

Suppose we say that sight hundred men shall be kept at each of the Divisional Head Quarters-and this number we think quite sufficient for the purpose of drilling their recruits, and instructing young Officers in their flaties-we thus provide for three thousand two hundred men; send four hundred men to Pembroke Dock to furnish detachments to South Wales; we shall still be enabled to keep eight hundred in Ireland, and may send eight hundred to Gibraltar, and the same number to Malta.

By distributing the force in this manner, we shall accomplish many very desirable purposes; namely, we shall enable the men to complete their time for pensions,-for it is to be remembered that the Marines ofly count one year's time for two years' service in Great Britain; we should, therefore, in justice give them an opportunity of serving abroad: we shall relieve and bring home soldiers of the Line, who have already been too long in a foreign olimate: we shall teach the Officers of Marines something of the Army discipline and detail of duty: we shall prevent the men from increasing the already too numerous stock of wives and children, awarming stound avery Marine barrack: and, finally, we shall give active employment to several meet scalous Field Officers, who are warmly attached to the Service, and antices for commands

By stationing Bettellons of Marines at Maite and Gibraliar they will be reedy at short notice, should we require them, for the Navel Survice; from Gibroliar we

be in a good central position, always ready for ambarkation.

The system of restricting the distribution of honorary rewards to Officers of superior rank, has been a source of much dissatisfaction in the British Service, particularly in corps where promotion is by gradation. It will, therefore, be a subject of congratulation that there is now some spprouch to a more equitable arrangement; for we learn by ne General Orders and Despatches, published in our last Gazette, that the victorious Army in India, under Sir Hugh Gough, is to be distinguished by a star, made from the cannon taken from the enemy; we also observe that the heroes of Jallalabad are to be rewarded by a model, now in preparation at the Mint; and that a similar decoration is dectined for those who had the honour of serving in China.

When rewards are thus bestowed it cannot be deeme invidious to recal to the notice of the Government the Undescripted Warriors who shared in the glorious campaigns of the Peninsula, and in the many stirring events of the war ; nor will it be considered ill-timed to urge the claims of the neglected veterans of the Nile, of Copenbagen, and of Trafalger, whose names are recorded in the lists we are in course of publishing.

At this period, when a grateful nation is erecting proud emorials of the fame of England's renowned chieftains, it is to be hoped that the event will be perpetuated by the institution of a Military Order of Merit, which, like the " Legion of Honour" of Napolson, will enable the warrior, when he points to his scars, to exult in exhibiting the insignia on his breast won by his valour.

It will be seen by our Parliamontary Analysis, that Colonel Leith Hay gave notice on Thursday that he should move next Wednesday an Address to Her Majesty praying the Crown to confer some bedge of distinction on the surviving Officers of the Poninsular Army: we would amend the motion by the words the-" Surviving War-Officers of the Army and Navy."

WE invite attention to a letter from one of our correpondents on the different treatment experienced in the French and English Armies by those elevated from the ranks to be Commissioned Officers. We conceive that even Measrs. Hume, Williams, and Co., would not much object, in the debate on the Army Estimates next year, if one of the Items were for "Outfit of Officers promoted from the ranks, at £60 each." The hardship is seriously felt by many most deserving men, who would proudly receive from their country that aid, on their appointment which now they most reluctantly, and of sheer necessity, accept from the Officers under whom they have served in the ranks. As we have imitated Coats, Caps Hats, Arms, and one-half of all we call Military, from foreigners, we ought not to stop short at the excellent system followed in the French Army, of supplying the Outfit to Officers raised from the ranks, whose meaus are inadequate to meet the expense. Occasionally a Commission might be sold to meet this charge, if the " Econemists" gradge this boon to our soldiers :---

Sin In the Editor of the Nevel and Military Gazette. Serieent to that of a Commis and Officer, cometimes take place ; I regret such promotions are "few and far betwaen.

In the French Army, the seldler, raised to the rank of Commissioned Officer, gets from his Government his promises miss," which amounts to 525 france. This ' première miss,' to equip himself as an Officer. During the Peninsular War, many Serjeants were raised, by the Duke of Wellington, to the rank of a Commissioned Officer; I knew several of those brave, but poor fellows, and I can assure you, as I now do, that the difficulties they had to contend with, in order to complete their first rigging, were exceedingly dis-

You, Sir, know that every man who enters the French Army, or, indeed, any of the Continental Armies, must enter as a private soldier; therefore I used hardly ob-nerse that the "pression mise" is only given to the soldier who is either a dependent on his pay, or the sen of a pamper. I successly hope you may be pleased to point out soldier who is either a depende te our Government (in your own pagellar way), as worthy of their imitation, the generosity and liberality which the promière soise" exhibits.

A word or two on dualling....Dualling

can got them home in a week, and at Malin they would | long on man may exist. Pass by the principals—table no notine of their works, or rather deeds—but render it by how, a transportable offence for one man to be a friend to another in a duel. By such a law the syst duelling would become almost out of feshion several men who have acted as seconds, and they all regret that they had no good excuse to refuse to act as seconds. The punishment of transportation would be a powerful exol AM town Tares Tours, Merch 6.

> THE promotion of the old Captains and Subalterns of the Army without purchase seems almost hopeless. Of late, we observe that vacancies are usually filled up in the regiments by the senior of the next runk, however short his standing may be in the Segvice, and however inferior his claims muy be to the seniors of his rank in the Army. On running our eye over " Captain Hart's Annual Army List," it grieves us to see the long list of Captuins and Lieutenants, whose services are most meritorious, yet from their regimental position cannot expecialor years to reach the top of the list of their respective ranks, and thus stand first for promotion in their regiments. Captains, of more than thirty years' full-pay service, abound; and Lieutenants of the Peninsular War are still seen toiling the dull round of a regimental Orderly Officer under Ouptains instructed by them in . those duties they now order them to perform. This is destructive of zeal, ruinous to good discipline, and unjust to the poor but highly-deserving Officers of the Army.

> Tus three days' balloting-Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday-at the United Service Club, has passed over without black-balling. Sixty candidates were elacted. We wish this improved system of beliet was adouted by a kindred club, and likewise by snother in the neighbourhood of Trafaigas Square.

Wn are most desirous of calling the attention of the Lords of the Admiralty to the very few Mates of the Royal Navy, now employed as Chief Officers in the Coast Guard, with a view to their promotion on the first happy occasion which may produce a brevet in the United Services. There are but fourteen Maten so serving, of whom some are of advanced seniority, vis .the senior of twenty-two and a half years, one sixteen years, two fifteen years, one fourteen years, two thirfeen years, one twelve years, and three ten fears. The alsima of these eleven Naval Substitutes, the lunior of whom has been sixteen years from the first joining the Royal Navy, merit much consideration for their long and faithful services; and when it is considered that the promotion would cost the nation another shilling only per diem, each officer, we cannot but Yeel that their Lordships of the Addiralty would extend their patronuge to the taking in of the names of these eleven Officers on the first partial promotion that may offer, particularly as they were deprived, most unexpectedly, of one shilling per diem, in consequence of the recommendation of the Navat and Military Commission, to reduce the half-pay of Naval Lieutenants promoted in future, to four shillings per diem, until they had served three years on full-pay.

The introduction of Naval Mates into the Coast Guard originated from the evident reluctance of Lieutenante to serve in it, as their brother Officers in every other Service under Government, are superiorly remunerated. The Mates being appointed as Chief Officers, in the first instance received four shillings per diam, Coast Guard pay, and five shillings additional, the amount of the then innior Lieutenants' half-pay, but lost one shilling a day shortly afterwards, as explained above.

Their Lordships, in the Admiralty circular regulating the annual Coast Guard promotions, explained the reasons of their desire to absorb these appointments held by Mates, either by removing them to active Service, or by the annual promotion of one Mate; so that by the promotion of the cleven Officers of meritorious conduct and services on the first brevet, but three of the junior would remain to be promoted in the three following years, through the recommendation of the Comptroller-General—thus carrying out their Lordships' views, and

on and foul play .- Hu, . This would tend to se

conferring on these Officers the honourable reward they have so long arduously striven to merit, and which would be an incentive to future zeal and exertion in the Revenue Service, -- a service, in these times of Naval inactivity, in which there are more fetigue and vigilance by day and night required, than in any other under the Crown.

We commented some time since upon the alteration made in the pay of Clerks of the Navy by the New Regulations, and condemned the reduction in large ships. The necessity for keeping up a constant supply of liberallyeducated young men to fill the situation of Clerke abould. we think, be a anfilcient inducement for the Admiralty to establish a better scale of pay. We before suggested that the pay of Mates and Second Masters would not be too high for Clerks; but it would perhaps be right to give that amount of pay to passed Clerks only. We leave this subject to the consideration of those in power, at the same time recommending, for attentive parusal, the subjoined letter from " An Old Subscriber."

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gardite.

Sim.—In the debate on the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons on Friday, March 1, Sir George Cockburn seid, in reply to questions by Captain Pecheli, that burn said, in reply to questions by Captain Peckell, that—
"The next point was relative to Captains' Clerks. If a case quild have been made out for the Clerks before the commission, of which Lord Minto was the head, aome years ago, he (&ir G. C.) would have been happy to see their condition bettered. But there was this difference between Clerks and others—that the Clerk was chosen by the Captain. If a Captain wanted to benefit a man, he took him on board and made him his Clerk, and he was responsible to the Captain and nobody else; and the Captain moved about, his Clerk with him wherever he went, without adjug time in the service, yet it should be recollected that he did not become attached to the Service, nor become known to the Service originally through the Admiralty. 'He did not know what was the pay of a Clerk, but he knew there were no persons from which it might be inferred that their situation was not a bad one."

It is very evident, Bir, that Sir George Cookburn's information respecting the Clerks of the Navy is incorrect. Clerks and others suter the Naval Service in precisely the same way; it is necessary for a Captain to obtain permission to enter a Clerk on board the ship he commands, in the same way that he obtains permission to enter a Naval Cadet, which is by application to the Admiralty. Clerks Naval Cadets and others do the same. A Captains—Naval Cadets and others do the same. A Captain may confer a benefit on a man by taking him af his Clerk, but what Captain would do so if "the man knew nothing of a Clerk's duties, which are admitted to be important, and which few Captains thoroughly understand? Clerke nearly always serve a year or two as Clerks' Assistants to learn their duty; the Clerk is responsible to his Captain for the due performance of his duty, as well as all other junior Officers, and promotion is held out as an inducement for the Clerk to perform his duty with care and zeal; Captains are not allowed to move their clerks from one ship to another without per-mission, but they generally obtain permission to do so, as they know the value of a good Clerk, and therefore will not willingly part with him. I submit, Sin that Clerks are attached to the Service, and become known to the Service in the same way that juniors in other branch become known in it. Sir George also stated that he did not know what was the pay of a Clerk. A Clerk's pay after the 1st April next will be 41, a month in ships under a third rate—a sum barely sufficient to keep them decently while employed, without allowing them to save a halfpenny for their subsistence on shore when paid off from their ships, which will account for the number of applications made to the Admiralty for employment, and not, as Sir George supposes, because the situation is so good a one. When Clerks have been employed in the Navy, they are naturally anxious to remain, so as not to throw away their claims and servitude, and in the hope of obtaining promotion; but they are generally, as Sir George remarks, a long time before they get it, although they have as much right to promotion, after passing their examinations, as any other persons in the Naval Service. Sir George Cock-Bir George Cockburn is alway anxious to advance individuals in the Service, and I am convinced he has been misinformed as to the condition of Clerks. Yours, &c.,

March 6. AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

In the House of Commons, Captain Bernal, in moving for some papers on Monday evening, brought forward the circumstance of the refusal of a pension to Mrs. Fawcett, the widow of the Officer who was killed in the late duel; this he endeavoured to show was an act of cruelty towards that lady, which he hoped to see set askin. Sir Henry Hardings in answer justified the course pursued in this particular case, principally for the reason of the family connection between the parties; and in the course of his argument, stated that he had received Her

Majesty's sanction to introduce amended Articles in the Mutiny Bill, for more effectually preventing duciling between Officers of the Army on full-pay, in the hope that the example of suppressing the practice in the profession, would have great influence amongst other classes of gentlemen. In the course of the discussion—it could carcely be called a debate-Mr. Duncombe read some extracts from the annexed letter, addressed to him by Mr. Munro, to show the difficult position in which he was placed, the time that slapsed before he resorted to extreme placed, the time that clapsed be measures, and the advice he had recourse to in the laterval; this letter informs the public of the real origin of the quarrel, which previously was only a matter of con-jecture. Judging from this alone—and all other means are now beyond reach—it would appear that Colonel Fawcett was wrong in indulging in passionate remarks and reflexions on the loss of a paltry fifty pounds; but seeing him in that temper, the most prudent thing for Mr. Munro would have been to have left the house, and waited until his brother-la-law was in a more quiet mood, before he again discussed the question. It is, however, more easy to say what would have been the most prudent course, than to have followed it correctes. As the alteres-tion continued relative to the fifty pounds, it appears by the letter that Mr. Mearo, after reproaching Colonel Pawcett with having made a different return then he aspected for the trouble he had taken on his behalf, continued, "I have served you as no other man could have done, and you have frequently insinuated that I neglected your affairs or interest when you were absent." Now, if Colonel Fawcett was conscious, in his own mind that he had never made the 'insinuations' with which he was charged, it would naturally increase the irritation under which he laboured, and he pronounced impera-tively, "I did not, Bir;" then it was certainly Mr. Munro's business either to have given his authority, or have expressed regret at having made the charge; but he only as a rejoinder said, "You did, or I understood you to This flat contradiction led directly to the great affront of being shown the door, an insult the amount of which no one will deay, but still within the bounds of reconciliation between two parties so nearly connected and happening with no other witness than a servant. Mr. Munro states in his letter, that he was so confounded under this unexpected violence, that he remained quite overwhelmed for some minutes, and then went away. We can enter a good deal into his feelings as an excuse for what followed; but his return to the house was the fatal step, as it brought the affair almost positively to a rupture.

Still, we think that if he had met with a friend of judgment, the affair might have been settled by pressing on Colonel Fawcett the propriety, generosity, and henour that would have attended his apologising for the affront. In all we have written on the subject of duelling, we

have endeavoured to impress the very great responsibility of seconds in affairs of this kind. Had there been, in this case, two men of worldly experience, joined to a sause of bonour, in all probability the fatal result might have been avoided; we have no wish to cast any reflection on the seconds in this case, further than they wanted experience sufficient for such delicate affairs, where the principals are mere machines, acting under their counsel and advice, and are often forced to act in direct opposition to their Out of evil may own inward feelings and sentiments. Out of evil may dome good, and we have every hope that the creatty and absurdity attending on this duel, will have more been in putting down the practice than amended Articles of War. Hare we see two persons, who ought to have been allied as well by friendship as the ties of family, put into deadly foud about a comparative trifle; one of them is killed, and his wife refused a pension; the other has lost his Commission, is an outlaw from his country, and the victim of regret and remorse; while the two sees de, on whom such heavy responsibility rested, have been tried and sequitted!

When men look for executors to their will, treaters to their marriage, or for guardians to their children, they search for people of experience and discretion; but when their own lives and honour are at stake, they frequently trust them to the keeping of some hot headed boy, who thinks he adds a feather to his cap in being engaged in a duel! Men of knowledge of the world, and who have a regard for their Principals, will always endeavour to bettle these matters without going to the field, and if that dire necessity arrives, they will keep it within all the bounds in their power.

"Sir,—Although I have not the hopeint of being acquinted with you, yet, as I know your readinate to sympathine with those who may (often for some wise purpose) be visited by Frievidense with severe and sudden affliction. I beg leave to lag. before you the following particulars of my unitappy ears, as I aim, desirous of their being published; and I hope that a parsail of their may remove from the minds of many good men much of their may remove from the minds of many good men much of their may remove that I believe to have been angendered against one by the false-boods that have been industriously minusten upon the vary melancholy satject, and also of drawing the attention of Sorwinsont to the messailty, angelvel as justice, of protecting Officers who may be grownly insulted, by the obvious basefit that cause thus from inserting a clause in the Articles of Was, furthfidding all Officers from giving or receiving challenges upon pain of

losing their Commissions, and instituting a competent court before which Officers, who consider that they had been insuited or injured in their characters, may juy their complaints for investigation, redress, or salvies. The establishing such a point would in all probability put an effectual stop to the immentable practice of duelling. At present there is a trap laid for all gracticemen who have the former to blar Her Majesty's Commission, into which the most inoffensive man who ever lived might fell when he least expected it. They Officers know anything of the civil or ariminal leawled the sountry, but there are also few but know what an Officer has to expect should be peas unnoticed a gross personal insulf; and too many have seen the wretched and pitacous object that an Officer becomes who may be supposed to have shown he want of courage in action, or in recenting an insult. The scorned existence of such unfortunate men is too frightful to contemplate; as they are generally aminable and most sensitive, their unhappy lives are frequently terminated by franchisty and seleide, or they slak into a premature grave, from indescribable and conceiled minery. I have to observe that I am most anxious to avoid giving offence to any of the great and good men that comprise Her Majesty's Government, and I hope if may be partioned for publicity expressing to the Dake of Wallington my snost unbounded gratitude.

If I will not attempt to describe my own most unhappy state of mind since I have been forced to fly from my country, my profession, and my beloved wife, children, father, mother, and relation, and my beloved wife, children, father, mother, and relation, and my beloved wife, children, father, mother, and relation to my God, to all man, and also as a fathful subject to my God, to all man, and also as a fathful subject to Her Most Gracina Majesty, and I am now a marked and wratched axile. It has been said that I was to enter a foreign flervice, and I have occasionally in my solitude and wratched asset thought of doing s losing their Commissions, before which Officers, who or injured in their character se, and inc

a happy and a conteinted home; my utmost and constant endear yours were directed to perform, to the best of my power, my detice to my God, to all men, and also as a faithful subject to Her Most Grachius Mighesty; and I am now a marked and wratched saille. It has been shid that I was to enter a foreign ferrice, and I have occasionally in my solitude and wratchedness thought of doing no; but my heart and affections are, and were will remain, with my kindered and my country, and I do not think that I need be sahamed of owning that when alone I have shed many a bitter tear for what has happened, but which I could not prevent; yet I have a great consolation in the assertance that my merifals and all-seeing Maker will hold me guilties of the abounhable and horrible orime which erring men, like myself, lay to my charge.

"Most unfortunately I underfoot, in 1839, to set as agent for Lieut.-Col. Fawest, and that with the view of saving the expanses necessarily attendant upon employing a legal Agent (Rering his absence in India), and to serve him to the atmost of my ability. Among other things which I had to perform for his was looking after two houses which belonged to his wife. The houses in question were let to a Mrs. Smith, of 27, Devonshire-place, Brighton, and the had taken one of them off Lieut. Col. Fawest's hands before he sailed. It was occupied by a person who was considered an ineligible tenant. Lieut.-Col. rewest and another than the same time that treated of trouble with him, and she barged at the same time that two did require to other a purchasor for the house, iconsidered myself justified in recommending that the house to meet his views, and with the insolvent, a bad tenant, in it. As Mrs. Smith was an old tenant of Mrs. Fawest's father, and as she assisted in evolution of house to modern the process of the house to meet the required overtures upon account of a Miss Howard, who was desirous of buying the house, as ah had previously lived in it. These offers were the most opened them to be deferred to put agreement being strictly adhered to, floor after that new ey, the unough agreed upon, vin., 2000/, was placed in Minn Howard's agreet's bained by her, to complete the purchase, but which had if) by deferred until Lieut. Col. Fawcut's arrival. He came to Lieuton in the beginning of last June; I immediately whiled supe him, the say after his arrival. I made him acquainted with the dainy shout the sale of the house, and sald that it was then in his hunds. I also informed him that I had hun mo fortanges as to have been principally instrumented in laving eaves it chart had been to fortange and on a fractice for him through my ungettions as his igner, and do in trustee for him through my ungettion as his igner, and do in trustee for him. Fawcott's father's property is well as account of the matter that had a daily opportunity of applicating him bealant's account, to see the stage

the first had not be design, which he did in a give dept. I also accompanied this sign the dry no agusties some stonetist, which was personed and the sign of the dry no agusties of the dry in the control fell of the sign o

pents, sind that he on of his opening.

"Tales beg leaved in Mainthat I believe that every Diffeet, noncommissioned Officer, and trapper of the Royal Blotte Chardtests for my subdictance; and I also beg to refer you to Colonel
Ballile, the Lord-Lieutement of the essenty in which I was born
and here (Rose-Mercy, to inform you how my engatymen feel for
ste, and for their epindent as to my being unpable of stenesiving,
much less perpotenting; the detectable and absonitable crime
with which I am, charged.

"I am not to a situation to be capable of judging correctly as
to the propriety of publishing the whole of this inter; but I will
leave that entirely to your consideration; neither will I fenture
to offer any analogy for the liberty of addressing pulse in have
that for a situations to the generous, particularly if anneated,
is it officeant phashout at all times. I have dee, A. T. Migrao.

"The flow. T. S. Danounthe, M. P. for Plandary."

"I am mainter of the great and most file Thomas Hardy.

The room of the great and good file Thomas Hardy is now in a file way of being perpetuated, as it richly desire the to be. A public meeting of the most influential nablemen and genery of the country which claims the honour of having given him birth, took place in the Town-hall of Dorobaster, on Saturday the 2nd last, Lord honder of inving given him birth, took place in the Town-hell of Derbhester, on Saturday the 2nd lest., Lord lichester in the chair, is order to open a situeription for the purpose of placing a suitable monument of the gallant, Hardy spon his native—the Ringdon—hills. Although a signes of difficulty generally attends the assembling together of country gentleman, except for electioneering, agricultural, and such like purposes, a thierable muster was on this occasion effected, and certain monintions were mused which embeds conventing were resolutions were passed which embody everything necesresolutions were passed which embody everything neces-sary by way of preliminary; and we trust, through the exertions of those gentlemen who have so far succeeded, to find the very destrable object at length attained. We understand that sithough chiefly a county testimonial, the subscription is to be open to the Messmates, Shipmates, and friends of the late ismented Chief; and we doubt not that the mite of the poorest of his admirers will be equally asceptable with the more coally offerings of the rich, since the testimoulal is not to be a mark of adulation, but rather a tribute of admiration and affection, due to the worth and services of the deceased.

There is no stronger proof wanting of the generous feeling of the men of Derset, than is to be found in their efforts to determine the locality of the honoured spot. The Governor of Portland, Captain Manning, tempted the meeting with an offer of all the atoms necessary for the areaction, provided the "Varn" were selected in preference to the Blajdon kills; but as it appears Sir Thomas Hardy had himself, when in command of the experimental squad-res, fixed upon the latter as a fitting place for a sea-mark, this offer was declined; but another gentleman, Mr. Mansfield, not to be outdone by his Portland neighbour, offered abandance of stone from the Portecham quarry, as well as the site of land, a supply of water, the use of lime-kiln, &c. This generous emulation is only what might have been expected; but we hope now for the fature to see all go together with one hand and one heart, and that the union will be productive of a monument honourable alike to the country and the here.

WE are happy to amounce the appointment of two Masters to Greenwich Hespital—James Read (1787), and William Pickering (1793). The former of these Officers William Pickering (1795). The former of these Officers was Master of the Triumph at Camperdown, and wounded; and the latter Master of the fing ship Superb, on the and the latter Master of the flag ship Supero, on the occasion of the destruction of the French squadron of ch squadren off Sem Destingo, in 1806, and also wounded. It may be said that these Officers have destriy carned the retirement at length vouchsafed, and as they will, as a matter of course, we presume, be admitted to all the privileges and pay of the Lieutenants in that establishment, the appointments, though not lucrative, will be desirable.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, secompanied by their illustrious children and a limited suite, left Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon for Claremont, where they will remain until Tuesday, and then return to town, able the Queen to hold her second leves on Wednesday. Affer Majorty received a small strate at dinner on Tuesday ovening, to which Viscount Melbourne had the honour of avening, so wagen viscous miscourine has the noneit of receiving an invitation, being the first Royal dinner party at the Peleos since the denies of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. Frince Albert, during the Batter recess, intende, making a short excursion to the Continent, in order to visit his

The Leves.—The Officers who attended the Queen's

The Leves.—The Officers who attended the Queen's leves on Wednesday, were—
Sirit Marshal the Dette of Wallington.
Generals.—Bit H. F. Bouveria, E.C.B., Sir H. Douglas, Sir B. Generals.—Sir H. F. Bouveria, E.C.B., Sir H. Douglas, Sir B. General, Sir L. Otten, Sir J. Coctbirn, Sir J. Unrdiner, Eench, H. Bowen, Sindt, S. Taomson, Chilberry, Sir L. Grant, E. Walter, Sir F. Treson, Sir B. Harrey, Audrews.
Getonek.—Eff S. G. Higgiun, Ewart, C.B., France, Olivier, Senson, Paget, B. Mickle, A. S. Taylor, Fox. Robinson, Tysts, Bon. G. R. Trevor, Gerwood, Malecia, Vaughas, C. E. Cor, S. Stanhope, Thomas, Owen, Roft, T. Coeff.
Major.—J. W. Probheld, Gribban, J. Officer, Lushington, J. T. Coeff.
Major.—J. W. Probheld, Gribban, J. Officer, Lushington, J. T. Coeff.
Marison, J. Manikoo.
Gerdon, Verson, H. Entie, G. J. Carry, Alsock, J. Middeton.
Livelenada,—S. W. B. Talloch, L. Paget, W. S. Hugson,
Musico, M. Eliot, Absorty, E. H. Cartyen, C. Grey, L. Gardiner,
J. A. Evert, M. Smith, C. G. Senthey, C. Steart, Polipix, F. D.
Lisher, P. Hill, Ewart, E.K.

Endynn,—Andrews, H. Van, Benthey, C. Steart, G.C.S.,
Mir A. Maikinad, Sir J. A. Gordon, Sir W. Gage, Sir J. C. White,
Mir A. Maikinad, Sir J. A. Gordon, Sir W. Gage, Sir J. C. White,

E.C.B.; Lived Calville, Sir G. Seymour, Sir R. Man

Hammond.

Onstains, R.N., J. C. Ross, the Hon. T. Gordon, Chas. Series,
E. J. Bird, F. R. N. Grouter, Hon. W. Gordon, Sir W. H. Deliok,
Townshend, E. Lieyd, F. J. Dougias, R. F. Stopford, Sir W.
Symonds, Martin, Eden.
Commanders.—Paily, M. M. Hell, Edgelt, H. G. Hamiltie,
Woodgele, Montresor, J. A. Gordon, R. Dougles, W. Winniett,
Jay, W. Cispen, J. W. Cirverty, Hon. E. Gore, Muntague,
Huyes, T. P. Robinson, Mora.

voogase, Montreer, J. W. Chreery, Hon. B. Gore, Munitague, Jay, W. Crisuen, J. W. Chreery, Hon. B. Gore, Munitague, Hayen, T. P. Bobisson, More.

The following had the hendur of being presented to Her Mejasty :—

Geveral Sir George Murray, an appointment to command of the Royal Reg. of Poot, by the Duke of Wellington.—Liout. Gen. Sir H. P. Booverie, S. C. B., G. C.M. G., on he return from the Government of Malta, and appointment to Coloneicy of 97th Reg., by the Duke of Wellington.—Maj. Gen. Sir R. Harvey, on receiving a grant of good service money, by the Duke of Wellington.—Early in the appointment to the 5th Reg., by the Duke of Wellington.—Earl, Bon. Liout. Gen. Sir J. John Cardiner, E.C. Big. 7th he appointment to the 5th Reg., by the Duke of Wellington.—Earl. Royae, Lieut., 3nd Like Ginner, on his marriage, by Med. Sir J. B. Diman.—Earl. David, on aga, to 8th Reg., by Ll. Gen. Sir J. S. Bran.—Capt. G. J. Onrey, by Ool. Sir J. M. Wiscon.—Int. Rightfon, by the Duke of Suitage, by J. L. Gen. Sir J. S. Bran.—Capt. G. J. Onrey, by Ool. Sir J. M. Wiscon.—Capt. Rightfon, by the Duke of Suitage, and the Control of Suitage, and promotion and roturn from the Sauritius by Lieut. citen. Lord Phillips Somerate.—Lieut. Col., A. B. Taylor, on return from India, by Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Graham.—Lieut.—Gen. Fracer, on being appointed to command Ri. Artistery at Bt. Schma, by Earl of Haddington.—Cont. Service, on spontate to command Ri. Artistery at Bt. Schma, by Earl of Reddington.—Capt. J. C. R., on promotion mid-return from Anteretic Seas, by the Rai of Haddington.—Capt. J. Reg. Mr. J. Birl, R. Whit.
J. H. Pelly.—Vice-Adm. Bir John O. White, K. C. B., on Septiment from Jungton, by Sir of Haddington.—Capt. Haddington.—Capt. J. Gericon, an biog appointed to a ship, by the Earl of Haddington.—Capt. No. on promotion and return from Anteretic Seas, by the Rai of Haddington.—Capt. Haddington.—Chom. Birl. R. M., on promotion and return from freely and promotion and return from forely and promotion and return from service, by Rai

The Emperor of Russia.—Confident hopes are enter-ined, in the highest quarters, of a visit to this country of The Russians and Circustans.—It is expected that

the compaign of this summer (according to letters from Russia) against the Caucasian mountaineers, will be pro-secuted in a most decisive style; 10 or 12 war-steamers are to be fitted out in the Black Sta, and employed to blockade the whole coast of Caucasus. A part of the Russian Army of the South is to march to the theatre of the war .- Allgomeine Zeitung.

the wer.—Alignment Letting.

Royal Descent,—The son of the Bake of Suscent is now claiming the honours of his father, and on this claims a curious question arises, namely, when does Royal blood case to be Royal? It may not be generally known that the present Queen derives her right to the throne from the Princese Margaret, eldest sister of Heavy VIII.; and the Princess margaret, success sister of ricery VIII.; and that Col. Sir Augustas D'Esté con prove, through the Dukes of Atholi, by his mother, legitlante descent from the Princess Mary, youngest sister of Henry VIII. Query-could the Duke of Sussex's marriage be a missi-

Bir Henry Halford.—This eminent physician expired at his residence in Curzon-at on Saturday evening, about neven o'clock, after a procrected and painful illness. Henry was Physician to four successive Sovereigns, three of whom he attended in their tast kinesees, as well as many other branches of the Royal Family, for he was held in the highest regard by every member of the family of George III. he great was his celebrity, that it occurred to him, in the course of his practice, to be consuited by several Sovereigns of other states, as wall as by a great many foreigners of the very first distinction. Mr. O' Connell.—The Repeal disner at Covent Garden

Theatre, on Tuesday, to the convicted conspirator, and foul-mouthed traducer of England and the English, was attended by a large heterogeneous compounds of inferior metropoliten society, including Chartists, Radicals, Revo-lutionists, sight-scars, and germina led there by ouriosity. Mr. Thomas Duncombe was in the chair, supported by Lords Shrewsbury and Dunbeyne, and a few dismbers of

Parliament; who, in the words of the Times were not ashamed to "do honour and homege to a man who has for years been belching forth the hoarded rancour of his malignant bile against the honesty and the courage of Saxon men, and the chastity of Saxon women: for this cause did Englishmen unite in one great demonstration of gratitude to the hypocritical slanderer who formerly revited their wives and sisters with a calumny as hideously foul as his adulation is now nauseously falsome. Won-derful are the effects of that political sympathy which can make men forget the claims of country, kindred, and honour." And we may add, that this was pretty evident on the present occasion; for although the managers had the decency to propose the toust of "the Army and Navy," a considerable number of the malignant confederacy did not reason to the order that pasts. did not respond to it, or rise from their scats.

On Thursday evening the Repeal gentry of St. Giles's, and the resident Irish from all parts of the metropolia, met in the Theatre of Covent-Garden, to sympathise the convicted conspirator. The meeting was remarkable for nothing but its regamnifin aspect, and the large array of rabble which graced the theatre from the pit to the processium, and from the platform to the gallery. In reality, it was nothing but a grand gathering of canaille—the cream, in fact, of the Anti-Corn Law, Socialist, and Chartist factions. Scarcely a respectable person was dis-coverable even in the select sanctum of the dress circle, which was filled with nothing but filth and fustian Daniel rose with his band upon his heart, and with all that theatrical clap trap and hypocysisy at which he so practised an adept, made one of those regular Repeal speeches so often delivered at his monster meetings. They might imprison him—(Loud cries of "No, niver") he might wear out his eyabrows in looking through the burs of his dungson, but he would be supported by the consolatory conviction that he had done his best to gain justice for Ireland, "whose sun was now rising while others had set." Several inflammatory harangus were afterwards delivered, and the rabble separated shortly

A frightful accident occurred on board the Princeton United States frigate during a pleasure excursion, and when the President and nearly 200 guests were on board. In firing the long gun it, exploded at the breach, and spread death and destruction around. Six persons were killed, some of them men of eminence.

Dr. Wolf's Mission .- Capt. Grover has heard from Dr. Wolff, Tabriz, Jan. 19, where he had been for six days, and was on the eve of leaving. A Persian merchant days, and was on the every leaving. A regular merchant had declared that our countrymen were in prison twelve months ago; and the missionary expresses a favourable hope, founded on this testimony.

Central Criminal Court, Saturday.—Lord William Paget against Holt, Proprietor of the "Age."—Mr. Holt was brought up for judgment, and sentenced by the

Recorder to be imprisoned, from and after the expiration of his present term of one year's imprisonment in the Queen's Prison, for a further term of four months in Her

Majesty's gaol of Newgate.

Duelling.—In France a widow, a son, or a daughter,
may proceed for demages against the duellist who has deprived them of their supporter. In Scotland, the law is precisely the same, such damages being known by the technical name of "assythment."

The Namur Morter.—This stupendous and splendld trophy, taken at the siege of Namur by the Army under Sir R. Goodricke, in the reign of William and Mary, and which was exhibited in the Armoury at the Tower previous to the fire, when the carriage was destroyed, has recently been landed at the Tower from Woolwich, where it had been sent to be refitted. It is now placed opposite the Ordnance-Office; and from its immense size, being 18-inch bore, excites much interest and attraction.

Her Majesty's Theatre opened for the season last Saturday, with Douzetti's opera of "Adelia," and a new ballet, "In Esmeralda," from Victor Hugo's "Notre ballet, "In Esmeralds," from Fictor Hugo's "Notre Dame," The opera, like many of Donisett's productions, is a conto of reminiscences and repetitions—reminiscences of other composers' ideas, and repetitions of his own. But, nevertheless, it contains some charming passages. The ballet was the great feature of the performance; and never, perhaps, was any feature more appropriately selected to ensure success to the management; has the advantage over the romance, that while it brings forward all the most beautiful and truthful parts of the story, it altogether conceals, or outs out, those which, in a moral point of view, have always been held objectionable in it. The action consists of five invicant, or scenes, each of which is characterised by ersisemblance, and by accuracy of gostume and delineation. The house was fully and fashionably attended, and the management promises a flourishing season Mr. Adams' Orrery.

Mises a nouranny season

Mr. Adams' Orrery.—The Lyceum is admirably suited for Mr. Adams' annual popular lecture, and for the exhibition of his beautiful Orrery. This instructive amusement will be found most, gratifying to our young friends, and even to adults.

#### Barliamentary Analysis.

MONDAY, March II.—Duelling.—CUI. Bannal. moves for a copy of any correspondence respecting the retunal of the Wandelson of the Control of the

forced to fight, and many valuable lives were lost; and he put it to the House whether the Government was not justified in the exercise of its discretion in granting pensions is such cases, The exercise of discretion was part of the duty of the Secretary.

\*\*\* War for the time being, and is the present case he had taken its line, and he felt justified in adhering to it. The Heat, and Galigant Officer had stated that he ought not to make any distinction in the granting of widows' pensions, because Military men of high runk had set the example, and he instanced the dust between Lord Londonderry and Mr. Battler, and also one heatween the Noble Dube, the Com. in Chief, and another noblemaries of the Com.-in-Chief hald it down that an Officer on half-pay was not amenable to Military law. In the instance of the Dube of Weilington, the dust krose out of a minunderstanding with another Moble Lord who was not in the Army, and he had never yet heard it promutgated in any Military code that an Officer to the Army was to be debarred from resenting an insult from another person not in the Army. The distinction was manifest. Had the Dube of Weilington fought with an Officer typen full pay, doubtless it would have been a strong ease. General Burton had fought an Officer spon full pay, and he was dismissed for it. The case of a Colonel of Martines had been mentioned, but it appeared that he had paimitted a series of insults to be addressed to him for several years, and a Court-Martin was held to inquire into the matter, whenghere was so much crimination and secrimination between the partnes, that one was disminsed the Service and the other put on half-pay, but not because they fill not fight. (Hear.) He would now some to a more simulation and repress doubling—(Lond cheers.)—and he had stated that they had been occupied during the recess in endeavouring its device some expedients to put an end to the trainget proposed to be made of the material of War. But now, in order to show Mr. Military's some of disapprobation of fuelling,

besn called to the unfortunate presumstances of the duel between Liout. Col. Paventt and Leot. Mistro. The Ooverment had been desirous in devise some expedient to prevent the recurrence of so barbarous devise some expedient to prevent the recurrence of so barbarous a duri; and consequently the following amended Articles of War has been framed; and consequently the following amended Articles of War.—"Every Proposed is he substituted for the Soth Articles of War.—"Every Officer wite shall give or send a challence, or who shall accept any challenge to fight a duel, that not take active measures to prevent such duel, or who shall appared another for refusing, or for not giving a challenge, or who shall reject or advise the rejection of a reasonable proposition made for the honourable accept and difference, shall be liable, if convoled before a General Court. Martial, to be cashfered, or suffer such other punithment as the Court may award."

Proposed to follow the preceding Article.—"In the event of an officer heing brought to a Court. Martial for having acted as a second in a duel, if it shall appear that such Officer and shall have failed through the unwillingues of the adverse parties to accept terms of honourable accommodation, then our will and pleasure in that such Officer shall suffer such punishment as the Court may award." (Cheere.) And in the declaratory part, in order that her falgesty to tiwes stud whohe may be clearly expressed to Officers, it is proposed to insert—

Duel of Acticle issued of insert—

Continues for the asset, or the face the explanations, apology, or redress are refused to be made or accepted, shall submit the matter the admits to be a dealt with by the Commanding Officer of the registron of heavy in the submit of the character of honourable men, and have done their duty as good coldiers who subject tensues to the

necessary to suiter new into the general question of the discopilies of the Army, but he denied that any man had over
the complete, was, that the Officer is question had not sever
the complete, was, that the Officer is question had not sever
devith proper spirit and contrags. There was no death that
these Ardeless of War would apply only to Officers upon thitlangs, Officers who wars in the performance of public Milliary
professors who wars in the performance of public Milliary
and even bibbarto the law had been, that to with Officers
and even bibbarto the law had been, that to with Officers
queries and a spirit ories uncount them. It was with officers as his breath that the contract them is a standard, size, that
the had a querrel with a person in private life, was a frest to
indicate his insuited homeone as any other indivisual, and he
never would be a party to impose on persons devoted to the perfections of arms, an honourcean can only the indivisual, and he
never would be a party to impose on persons devoted to the perfections of arms, an honourcean is any other indivisual, and he
never them to visible the laigned homeon. (Riear.) It was
impossible by any articles of war to affect billiary and not had
impossible by any articles of war to affect billiary and he
interest that the standard of the contract of the proparty, for they were not amessable to Milliary lay, notice, helder
artherly. He had though it right to estplain these
matters fully to the House, in order that there might be no misoprehension as to the effect and extent of these was articles
and property of the contract of the contract of the permaning of the person of the person

T INDIA AND COLONIAL CHRO!

The morths of the querred, tody mainted on the proper and many opportunity of the control was done from the proper and many opportunity of the third was done from the proper and many opportunity of the third was described by the control of the cont

fina that the same principle which could to be discouraged by the higher authorities. — Captain Bernel's motion was then agreed to.

TUESDAY, March 12.—Duelling.—Mr. Gill. put the following question to the facrotary-ac-War, Whether the Ht. Hon. Gen. was aware of the fact that there were two Officers of the 76th Rag., now in Developer, under arrest since the 26th July last, many oght menths, and that they had been put under arrest in consequence of a dispute in the mone-roum, to privent further consequences; also, whether or not application, were made in the and Jan. last, by inter to the forme Unards, on behalf of eate of the Officers, and if so, what notice had been taken? He wished also to know whether the litt. Heft, Gen. had any objection to state to the House the grounds of the continued dependence of these Officers, and why they were not released, or their conduct advantaged to a peoper triuma? Lindly, he wished to know whather or not they crimit we not contrary to the Articles of War, which visit that it were revert that we officers were no detailed in earliest; and selected; that it was expect that two Officers were no detailed in artist; and selected, that it was expect that two Officers were no detailed in artist; and selected, that it was expect that two Officers were no detailed in a crist; and selected. The publications made on healf of one of the Unificers to the Horse General in the incomination there. In reply to the iscust point in the related artists of the authorities there. In reply to the incust of the cristage are tried, and the Artisles of War quoted by the four course one of them, a jurice Officer, we had Artisles of War quoted by the four one of the Chesse, which the fatter accepted, both having thus valuations one of them, a jurice Officer, we had Artisles of War quoted by the Figure one of the constitution, in the whether he had any objections to sale the flower, which were seened to Officer, whose conduct had been most unjustilable, made the meet ample apolagate in his power, which w

relations of desty. About that times more a maxim section plating by the Gorn. In Chief for the empression of our in section plating by the Gorn. In Chief for the empression of the new arrangement, and see both violated their desty—one in the universitable meaner—who Commander-in-Chief dessee to punish the minute meaner who Commander-in-Chief dessee to punish the minute meaner who Commander-in-Chief dessee to punish the minute meaner who Commander in the American plating allowed to John the manner method areast at lengt, without being allowed to John the minute method of seed, and bearing in minut that the aggreeous was under eightness years of ago, meaner to release them is monitarily after a unishable habonative,—Capt. Hanarat. make the aggreeous was under eightness, years of ago, meaner to release them is monitarily after a unishable habonative,—Capt. Hanarat. make the aggreeous was under eight days without being brought under a Court Martial?—die H. Hanariena und finat en Gillere might be hept surface arreat for any period the Commander-in-Chief might be proper. (See 76th Fro.);

The purpor. (See 76th Fro.);

The purpor. (See 76th Fro.);

The purpor. (See 76th Fro.);

Ch. Litture May gave notice, that no wordensees, 28th inst., he should be purposed to correct a min-enternal Musers.—Mr. W. G. Paratara begand to correct confer some andrew to their Marty, greying the Crown to confer on the deve to the see of the see

PRIDAY, MARON 15.—Dusting.—Captain Polarial gave notice that, when the ifenourable Member for Trure brought on his motion for leave to bring in a bill to repress the practice of dusting, he should move as an amendment that it is the optoten of this flouse that it is inexpedient to interfere with the cristing law on the ambject, which was singly sufficiently stringent.—(a laugh.) 

THE LATE MAJOR GENERAL SIR OCTAVIUS CAREY, C.S. AND E.C.H.

To the long catalogue of Generals recently deceased, it is our painful tank to add that of Major-General Sir Octavius Carey, who was on the Irish Staff, in command of the Cork District. He expired in London on the 13th instant, in the 44th year of his Milliary career, after a severe and protrected illness, leaving a widow and 13 shildren to deplore his loss.

In private life he was describedly held in great esteem, and professionally enjoyed the character of a hrave,

meatons, and able soldier.

He was present at the siege of Seylla, in 1609, and served with distinction on the Eastern quart of Spain from February, 1612, to the close of the war in 1814.

When a Major he was selected for the command of the free corps of Calebrese, which, under his dble auperintendence, soon attained efficiency and skill as Light troops. His rigid enforcement of justice from the Officers -chiefly Italians—to the men, gained him the devoted attachment of the latter, as was gratifyingly evinged by their residences to follow and stand by him in the execution of any enterprise, however perilous,

of any enterprise, however perious,
Major Carey was at the taking of Alcoy, the action at
Briar, bettle of Castilis, slage of Tarragons, action at
Ordal, blockade of Tarragons, and also of Barcelons.
At Briar and Castilia he and his corps achieved great
credit by their dexterity and courage; but it was at the

Col de Ordal that the ability of the Commander and the

gallantry of his men were most eminently conspicuous.

The Light Division of the English Army, to which the
Calabrase were sitached, being posted at Col de Ordal,
was furlently attacked at midnight, on the 13th Sept. 1813, by two French columns of 10,000 men, and after a sangulary conflict of two hours, was compelled, from want of support, to retire with heavy loss in Officers and teen. Major Carey having been posted by the Commander of the Porces himself considerably to the left of the position, was completely separated from the main body of the Army, and must have been captured but for the prompti-Army, and must have been captured dut for the prompti-tude, skill, and daring with which he boldly cut his way through the rear of the French column, though with heavy loss; thereby opening his road to Vills Nova, where he pressed some vessels, embarked his weakened corps, and rejoined the Army at Tarragona, to the inexpressible surreponent the Army as Larragona, to the monpression sur-prise and satisfaction of the Commander of the Foresa, Lord William Bentinck, who had given them up as lost, and who was proportionably warm in his praise of Major Carey and his brilliant feat.

The under-mentioned incident is too creditable to Lieut. Colonel Carey, when in command of the 57th Regiment,

to pers unnoticed.

ife arrived with the regiment off Chatham, from Ireland, on a day when the Duke of York was reviewing the Garrisen, and received orders for its immediate debarkation and presence on the reviewing ground. Although quite unconscious of what was going on, the regiment appeared before the Commander-in-Chief in as cleen a state, and in as fine order, as any corps in the field, and chicked from His Royal Highness the expression of his admiration and warmest thanks.

During the review, the Adjt.-General endeavoured to draw the Duke's attention to one of the regiments, as being a particularly the body of mon, in a state of high desiphine; on which Mis Royal Highness remarked, "It is true, but I cannot take my eyes off the 57th; its condition is quite surprising, when you reflect that it hesqualy just incided from the transports. I have never witnessed last land anything more creditable to a Commanding Officer and bis regiment."

The circumstance made a lasting impression on the Delte's mind, who often adverted to it in terms of hearty

The late King, appreciating the Major-General's vices, honoured him with the appointment of K.C.H., of the Hanoverlan Order.

The following are the dates of Major-General Carey's respective Commissions:—Knaign, March. 1801; Lieux., 5th June, 1801; Capt., 27th Aug., 1804; Major, 2d Nov., 1809; Lieux.-Coh., 30th Sept., 1811; Col., 27th May, 1825; and Major-General of the Jan., 1837.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM GROVE WHITE, C.S.

Thus Officer died or Sunday, the 3d inst., et Newton College, Swanage, Dorsetshire, aged 66 years. He en-tered the Service in April, 1795, and was appointed Engign, by purchase, in a corpa thes raising by the Hon. Colonel Wards; and in August was remarked to the 48th Reg., in which he was shortly afterwards promoted to a Lieutenancy. In November of the same year be sailed for the West Indies, with the expedition under Sir Ralph Aber-crombie, and Admiral Sir Hugh Christian. He was at the capture of St. Lucia, and suffered severely from the fatigues of service and the nonlous influence of the nutions of service and the notions induced of the climate, until the year 1797, when the regiment being reduced to a skeleton, he returned with it to England. On the 48th being recruited, in 1798, he accompanied it to Clibraiter, and aubsequently in the expedition up the Mediterransan, when he assisted at the taking of Malta, and in 1882 was sent to England with the limited service men of his corps, preparatory to their discharge. A few months after the regiment followed, and receiving reinforcements from the Army of Reserve, was formed into two battalions, to the second of which this Officer was appointed Paymester; but he relinquished that office on his promotion to a company in 1804; and in 1865 joined the 1st Battelion, under orders for Gibraltar, where he continued till 1809; and for the last 15 months acted as Town Major of that Garrison, and part of the time previously, as Aide-de-Comp to Lieut.-Gen. Drummond, then is command. Dering the above interval this Officer, in conjunction with the then Captain Hailey, of the 10th Foot, raised, under the saustion of Lieut.General Drummond, 300 men and upwards, who were
transferred to the regiment of Mearon by order of Hia late Royal Highness the Duke of York. In 1809, he joined, the Army under the Duke of Wellington, with which he actively co-operated during the transactions in which he actively co-operated during the transactions in the Penincula, except at short periods, when severe illness, contracted on service, obtiged him to repair to Engined for the benefit of his health. He was promoted to his Majority in 1809. He commanded the 48th Regi-ment, in the bettles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees; in the latter of which his herse was shot under him, and he himself, was wounded in the leg and dangerously

in the riba; from the alliests of which, together with a former wound in the head, he insfered at times both mentally and wound in the near, no suffered at times both mentally and bodily. He was premieted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel on the 26th August, 1813. He returned from the south of France in 1814 with the 48th Reg. In 1817 he was appointed to the command of the Consolidated Depots at Centerbury. In December, 1623, he was appointed to the command of the 95th Reg., which he accompanied from Scotland to Gibralter. He was a Companion of the Both. He seld out in 1526, retaining his Army Rank.

> (Correspondence continued from page 167.) REWARD OF GALLANTRY AND HUMARITY.

To the Editor of the Nacel and Military Gazdite.

Bin,—I have much pleasure in sending you sopies of a correspondence that has taken place between myself and the Royal Humans Sagary; and I think it due both to that Christian Society and also to Mr. Daviss and Joseph Braithwaite, to make it as public as possible. Mr. Davins, late Senior Mate of this ship, now a Lieutenant on helfpay (having been presented since the accident by the Board of Admiralty, for his uniform, steady conduct), was coming off from Beer Island when a violent aquali overtook them, and esprized the boat, she being under sail. He, instead of thinking shoat himself, remeined with one of the boyes and Joseph Braithwaits (who at the time had charge of the watch), seeing that the other boy was sinking, instantly jumped overboard and gallantly brought him on board, and then coolly saturned to the sesistance of Mr. Davies, who was doing his utmost to anve the other,—I have the honour to be, Sir, your humble servant,

Light-Com. CHAS. JAR. Postls.

H.M.S. Flamer; Bentry, March 1, 1844.

ble servant, Liggs.-Com. CHAS. JAR. POSTLE.

H.M.S. Flamer; Bearry, March 1, 1844.

"Trafalgar Square, February 34, 1844.

"Sia,—With reference to your applications to the Royal Humane Society in behalf of Mr. Thomas Davies, Senior March, and Joseph Bruithwalte, Salimaker; of H.M.'s at.-ressel Flomer, under your accumumd, I ght to inform you that a letter of thanks will be by this Post transitited to Mr. Davies for his presence of mind on the coopelus reported, and that Braithwalte has been recommended to the favourable consideration of the General Court for an incurary reward for his courage in twice awisming to the relied of the boy's who were upset.—I sm. Soc.

"Lieut.-Communder Forste.—"B. Wastrages, Secretary." "Trafelgar Square, February 24, 1944.

"Sia,.—I have the pleasage to inform you, that at a meeting of the Committee of the Eayal Beasane Society, helden the Slaines, if was resolved unenhimbosit—"That the sineare thanks of the Committee be Stretchly presented to Mr. Thomas Davies, the Ecolor Mate of Her Majesty's steam vessel Flamer, for the ecoluses and presence of mind which he stabilited when squary is a boat belonging to that vessel is the basic of Hate.

"Mr. Thomas Davies, Ecolor Mate."

"Mr. Thomas Davies, Ecolor Mate.

"H.M." a steam vessel Flamer, Sautry, March 1, 1844.

"Bis,.—I received your letter of the 3-th ult. lest sighs, informing me that the Royal Humane Society had unanimously voted a letter of thanks to Mr. Davies, for his presence of mind when capsised in the boat at Herenards, and also truly grateful to the Royal Humane Society had unanimously wate was to receive as honocary reward. I feel deeply and truly grateful to the Royal Humane Society had unanimously wate was to receive as honocary reward. I feel deeply and truly grateful to the Royal Humane Society had unanimously wate he also to inform you that Mr. Davies, for his greeness of mind the Lords Commissioners of the Admirally have expressed the has hown to more than there occasione, in awing the twe of our fellow creatures

#### THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Sunette.
---When mentioning in your last Gazette the relacin,—when mentioning in your last Gazette the relative rewards received for their services by Masters in the Navy, compared with those received by other classes of Officers in that service, you state that Masters have seen all their measurates and shipmakes promoted for perious Aratic and Antarctic voyages, while they blone have remarked in atoms our.

Aretid and Autoromy of the post of the Masters in the Navy have too few rewards to look forward to, I must nave an arror that you appear to have measurement you

Navy have too few rewards to look farward to, I must point out an error that you appear to have fallow into here, and I do so the rather, that in the season fallow into here, and I do so the rather, that in the season fallow into here, and I do so the rather, that in the season fallow into here control of the season of the Medical Officers are the only alone of Officers camplinged in the late Autarctic Expedition; who have received no seward for their services. Yes will sea by the Navy Lief that whilst most of the Lieutanephrand all the Banco and Second Masters who belanged to that, expedition, have been promoted, notings of the Sangarani nor Assaut, Surgeous have received the alightest received.

Fed. 20. A READEM of The Sangarani of Assaut.

[Our correspondent is quite welcome to the full blacks of his correction.—Ep.]

DATION IMPROVED PLETIES COMCAVE HORSE REUBH. - As Improved New Investion. - A. Daves, Spongo Merchant and Stubb Municipary to Her Majority, Prince Albert, and mently all the St. Family, 28, Strains, and mile, Suggestive, Water, and Goale from Jermyn. st., begress aspectation Multiple and Gentry he has succeeded in making great Supervendito in Municipal Strains. The possible mettle of Davier improved Seaso Strains.

invocambined by its firing itself to every extreme past of the investionant to previous gravities, bit the cavities, brading itself in all directions, to previous equalities principles, called the previous and their lavocations, intermedia articular, intermedia articular, intermedia and the action in pleaspered by the own elastic...y, not requiring any pressure, as common bradies; all relevances and their lavocations, intermedia of the action in pleaspered by the own elastic...y, not requiring any pressure, as common bradies; the wing been tried on hereas, of all descriptions, with the most relative provides. The yielding properties of this calchested blows bradies, by oprings and catgot, grooved in historical ancountry, so pused calcium, being gonelly divised, forms an elastic investing. Notice and partitudes, in town and country, capplied at wholesels prices, inself the goods mat, carriage free, any distance, with the liphewing articles for the one of horse and carriage, it a saving of at least of per cent, under only indeed in the laplant in fleene, and carriage breathen of every kind; sponges of the best quality, at half the caddlers' oriect; chamels heapen blankels, head pathle, and relay, stryap leathers, and every pathers, horse blankels, head pathle, and relay, stryap leathers, and every proquents for the use of the stables, at wholesely prices. All these of brushes, broogs, stryap leathers, and every proquents for the use of the stables, at wholesely prices. All these of brushes, broogs, stryap leathers, and every posterior, head of the stry in the lastic stry in the lastic stry the country partities of the use of the stables, at wholesely for the heat of the stry in the lastic stry the care of the stables, at wholesely in the lastic stry in nblood by its fixing itself to gvery extreme gally searching late at the cavities, but one, to gravine troubleaster britistics. T

Hong Kong, Dec. 14, 1843.—You will be surprised to bur that we have on this island a very handsome Roman Cutholic chapel, of stone; also chapels of stone belonging to the Baptiste, Presbyterians, and Independents, and a nest Mahomedan musque; but the Church of England is represented by a miserable matched, which is too cold for any one to go to in this weather. Whose business is it to look to this in England? Why was no chaptain appointed to the colony ?- Standard.

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BIRTHS.

Barch 7, as Stustion, Wolverhampton, the lady of Lient.-Gen.
Messonnom, of a son and heir.—March 2, at Lewishnet, the indy
of W. In Dr. Movemannoce, Eq., of a describer.

of W. Bi Dig Mobermanency, Baq., of a rineghter.

Poli, 26, al Bownsea, Lieut. W. B. Porssenry, H. F. L. Co., to Anns Elera, elder designer of Capt. D. J. Shelton, Esq., late of Rl. Arilliery.—March 12, at Marylebone Church, Lieut. Col., Gritter, to Louis, second daughter of the Hon. and Rev. F. Resigne, Osnou of Ruchester.—March 9, at Chariton, J. C. Huesten, Esq., Sheet daughter of Lieut.—Col. Wylds, Rl. Hurse Artillery.—March 9, at St. John's, Hampstead, Com. W. Corssen, Esq., of Walthematow.—Peb. 29, at Falmouth, Mr. T. Bowser, Esq., of Walthematow.—Peb. 29, at Falmouth, Mr. T. Bowser, R. H., is Stran Maria, daughter of the late Y. Grouse, Esq., of Walthematow.—Peb. 29, at Falmouth, Mr. T. Bowser, R. H., is Myson of the late T. Bowsen, Esq., Com. in the Revenue Service.—March 2, at Stonebouse, Lieut. F. J. Polimeranders, R. M., 30 Missé Wissens, daughter of — Wigging, Esq., Stonebouse, Hissah 14, at Brighton, H. Baummurs, Esq., Em., Em., late of the late Royal Progucose to Maula Hanan, widow of the late S. E. Rieria, Esq., of Surfellant, Fall Hall Esst, and Marine Purella.

DRATHE.

Masch 1, at Angleup Hunt, J. Mendentiw Waven, Buy., Commission, B.N.—Fub. 17, at Carbus, Cork, Days, Wa. Thomas, et White 1st Carrison Buttalion, eldest own of the late Wm. Thereo, lerendry Barrachanner at Manchenter, and Chyt. of 4th Eng. of Faut. The deceases Officer served under the integral barrachanner at Manchenter, and Chyt. of 4th Above the content of the first of the Dangal Army.—Pob. 18, at Legisla, Me Barracian, late of the Bangal Army.—Pob. 18, at Legisla, Me Barracian, late of the Bangal Army.—Pob. 18, at Legisla, Me Barracian, late of the Bangal Army.—Pob. 18, at Legisla, Me Barracian, late of the Bangal Army.—Pob. 18, at Legisla, Me Barracian, late of the Bangal Army.—Pob. 18, at Legisla, Me Barracian, late of the Bangal Army.—Pob. 18, at Legisla, Me Barracian, late of the Samuel of Legisla, Samuel of Copt. Thruston, S.N. DEATHE

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Br. James's-Palacu, March 96.

this this day pleased to confer the honour in upon William Bain, Reg., Mester in the Regard

die. red Captains—C. T. Thrusten and C. Tyles. Houstel—F. Robisson.

n—F. Modelon. Appointments. Mir—H. M. Donham (1814), (uddit), to **Reyal Henrydy**s

it, ier surveying. Buritis — A. J. Woodley (1948), from Greenier, in Burgain. 129—Robott, Fuller, to devended / T. F. Topiar takin

to Aded. inten-Charles Fellows (1949), to America, Cha. E. B. Wright (1987) and H. Salobridge (1986), to Cablesott, round heater—W. P. Tarrent, to Eccologic, v. Machena, to

Trefesse, aldahigmen—J. Maitignel, in Leojer ; W. B. Marris, in Amarica, idehigmen—J. Maitignel, in Leojer ; W. B. Marris, in Amarica, acot, F. B. Dalison, H. G. Glynn, to America, antend-Surgeons—G. B. A. Newman (1989), re-applicable in Leojer B. Tileste, (1988), to Hanter Hospital, Jon. M. Treith, M.D. (1986), to Basicia.

18th—J. T. Jennings (addit), to America.

Appointment.—Light Charles When Poynter, S.N., Appearant System, S.C., V. Light, Thomas Brower, S.N., System service expired, and re-appointed to a station.

#### GENERAL POST OFFICE-MARCH SL.

The next mails for Mattie, Orecce, the leating hisheds, "Marrie and leatin, one Southernston," will be despatabled from hisheds and leating on the morning of last high. The Mentrons took out the Suntaming of last high. Along yet, the Mediternances gold Indian mails of that inst. Along yet, the Mediternances gold Indian mails of Sut Inst. The next mails the latter, wit Married Indian, wit Married Indian, with the Mediternance of the April. Tay, the the West Indian mails of the morning of 24 April. Assume, for the American mails of \$4 April.

PORTEMOUTH, March 21,-(From our own Correspon ont.)—The Torthin, whose arrival here we announced last weak, was peaked off in a great hirry on flaturies; last weak, was passed off in a great hurry on Saturday; there were neveral Officers and other persons, walturg as passege to Assension, and as muon as they were on board, the stip put to sea, with orders to call at Plymouth. Prometheus strives an Sunday morning from Devonport, and Mesus. Lloyd and Samulas into the state of her boilers, went on board next day to examine into the state of her boilers, and Mesers. Lloyd and Seaward, being in the town, went on board next day to examine that state of her boliers, and make their report; this report stated that the coat would be about 400h, and the time required to refit the vessel for service, near six weeks? The Admiralty have this morning ordered the Promethene to be prid off, and converted into a third-class stans—vessel, and a parson named Hand, the Eagineer on duty when the neglect and highly occurred, is to be tried by Court-Martial; this Court-Martial will take place on Monday or Tuesday. The Communder will be placed on hall-place is supposed. The remainder of the crew will be turned over to another vessel. Black Engle on Monday, and spell H.R. thi-Prives Albert and aute, to and from the Isle of Wight; the Black Engle is in the harbour spilling orders. National Scheeness with volunteers for the Camperdown, and the surveying vessels, Specesse and Bonatia. Daving and Oeprey, new 12-gun trigs, are to be floated out of dick next week, and taken hate the Satis, to be marted and fitted for commission. Collections of every and one commission. Collections is a ordered to be brought forward for a flag; with the harled down to morrow and masted; it is not affairly stated, but generally thought, that itear-Adm. his M. Janie our, will bein her leg in lar, and he appointed to the first and the America nomains. Prince Regent is to be nonverted into a Degun ship on two deaks is the mechanin are its work removing the

thought, that flear-Adm. his Company our, will belief in her, and be appointed to the Botth American command. Prince Regard is to be independed into a Dogun Ahip on two decks; the mechanism are if work removing the officer end in mechanism are if work removing the officer end in the flyer deck. Rechesy is to be relief for Officers and memby the 30th April. Principle in only at Epithead, on her arrival in England, and pay off it Sharadhe. Makebor will be put and of committee in Plymouth. Fortism, surveying steamer, in ready for the Ships in Part-Sk. Vincont, Victory, Received Philodoge and Albert yacht. Prometheus. Black Build Philodoge and Albert yacht. Prometheus. Black Build Philodoge and Albert yacht. Isthe-Bailed Dec et. Mast. Capt. A Street, for Cork, and has taken the mark-buoys to be lightly on in that harbour. Arrived the Siye at., Capt. A Street, for Cork, and with, was paid wages on the 18th field satisd on a survey of the Azeres on the following the Africad Speedy on, Leout-tom. Gov. Beautoy, trans Edwards, such volume teers for the America, and satisd make her return the 20th. Arrived Nettry touder, from Polymouth, with a detachment of the 76th Reg., who lives have doing duty at Pendenate Castle, and reineved the Street with a Agent of the Total of the Principles in the fitted as an advanced pain. 16th Cont. On the Principles in Portembuth. Admirish in Part and Milles has street, has flag, and the story of the port antil his return. Arrived Admires has first and the port antil his return. Arrived Addirect Admires and the port antil his return.

nentiers, N. T., Mast. Com. Rockilly, with stores, from Restauenth. 21st—The Magne, 18, Com. Editings, moved from the Harbests lasts the Bound. The Forts, 42, sailed for Deptions, to be taken to pieces. Mr. Pater C. Beattle, is appointed the disease Engineer, to experiment the repair of steam visually used mechanics, and to be beenged supernumerary on hand. H.M.S. Son Jacy. In Harbour—Caledonia, Roin-Feigl, America, Confernae, 18, Advantage, N. T. In the Bound—Larne, Torinter store-ship.

Adventure, N. T. In the Count — Larne, Periodes store-ship.

SHERENDER, March El. (Brien our con Correspondent).—On Saturday just, the Mendagaist Stigate was intake into the basin; shy him hash always and the interest put into her; the shift changed to he river thereign to be out down for a mental. The African and Moukey streamers, conveyed the Problemator, 74, on Tuesday to Woolwich, to be healthy has Briene day the Compercious, stageship, was handed into the health and doubed; the perspectively having sone in the results of the perspectively having sone in the straining sone in the straining of the perspectively. The Published in her training to the doubed; the perspectively having the sommission, in to also the Chickester, Frigue, the Russian strain. Comper and March in the straining sone in the straining sone of the straining sone is the straining sone of the straining sone and straining sone is the straining sone of the perspect would be required for service at Pembroke on the Shipping sone that the propriet sone straining surpless. At least 100 Minimum the saw berracks are ready for secure the last straining surpless. At least 100 Minimum the saw berracks are ready for secure that the saw berracks are ready for secure day, as also as sone in the strain of the authorities.

Dinax, March XI.—(Show our own Correspondent.)—

tiles at Pembreie, as fossion tile nav burvalls see resigfor occupation. Il' fishi, with that number for standment derly, no other legisge would be required for Kaith
Walse. This fast is districting the attention of the
anthorities.

Dhar, March Elis—The missing one our Correspondent,—
Pricay 18th—The missing hand vessels that misspastered y natured to fig. Down. Inth—The activers
hand cessels neited highlingings the Downs with a tresh
heaven, castrily. If the Portyth and of vessels misse
down from the river, and anthored in the Downs. H.R.A
outler went through the Borks to the westward. Polit—
—A cohoner same into Air Downs from the westward
with loss of forstopment. Sailed the anterit-housed
veited from the flowers to the moneyer; the whole acting
words ramed from most for N.R.B., and being strong,
we had a high tide lago last night in seinements of it.
A berque get on the north brainshed life cipits, and win
towed into Ramagnate tile setting; the miss of search
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towed into Ramagnate tile setting; the miss of search
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remained at the time.

Darratum Mayed, transport, Lost, thereto, Again, only
load in a few days with Newsland and violenting attent for
Rio de Jassico. Brewerie, freight-ship, has beite inhan
to convey Newsland and violenting, blancher, with
stores, from Prysianath. In the Sailed Mayer, visualities
they King, Master, for Prysruath, fifth technology the sense.

Buryspana.—As Order to Committee of the action, for the
murphes of lastiting stores to Ottention. Master, with
stores, from Prysianath, Inc. Committee of the Action
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many tiles. Torsari, Agina, is indicated an indicate
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attucked by eight.

Cornwallie and Dide were at Manille on 27th Nov.

Cornically and Dido were at Manilla on 27th Nov. Peorl. 20, Gapt. Stopford, was still at Suence Ayres on Sid-Jan., and has mocived no orders up to that data for earlies honorward, at not a ship bould be spared from that station.

16. Blake, Manter-builder, is ordered by the Admiralty to propase plant for constructing another 50-gan frights, of the pame. Manter-builder, and dimensions as that strendy of the pame. Manter-builder at Portsmenth. They are to be manual that Landay and Shannen.

named the Leander and Shannan. Ministers 15, Com. Sir W. Diniell, is ordered from the West Indies; 16, spekt in the Mackade of the count of

With Jadies, W. Gree. Sit W. Daniell, is ordered from the West Indies, W. sepiet in the Muckade of the quart of Africa.

Pairie Marray, indistribute the Acomputant-George, Naval Principals, American, Structure, in Whi and Site Jan., Service, and Structure, in Whi and Site Jan., Service, and Structure, in Whi and Site Jan., Service, and Jan. Jan., Service, and Jan., Service, Serv

Anne, I., Hou. J. R. Bellemmed. Garley.

Presume-Forestelds, S. Juge. in C. Stillings.

In R. J. Sterring, Stemen. Units Seventier. Services.

Expedition - Holley, J. Ches. J. Standing. Conditions.

In. Cross. J. Duffill. Attractable—Twice. M. Sales.

In Presume. L. Aicole, M. Chest. Lent D. Frage.

In Francis. Garl. F. W. J. William.

W. Hjorsanon.

In R. J. L. Standing, Service. Service. Service.

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To Athens and the festion filled—Plane of Const.

To Athens and the festion filled—Plane of Const.

To Athens and the festion.

#### Military Lairligend.

PHON TUNNEATH BILLTARE GARRETTS.

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the rest interesting diagons of set the control of settle in the contro Regiment and an little that there a cleak, secrething being in propagition, slid off the measuration being taken to prevent traditions the displicions took place without large any clarency neith, the displicions took place without large early allow the past around of earth reting, way like, about large three or from het, and then colling lover way like, about large three in following large many late the past and the conjunction of the experiment, which will reting the provision of the experiment of the past and of past provision with the past of the content of the experiment of the

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Lither the lattle seconds from Bounday, state that this represent which making a state the sentents of the lattle sentents of the lattle sentents of the sentents of t

get out of his night. Mr. Home, on behalf of the prisoner, commented with severity upon the conduct of the presentar, and urged that the prisoner had merely taken the property under the mistaken impression that she was entitled to do so by reason of the nature of her intimacy with the presentar. The learned counted in the congrae of his address said he trusted that the Court would adaponish him, and endeavour to induce his to refrain in fature from continuing in such a disgraceful course of counted that had now been proved against him. Mr. Baron Alderson expressed his opinion that it would require a lighest power than that of the Court to effect the. He thought he might as well endeavour to make the Echiopian change his colour, or the lengard his spots, as to expect that any observations that he might make would have any effect. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty of the robbery, and she was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Mr. Home, on behalf of the prisoner, con get out of his sight.

27th—A detachment is under orders to proceed from Ireland via Liverpool, to Gravesend, to embark for the

Cane.

Cape.

Rl. Maines—(See our Leading Remarks.)—Admiralty,
March 16. Sec. Lieut. Julius Roberts (Artillery), to be
First Lieut., v. G. S. P. Baker, declared at Rio, 24th
December.—Gental Cadat C. J. Ellis to be 2d Lieut., v.

Roberts, promoted.

Serj. Lord and two privates of the RL Marines were irred and acquitted at Haverfordwest, for the affair at Kilger-ran, where a publican named Bowen was shot. Mr. Justice Maule, in automing up this case, said..." Lord conducted himself as a Spriesst should have done. Immediately after hearing the report of the musket, he mediately after hearing the report of the Inusker, he asked who fired, and made a principle of Hermant. Welding also had no intention of checking Bowen, as he had not get a cap upon his musket. The men were perfectly justified in going to Bowen, house for Chadwicks; it was landable in them. For doing so, as they went in order to be prepared to protect the town from a threatened attack of Rehecca riografie. The way

did was, "Guilty of Firing with intent to Frighten."

To the Editor of the Neutl and Milling Statelle.

Sin,—Your Artillery correspondent, who signs himself Hear Both Sides, must have very peculiar notions. He shows that 6000 Artillery have 42 Officers of and above the rank of Major General, and was he semantained. the rank of Mejor-General, and yet he complains that they are worse treated than \$2,500 Marines, having only THER MAJOR-GENERALS. He further shows, that 46 years in the Artillery makes a man a General Officer; while I know that the same time in the RL Marines only makes him a Lieutensit-Colonel. The Marines, however, are certain that something waver be done; for the Officere at the head of their lists are too old to be efficient, and a STORMY TIME IN COMING.

A. C.
The Officers of the Merine detachment at Haverford

went, gave a ball and suppor to the flite of the neighbourhoud on Tuesday, it was one of the most splendid affairs witnessed in that town for many years. Captain Dawe's party remove to Cardigan next week, and Mejor Why.

look's to Haverfordwest.
52d Depot—Capt. Vigors and Ens. McNair amberk in
the Resistance, with the draft (see N. & M. G. March 9)

for New Brunswick.

for New Brunswick.

56th—"On Sunday night list, two soldiers of the 36th, quartered in Fetherd, under the command of Captein Charlewood, decamped from the barracks, taking with them their firelooks and emmunition. Two of the townspeople with whom those follows were intimate, here also absounded, and it is firmly believed the middlers were induced to leave their duty and make off with their arms, of course for no good purpose. The police have been apprised of the matter, and everything has been done in order to bring these deserters to justice."—Tipperery Constitution.

76th - For Capt. Browster's case, see the Parliamentary Aualysis of last evening.—The datachment at Pendennia Castle was relieved on the 15th that, by a detachment of the 75th, under the command of Lieut Hotham. 81st Depot—Capt. Spielne has proceeded in the Re-sistance for the service companies.

sistance for the service companies.

90th—A detachment is under orders to proceed from Ireland via Liverpool, to Gravelend, to embank for Caylou.

90th Depot—Cant. Bringharst embanks with the draft, in the Sovereign, for the service empanies.

93d Depot—Lieut. Seton ambanks with the draft, in the Sovereign, for the service companies.

95th—A detachment proceeds from Dover to Gravesend, to embank for Caylon.

end, to embark for Ceylon.

97th — Capt David Craigie died at Corfs on the 19th ult.
Cape Mounted Rifles—Court Mortial on Ensign William

Cape Mounted Rifles—Court Martial in Emaign William Fraser:—
Charges.—1. For highly irregular and its Differs like conduct, in heing drunk at evening stable papalicing Thursday, 23d Nov., 1943, and exposing himself in that gives being the moldlers of the company.—2. For highly irregular ask set Officer-like conduct, in absenting himself from all his angumential dustice at Fort Peddie, from Friday, 74th, until Tuesday, 28th Nov., 1943, the greater part of which period, but more particularly on Enday, 36th Nov., he. Ems. Fracer, was in a state of indirectly—2. For an Officer-like conduct, in being in a shameful state of inderication, between gith and 38th Nov. last, at Pert Middle, thereby readering himself until to perform his duties as an Officer at an outpost, and in direct disobedience of written orders on that subject—and in direct disobedience of written orders on that subject—and of faunday, 66th Nov., and exposing himself maked, or with only his shirt on, at or near the Commissionist Quarters at Fort Feddie, in which state he was seen by the Chirks of the Commissariat Berfartment, and by several soldiers of the Cape Mounted Rifles.—Graham's Term Jaurnel, 38th Dec.

COMMISSABIAT. From the estimate of sums required for the Commission of the papers that the gross total esti-sist of March, 1845, it appears that the gross total esti-mate of the sums required for effective services for the year 1844-45 amounts to 459,039/., exhibiting a tetal increase over the estimates for 1843-44 of 267,993/., the mate of the sums required for effective services for the year 1844-45 amounts to 459,0391, exhibiting a total increase over the estimates for 1843-44 of 287,9931, the latter having only amounted to the sum of 191,0451. This large increase has taken place in the following items, viz., provisions issued as the Army, Ordnance, and Commisseriet at the several stations abroad; and forgie, fast, light, to. These items altogather form a sum of 284,1851, whereas the total astimate for 1843-44, under the same heads, amounted said to 12,2611. The total net, sum required for effective services for the year 1844-45 only amounts to 436,2842. The total astimate for sums required for the non-district such services (including half-pay, retired full-pay, policitons, and compensation allowances, itc.) amounts to 436,2842. The total estimate for sums required for the non-district and compensation allowances, itc.) amounts to 437,2842. The accord paper, meved for by Sir G. Clerk, witness, and compensation allowances, itc.) amounts to 437,2842. It a second paper, meved for by Sir G. Clerk, witness, and the subject of the cost of providing provisions, fireage, feel, and light, from the West of the sum of the separate and other of the cost of providing provisions, fireage, feel, and light, from the West of the same of Commons, on the method of Capt. Bernal, M.A. It appears, according to the paper, that the global subject of commons, on the motion of Capt. Bernal, M.A. It appears, according to the paper, that the global subject of the troops were convaluated to the same large for the subject of the troops were convaluated for Palice Sarroaks in Italian. The favor had, however, greatly reduced the appearance of the men, as those attacked by it district the motion of the troops were convaluacent, and after the particular the motion of the troops were convaluacent, and after the sarroaks in the latest of the human race.

Lieutenant-Colored the Earl of Lonsdale expired on Tuesday evening at life inclusive, and hone in the latest of the hu

Tuesday evening as his maidence, Park house, Twinker-ham. His Lordship from the second on the Army List of Lieutenant-Colonels. All his commissions were obtained around the months, vir., then March to August, 1794, and the rank of Lieut-Kolonel, which he obtained at January, 1800; he was placed on half-pay in Nov., 1794, and there remediated through life.

and there remedied through life.

It is expected that the summer dress of the privates and Man-commissioned Officers, both of the Cavalry and Infantry, will undergo change before the ensuing season. It appears that the white trousers are intended to be It appears that the white trousers are intended to be abolished, and this some other light article will be substituted for it.—Globe.

The three Regiments of Cavelry to be stationed in The three Regiments of Cavelry to be stationed in Dublia during the emaing summer, for the purpose of drill and exercise, are to be the Royal Dragoom, shortly expected from Newbridge, the 3d Dragoom Guarda, and the 11th Hussars; the whole brigode to be under the command of the Earl of Cardigan. His Lordship has arrived in London from Dublia, but shortly returns with the Countese of Cardigan, when the noble Earl will take possession of his temporary manuform in Regimes green, on which he has expected a large with of money.

The Franch Army at present associate in 344,000 men including Officers, and 83,416 hersis. Of this total, 284,000 men, and 69,520 horses, from the divisions in Algoric.

Algeria.
Colonel T. E. Napier, G.B., Addist, Adj. Gon. at Bullast, is likely to endoced Colonel T. F. Walls, C.B., as Dep. Adj. Gon. at head-quarters, Dublin, Colonel Wede restring from the association.

THE LATE PATAL DUBL. Copy of correspondence between the Socretery-at War and the widow of Lieute Col. David Lynar Fawcett, C.B., mighten to mithholding her panalon:

Col. David Lynar Fawcett, C.B., painting to miffsholding per pension; ...

"Grain's Court, Sept. 19, 1842.—Repl. We have the chancer to transpain to send documents in support of the mount of Mrn. Pawcett to a pension, as vision, of the his Linux. Out. Sweatt, sets fing. which we beg leave to subside the point supervision. We have, &c., (Signar). Can est Co.

"The Right Sign. the Secretary at Wan lim!

"Crain's Court, Oct. 23, 1843.—Right Mat. substance to war letter of the 18th arts, submitting a claim. In a patient set we will be printed an engaled you that we have lefte the later later. Col. Pawcet, of the later late, substance the draw that claim a nad we request that you will be placed the direct that our letter and its inclosures har resented large.

"The Right Stor, the Secretary and the restricted to have the lefte the results of your letter of the sta intimate, and in restricted the results of your letter of the sta intimate, and in restricted the results of your letter of the sta intimate, and in restricted the results of your letter of the state instance, ledge the results of your letter of the state instance, are substanced to splication of the widew of the late to this affect in support of the hydication of the widew of the late to this affect in support of the hydication of the widew of the late.—Cot. Pawcett, sett Book, for a pension.—I am, the Makes and Major Tailouh, the General Superintinglesist of Out-Pensioners, is at present employed in organishing the

sel Companies in the districts to the west of the Shanson. On Thursday semnight, a company of about 70 Pen-sioners was selected at Ennis, a like number at Galway on Saturday, and at Castlebar on Monday. The outstations of these districts are now in course of inspection, where a considerable number will also be likely to prove

The Resistance troop-ship, with detachments on board for North America, sailed from Cove on the 17th March.

LIST OF THE SURVIVING NELSON HEROES.

Combinated From Number 252.)

Combinated From Number 252.)

Combinated From Number 252.)

Combinated From Number 252.)

Mighant—10 hilton, to Wolanded.—George Eyle, Mate; Retired Commons, Edit, Nice. Remeel, Midshipman; Coptain, 1804. Volan Findington, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1804. Volan Findington, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1804. Volan Findington, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1804.

Reference Edited, 17 wonested.—Chen. B. Hengelton, Midshipman; Retired Commonder, 1804.

Reference I Midel, 31 wonested.—Melynear Shudham, Lieutenant, Retired Commonder, 1804. Who, Research, Midshipman; Retired Commonder, 1804. High, 31 wonested. Wm. Coole, Midshipman; Bettred Commonder, 1804. Reference From Tronbridge, Midshipman; Retired Commonder, 1804. William Tronbridge, Midshipman; Retired Commonder, 1804. Cooks, South Station, 1796.

Reference Commonder, 1804. Janes. Midshipman; Retired Commonder, 1805. George V. Onghton, Clerk; Purser, 1807. Alexander 1806. Midshipman; Retired Commonder, 1806. Regul Martinen, 1796.

Reference Tilled, 72 woushed.—Henry S. Wilson, Lieutenant, Commonder, 1806. William Figg (w.), Midshipman; Retired Commonder, 1806. William Figg (w.), Midshipman; Retired Commonder, 1806. William Figg (w.), Midshipman; Retired Conservation, 1806. William Figg (w.), Midshipman Minchin (w.),

initity Communider, 1821. James Minerton (v. w.), Male; Relived Communider, 1840. William Figg (w.), Midshipman; Retired
Contributer, 1948. Milliam Figg (w.), Midshipman; Retired
Communider, 1848.

Minervia Stillell, 1847 mounded.—William Minchin (w.),
Libityabet; Communider, 1851. Charles P. B. Bateman, Lieureturn; Rom-Admind. 1941. Chirlip Le Versonnte (w.), Midshipman;
Communider, 1847. Z. Timackston (w.), Midshipman; Retired
Communider, 1848. Affred Leckner, Midshipman; Captain, 1832.

Jessei Marrier (w.), First Lieutenant, Royal Mariner, 1792.

Genges-Villed, i wounded.—Bir A. P. Green, Lieutenant;
Captain, 1914. Chirles Orawiy, Midshipman; Captain, 1834.

Phinians G. Carler, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1895. Percy Graen,
Midshipman; Captain, 1852. Thomas Montgomery, Midshipman;
Captain, 1914. Chirles Charles R. Miller, Second Laeutenant, Royal Mariner; Captain, 1832.

Anderd-192 kitled, 64 wounded—Robert Palk, Midshipman;
Captain, 1816. Thomas Purker, Midshipman; Communder, 1814.

Prancis Seammont, Midshipman; Leutenant, 1896. Bir Digory
Verrent, Purser, 1798.

Massell—6 wounded,—Sir N. J. Willoughby, Lieutenant, CapInda, 1816. Pater Hurm, Master, 1794. Bir George Magrath,
Surgeon; Inspector of Hospitale, Daniel Price, Midshipman;
Captain, 1816. Jas. Chamman, Midshipman; Lieutenant,
Thos. Goo. Wills, Midshipman; Captain, 1830. J. Elliott, Midabjeman; Purser, 1904. T. D. J. Dabine, Midshipman; Lieutenant,
Polypheman - Skilled, 22 wounded.—Lewis Hole, Lieutenant,
Polypheman - Skilled, 22 wounded.—Lewis Hole, Lieutenant,

Anos. tree. was, Massingush, Capain, 1823. J. Elliott, Midablyman; Purier, 1904. T. D. J. Dabine, Midshiyman; Lieutemant, 1819.

Polymeser-6 killed, 22 wounded.—Lewis Hole, Lieutenant;
Captain, 1819. Asg. Vere Drury, Lieutenant; Captain, 1914.
Wm. Sallinghall, Papere, 1756. Bir Jao. Trinklin, Midshipman;
Captain, 1829. A. B. Bowwall, Midshipman; Captain, 1922.
Charles Jones (w.), Midshipman; retired Commander, 1827.

GhtBow-18 killed, 27 wounded.—Robt. Julyan, Lieutenant;
Commander, 1823. Richel, Rouse, Second Lieutenant Royal
Marines; First (Sweinmant; 1864.

Lett-33 killed, 28 wounded.—Chas. Pearson, Midshipman;
Captain, 1827. Hugh Goold, Midshipman; Commander, 1826.

Lett-33 killed, 28 wounded.—Charles C. Askew, Midshipman, 1828.

Johnston, 1827. Williem Grint, Midshipman; Commander, 1826.

Johnston, 1828. Julied Spanner, Retred Commander, 1826.

Johnston, James, Scott, Master, 1826.

Blender, Sweinden, Midshipman; Commander, 1826.

Blender, Stiffet, Parines Scott, Master, 1820.

Blender, Stiffet, Sweinded.—William Warden, Burgeon;
Lieuthianati, Leith, Philip Westphen, Midshipman; Captain, 1826.

Blender, E. Char, Commander; Captain, 1827.

Therein Blender, Commander; Vice-Admiral, 1827.

Therein Blender, Commander; Vice-Admiral, 1827.

Therein Blender, Commander; Vice-Admiral, 1827.

Three Baintid Camptell Reviey, Commander, Rear-Admiral 1837

Additional Review McEinley, Commander, Vice-Admiral, 1841.

The following mers in armed launches, from Sir H.

Pailor a Lighten, and alongside the ships eagaged:

Lighter Chings Bignell, Midshipman; Commander, 1915.

Particle Commander, 1815.

R. B. Diege, Midshipman; Lentred Commander, 1821.

R. R. Diege, Midshipman; Captalo, 1815. G. Weich, Mate; Lighten M. Commander, 1821.

H. Dage, Repair pean, Captain, 1819. G. Weich, Membrie J. Swins, Mate; Lieutenant, 1902.

General W. Benet, Lieutenant; Captain, 2500.

Lieutenant, Captain, 1810.

J. H. Glescock, Midshipmant, Captain, 1813.

J. H. Glescock, Midshipmant, Captain, 1817.

Thatalas need mids.]

KING OF EWEDEN.

The applied who encounter of a Reyal dentise, and the closing a breast at reign, have religion awakened more discipled to be respected the religion of the departed the religion of the late. The present money of the late King of Swelen.

A the definition to the largest point of human existence, of while the departed to the largest point of the acquisition of the next late the term applied with speak selects to the definition of the term applied with speak selects to the definition of the term of the term of the partelled in containing the term of the best partelled in containing the term of the best partelled in containing the term of the term of the terminal of the terminal KING OF SWEDEN.

energy of revolutionary tree is seener and main the plates and clies of Espays, for many glind with its more dignified and endering sourcy which survived the grains of their youth mas alone retained by life som dessitt the Kingly prins which had been finns to him, in che intitury of life. Of all the plantaneous of a the French Borolation, and the King-resents of importal Frence, Bernschattalon, and the King-resents of importal Frence, Bernschattalon, and the King-resents of importal frence, Branchettalon, and of his side had been related to but he personal sympathes, the housest in a security jealous of its societal lightfully to show the termination of a constitutional Genericanth, and to gainting, even at the sacrificos of his personal sympathics, the houser and freedom of the land which had adopted his.

Charles John XIV, and completed his field plantal lightful for he was here at Pas on the Stit January, I fell. His entered the Army over year easily in the light the positionary for he was been at Pas on the Stit January, I fell for a Serjeaut. It is following plants house, he rapidly statemed, delication. At Fluerance he measured to convey to Paris the standards on the Henry to Paris the States and Henry in the British from the Army of the Sanking and Henry in the British from the Army of the Sanking and Henry in the British for the passes of Campo Formio, he went to Thesses for a short time as Minister of the French Republication of the Milliary department, made the Hilliary in the presentation and the south the section of the Milliary department, indeed to his passage of the Marishi of Frence, and in 1805 the title of Frinks of Frants, and he carried in he had necessarily be standards of Frants of the market in the north of Genesany a first legality of the way of the section of Frants, he was alded to his other bonours. In the German company, From 1805 to 1809 he coestanted the first interest of the Army had for the abundance of the recent of the north of Germany; and it is received the the personal kindn

But since the decreasion of Charles John the Shares of Secretary High Secretary that whole of Burrops has at parlow than the pull history through the secretary than the partial change in the justices of secretary the partial conditional age in the finance of the partial conditional age in the finance of the partial conditional age of the finance of the partial first a response of the secretary of the secretary of the condition of the partial first and the partial first and the partial first and the secretary that partial generation the condition of the secretary of the first the threat of the partial first and the secretary that the partial first and the secretary of the first the first the partial first the first th

#### Correspondente Morensed to the Multar.

the destinate of Prince, gave a front, inspecting fifth, and the carroe. He contributed to the property of a security of the party of the state of Asserting. In the precoling year he had recognit the State of Asserting. In the preprince, and in 1906 the state of Prince of Years Coven
as added to the other homeour. In the German carr
patign, so wall as in the command which the bild for an account of the prince of the state of Prince of the state of Prince of the consideration and generately inspected by the consideration and generately inspected with the fillent prince of the state of the territory of drawful in the narries of Germany ; and it is 'newford, that it personal that the territory is not in the prince of the state of the state

to essent the spirity of the Kuru chief. Instantly, instancemental abella; and other warlike instruments were attrick up as all aided, so that the clangour was excessive. Emitures and "Austra were attacking on a splendid charlet drawn by white horses. They also sounded their shalls of celestial force. The mane of that blows by Karatra, was excessive, "The mane of that blows by Karatra, was excessive, and excessive, of drawland or mane of that blows by Karatra, was excessive, and excessive, blow his capacious while Parimeter, it drawlated drawley and the regal and of "Kooner, acquired Manager of page." In Narri, and Saratra, all invincible arm, and if the one called frequence, the other shall machanics, it has one called frequence, the mighty how; Breatens; Durburantifies, Vinara; Barrant, at invincible arm, and if the other churi and nobins, blow like wise their respective, shally. Their shall sounds pierced the hearts of the Kurus, in an e-closed, with a drawled noise, feura hearts of the chure is high hydred thus attacking annious for the fight, my mistakes in fall me, my bank, and all my frame trambleth with burrage; even a Gassiga, my how, essential from my hand, said my display and from any hand, said my display has been a fall for some of their weapons of the display.

They many of the display has been hally and one of his names is their weapons, in manual Chalve, and one of his names is their weapons in his middle, in which, inserting his training them hall weapon; a peripheny, is manual Chalve, and one of his names is their hally and his force, and one of his names is their hall been able to my potential from a mortal disper, in he which and he may potential from a mortal disper, whatever it may be from, that of Vinitary is his I have been told that it is estill used by a mountain reco of Garrant. One is in the members of the Reyal Asiatio ta runs the spirity of the Kurn chief. Instantly, funt-nerable shells, and wider warlike instruments neve struck

able thing, that it is still used by a mountain race of Guriant. Our is in the unsers of the Royal Asiatic Society; it is shown a feet in districtor, of iron, a quarter

Copies. And is the 26th section of that poem is a long cattlegue of those wespone, by name. The names are generally derived from seems delty, ettlier from being their generally derived from seems delty, ettlier from being their appropriate areas, or from partaking in some way of their power. One is the Dherma-meaning of Justice, "uneracily iese fatal than Yama" kieself." "The Kain't weapon, insupportable to ensiles. The divine Chakra of Vinnau, and the turrible discus, Fajra, of Insua—the Pashu"—aord, of several main and finning divinities, to strangle glittate withal i—the cords of Justice, Death, &c.; also the Agaigm, on kery it the Agaigm, on kery the Agaigm, or rocket, before spoken of. Other names, which I will not environte, allowerselving beat the meaning the Agai area, or rocket, before spours or. Uther manice, which I will not enumerate, allegorisally bear the meaning of for producing, folly, intericulating, infallible, hat, hery, granting, foresiting, fort-decouring, enumerity, invitable, half, origing of these, come when called for by appropriate magicing, or magical words, made known to the favoured parting than divinely gifted. Like the impuntale-cleaving

pell of Bourr,-

"Now, warrior, I'll make known to thee
The words that cleft his doub in three."
"One very formidable Hinds firty engine of deptraction
is called Shat-agni—meaning a kundged fires, or a five to chied Maragri maring a number with a greather condition of destroying a hundred man. Some have thought it to be a nort of cannon.

After how of Kana—the Hindu Curin—is nemed Ethanica. It is of augar-cane; its string of bees. He is

Thenes. It is of augar-cane; its string of bees. He is arched with five arcors, named after appropriate all flowers; with one, each of his arrows in Magged. Their names occur in the following quotation from Sie W. Jonne' hymn to Kanduo, or Kang-pura-the gad Kana. Vedants, the Spring; prepares the weappear of the Spring; prepares the weappear of the beads the teachers tow, and twists the string with bees, how event but all how been their sting! He will be a toward the try rathless dants; Warm Oner, pure'd in howenty mode; they hapkene, is alver anothing; Make this own on a new beguings; And hast, as kindle bears the amering flowe.

Lover off, which gods bright lafe name,"

Jamery 20.

A increasition of Farent-Kasantsia safonate.

Pair Magnes. One given. Through most of Parent.

\* Trivilens. One given. Through most of Parent.

\* Trivilens. One given. Through most of Parent.

\* The Magnes. Varence!, in classified language—the Eternal city.

\* Record.

1 Temperance and resident language - the Eternal c ty

"Beaures : Varancei, in classical language - the Eternal c ty

"The gitt of Vasuna, repeat of the sea : Marruns.

A Time—a name of Siva, to Chrones.

9

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sin,—The author of the "Statistics of the General Rattles in India," given in a late Number of worse ties in India," given in a late Number of your excellent Paper, has fallen into an error as regards the number engaged at the bastle of Mahidpoor, fought on the 21st of Dec., 1817, under the command of Ganeral Sir Thomas Histop, Bt. G.C.B.

He there states we lied on that day two Europeth Regiments of Intentry; the fact is, we had not even one, but only are companies of the Madras European Eag-ment, and the splendid flankers of that gullant old regi-ment the Royal Scots, making a total of seven companies of Europeans.

of Europeans.

The same mintake occurs in his number of Cavalry, which he rates as one regiment of European and three of Mative Cavalry; whereas, we had only one aquadran of H.M.'s 22d Light Dragoons, and one complete regiments of Cavalry (the 3d); the other two regiments, the 4th and 8th, had each one squadron detached in Camerick.

We had no more than six weak rags, of Native Idlantry (with few European Officers, as is always the casely vis., 3d, 6th, two Bagalions of the 14th, 15th, and four upon pages of Riffes. The Artillery consisted of two presents.

(with few European Officers, as is always the easil, vin., 3d, 6th, two Battalions of the 14th, 15th, and four power panies of Rifles. The Artifery consisted of two typepen of florse, one Rocket, and one of Foot, with twelly small six-pounders, which excited contemptatous remarks from the citizens of Ogien, as the Army filed past their getes, pompously pointing out the large ones they had in your vicinity—Holkar's Camp.

The total of our force, including the Russel Brigada, was about 5000 men, but descring the details from the different corps left at tiludia, with a number of sick three-the recruiting parties sent to the Carnatio, also detachments from the 3d, 6th, and Russel Brigade last in the pieces, from Nagpoor, adding also Afry men from each regulator sent to the rear on the morning of the hattle, he present the baggage and rearrguard—the force antickly then into action did not amount to more than 4000 men.

With this small force we had to combat flolkar's numerous Army of 28,000 men, consisting of 10,000 of his own Cavairy (allowed to be the best in India), 3000 of Ameers Khan Ogatingent and 4000 Pindaress, 5000 Infantry and matchinek men, with seventy heavy guns, manned by upwards of 2000 excellent Artillerymen, many of whom had formerly been in our Bengal Gilaudeuse, and discharged in 160f.

Bo reduced was our Army from the above causes, that, a few days before the battle, for Thomas Hisley inspected

and discharged in 1806.

So reduced was our Army from the above causes, that, a few days before the battle, Sir Thomas Hislog inspected the force, when such was the senall number mustered, especially of Kuropeans, that he heatstated to attack Helkar, until reinforced by the Bombay Division, under General, Sir Keir Grant. But assing the great danger of allowing so large an Army, with a powprist Artillery, then de full march, to join the Pelahwa, and the Rajah of Betar, in the Docan,—both of whom were in open war with the British, and if they had effected a junction, might have endangered the empire of India, he wisely resolved to attack them, which was slowed.

The result was a most complete victory, in the total defeat of his Army in a strong position, and defended by 70 guas; capturing the whole of his atending camp, &c. &c., indicting on them a loss of near 5000 men a pursuing them a

ing on them a loss of pair 5000 men; pursuing them a few days after to Mundaspor, where Holkar was obliged to sue for peace, which was granted; and it may be said that the second Mahratta war was in nonsequence brought to an end.

Ilultar had a powerful Artillery in a position of great strength, behind the river Snopra, in the face of which our Army had to cross, under a well-directed and destruc-tive fire of chain, double-headed, round, and grape-shot; which, in less than half an hoos, eiteneed and dismantial our battery of 14 guns. Many corps andered severely in the assault; the four cos. of Rifles lost 140 men. The enemy, in fact, fought with determined brevery, serving their guns until out down and bayoneted.

their guns until out down and baroneted.

The Cavalry behaved with much boldness in the early part of the action, crossing the river, memoring our right fisht, and attacking our heritage and refrequent, but were soon driven across, with spine loss, by Light Infantry, supported with Cavelry.

Considering the unpresentated panelty of only two troops of Dragoons, and stress companies of Europeans, that were engaged at Mahlagan, where, with a small feroe of 4000 men and 20 light gunst they attacked and totally routed an Army of 28,000, in a finding of great atrength, right defended by 70 heavy places of Artillery, and sustaining a loss of 778 killed and manualed, including 38 European Officers: so severe whee the woman, being, with austaining a loss of 778 killed and seemed, according 38 European Officers; so again what the seemed, being, with few exceptions, all grape and common what, that five of the wounded Officers died a few days after to the Field Hospital, and nearly 200 men subsequently should the same fate. From the official accounts published of the several general battles in India, this appears to fine several general battles in India, this appears to fine several con of the several, excepting Assystant

THE NAVIKS OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE.
To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gameta.
Siz,—The speeches of same of our Naval Officers in the Hotse of Commons are certainly, to my the least of

it, very injudicious. Commodere Napier, salating list conversations with Marshal Soult, and his princes of the Fernich saliers, though futended, no doubt, as soft cawhier to our rivale, has I ad quite a extensity of the survey effect, while his indivard shifts to quality his statements, and the remarks of the Navy of both countries, have filled with his war war party in Prince, whise Journals ask with a hager. If it is in these spentime that Guizot's boasted filesaffly feeling is to be security?

"Then," styl Adjayfred Liundas, "Inglassi can arm bundreds of stonessing?" Does the gallagi Admired mean to include the Washinlah and Richmond boats? Why, one of the Preact-impaint figures would you how a soon of such. No, if welling in have steamers of war, he then be mon-of-war similarity have steamers of war, he then be mon-of-war similarity have steamers of war, he then a symbol of teaders with the infalling measurity give highest invariant of teaders with the infalling and actions and warfare, which will appear and sectod fire and also be with the infalling and actions the survey of last the state of a state would also be with the infalling Artillary and sectod fire and also be with the infalling and the loss of a man award would be of the sectod file of a chiral sectod file of a chiral sectod file of a chiral sectod file of a state of a state would be not accompany, that it is improved his file and supported. Way should the point of a manufact, this file and supported. Way should the point of a manufact, the grades of the supporter. Way should the point of a manufact, the grades well as a supported. Way should the point of a manufact, the grades well as supported. Way should the point of a manufact should support that the point of the state is a species. On the salies was supported. Way should should should should be supported that the point of a state of a state of the state of the state of the state.

The salies of the France and Millery Garden should be stated to the state of the state of the state.

The salie

recorder of the Second boald contract belief for the standard of the Second St.

The standard St.

St.—The subject of the deficiency of Officies in the regiments of the Self- India Company when on notice grower and standard of the Self- India Company when on notice service—in a subject in medium in the proposed of the Self- India Company when on notice service—in a subject in medium in the proposed of the self- India Company when on notice Neglect a subject of despatching detailing the gloricus battle of Machanes—involves two gridets—first, as required numbers, rescondly, the quality of Officers.

On these points I purposed offering you a few years in they actually commissed them in the standard in they actually commissed them in the standard in

best coldier in Broude would did under the finity organication alluded to paid as you know, file, I am fond of reference to extlerence. Company's regiment led on, so at present, by inheadful of Officers, strikes no as on, so at present by intended of Officers, circles me as you much responding a long train drawn by an engine of two-horse power. The spency is easy: I have pointed it not.

is revi.

Anne 14, 1862.

March 15, 1862.

The state of t

made series and cold-blooded calculators the inspers in society, and gives parfect impunity to man for any most, however dishousurable, provided that they cannot be upe-visted of the same and panisited by a Court of Juilles agreeably to law; and this I think the great a printing my for own a much greater advantage than that ablick we should gain by totally abolishing dualiting. A. C.

don, Mar ch 20. Landon, March 20.

[Duelling will never be just down by force, unless was remedies or means to justical the original offence on greathout of Officers and control of our not to fight, which they can easily avoid, by quaries less of giving offence, and changing their society; this till named by a gaille to all the world. En.]

THE BRITIME ARELITARY LEGION.

To the Ester of the Main and Stilling Secretary.

Bra,—I feel asserts that the traditions of the Stilling Maintain and Secretary Legion are greated to Louis Responsation, and Sec Charles Region, for their remarks recognized that force in the debugs of Still Thereasy which the but just need, instead of a business of the Legion in Day Capter's Essent, in this time to the Legion in Day Capter's Essent, in this time until the nation Level side Security Secur

The late place of the Section of the

Bandel, 17th statuery, Stanova, that disting the state of the state of the stanova and the state of the stand and stitlery flavoir.

The Anteropean optimity are generally provide respecting the empolities of this implication, and that, investy there is no be highly of this implication, and that, investy the state is to be highly from the stand of the state.

Now two ships may be an admentant ought therewise is be highly in the state of the congress of the area of the middle accision be the same in pack, the length and depth by the same in each, the length and depth by the same in each since. The length is the same in each stand. The length is the same in each stand. The length is the same in each since the same is the same in the length of the same in each since the same is the same in the same in the same in the same in the same is the same in t

Albien will prove to be far auperior. For, in the first place, she will sail much faster; and, in the second, in consequence of her greater stability and less inclination, her guns will be worked with much greater facility and safety.

One was to incantial.

Affice will approve to be far superior. For, in the first plane, she will sail knuch faster; and, in the second, in consequence of her greater stability and less inclination, her game will be worked, with much greater facility and safety.

O'the will be worked, with much greater facility and safety.

O'the will be worked, with much greater facility and safety.

The midrey of the fraction of Midfary Gasate.

Bra.—In your waitable classife I have seen letters on the subject of Berchotz-seagueoutly on the curtainments in Barriote, as to the Enfairty guestaged with that of the Orthonose. To use a valgee phrists — The priest christon his own child first, and lay-makers are frequently inclinaters. And this is the swith with the Ordinanos. Allow me to give a classific point. At quarters (phasters); and art of the force, and the force, and the force, and the force, and and one little benefit as exceeped by the Ordinanos. Clierte, and one little benefit as exceeped by the Ordinanos (Clierte, and one little benefit and Barriotensater. There are four Plaid Officers and one little benefit and Barriotensater. There are four Clientes and Barriotensater. The Ordinanos Clierte, and state the look and the layer of the four thinks by sevents, be. The Capacin and Barriotensater, because a layer of the force of the four thinks by sevents, for. The Capacin and State thinks of the parties; remain a far were and set the bottom, two Cliertes, and one of the far and the sevents and one little by the sevents, for postification of the proposed of the Barriote of Companion Cliertes, and and the proposed of the far and the parties. The proposed of the far and the parties of the Barriote of State and Barriote and Sevent Major. Round I have done in the parties of the sevents and parties of the parties of the sevents and the parties. A person would ghow his wish the Capacin past live which galley some nearly past and p good allowances.

BOW OFT HAVE WE WANDERED .--- BY S. LOYSE, Zoc.

How of here we wender'd thru' Lerb's fein wile.
When the vows, plighting truth, wen but meant to denote;
Oh why didnt then breathe so deliseive a file.
Oh why didnt then breathe so deliseive a file.
The best that together at evening we enjoy.
And then would'st thou row that the heart was my thread;
I win does peer Kattleon new oul on the mans.
"The dience that mosts me—and I at siems.

The distance that hearts me—and I the signs,
the if elicans he brighten, it is by the note.
Of come tigs to his mate, that the signifier appears.
As around not the note, mailing standard floor.
I decomplishe miles of you —with my bright.
But the winder will come, and the lifetin shield is sing.
And the blook haveing ween report the partie shows the brough
Them, here, my whose to the valley I'd bring.
Described and send, as your Sarbiron is now.

Then, Lera, my woos to the value of normal.

Described and end, as pour Karbisen is now.

Commender in Chief Retreardings.—The Pope has leitly iffered at the head of the fidilitary Department of the Funitioni States—an experienced collige? No—a Price! I This appointment has not only given great offence to the Army, but has dissatisfied the proofie; as the reverend controller of the War Department in averaged to be profoundly ignoriant of everything relating to Military anatters. But, participally, his Holiness may have his researe for this presenting! With the exception of the Series regiments, the Postifical coldiery is composed in a great measure of the refines of the population; and amongse the number may be found not a few profoundant handitt. These well-selected protocours of the public pieces frequently, as it may eatily be conceived, sommit the greatest outrages upon the inhabitions of the towns where they are quartered; and it may be thought that, pricet-ridden and superstitions is they are, they are likely be be more alternable to the opicious than to the Military word of command.

#### To Renders and Correspondents.

We continually experience the greatest inconvenience from Letters and packets intended for this Paper, for the "United Service (Monthly) Magazine," and for the "United Service (Sazette," being misdirected, and we therefore again particularly request the attention of our Correspondents both to the title of the Paper, and the Office of Publication. All Letters and Packets should addeannal ....

To the Editor of the ' Naval & Military Gasette,' " 19, Catharine-street, Strand, " Lond

To " H. P." (Stamford-street).—The appointments rest entirely with the Minister who is at the head of each

particular office or department.
" Stamboul," who formerly "Stamboul," who formerly wrote under the meterthing tills "Rank with Epunistics," has not in has not in the sliphest degree shuken our confidence in the correctness of our opinion respecting Masters. To publish his letter social most certainly lead to the perpetuation of a unitro-versy, anyry and inutile, if not mischievous, and which, for the present at least, must be allowed to drop.

"Beitannicus" has our warmest thunks; "we have adopted the best orderes to make his views known; and hope

adopted the over course to make the second of the from him fuether.

"A Vield Officer" (J. U. S. Chub), tortise..." Will you have the goodness to inform me of the ineaning of the motione borne upon the solours of the List and 78th Riggs, and the cause of this mospion ?!"

41st, Weish Reg., " Gwell' angen new Chwylydd."
78th, Inghland, " Cuidich in Rhi."

The 11et Ray was made Writh, and took the motte quoted, which neurs "Deuth preferable to shame." The 78th Highland Rep. was raised in 1703, and took the Gastie motte, which signifies, literally, "The fight of the Eliza".

the King."

Nester the courtesy of the style, nor the correctness of the seasoning, in the letter of "Palmam qui merult ferat," are sufficient to induce us to print what none of our readers could agree in—the facts alluded to all oving our remarks of the 16th inst. to be correct.

oroging our remarks of the 10th thet. It as correct to give a place to his latter, is unwritingly eithing us to print a libel. We have already done all we could'in the case is do more we dere not. We would infure, not serve the parties.

We refer "A Constant Render" to our leading remarks in this week's Gazelto.

A. B." is thanked; but the regulation was not new

to us.

If "A Well Wisher" refers to our back Numbers, his If will

If "A Well Wisher" refere to our back Numbers, he will find that a similar suggestion to the one contained to his lotter has been repeatedly brought forward.

To "T. E."—The dualts of Central Officers belonging to the H.B.I.C. Service commy affect the Army Estimates.

"An Old Soldier" (Kermby Ante the following questions, viz:—1, "Is it a benefit that Government avails itself of in granting to the deserving soldier a free discharge at his own request, after a period of 16 years' service; or are his Officers justified in refusing. his application ? 2. Is it oustomary to take to India soldiers having 19 or 20 years' service, although windful in the regiment ? 3. Is the Rest India Company abliged to take out men whose term pears' service, although useful in the regiment 7 3. Is the Reast India Company ubliged to take out men whose term of service is so nearly empired?"—A free discharge is an indulgence, and cunnot be incomed as a right. It is not usual to take such old estaliers and to India, unless their state of health and stamina would facility its being done.

"Ajar" can obtain the information by referring to the Annual Army Lists: he should have some consideration for our time.

for our time.

may wish to serve, until the Ginernment think proper to send an Officer to organise theil Pensioners of employed out of their district,
"II. F. A." shall have attention next week. .. " C. H."

"11. F. A." shall have alteration has tweek. " C. H."
(Partord) has our best thanks.
The Buck Numbers and Visiones of the N. and M.
Gazette can be had only at the Office in Catherine-street,
Strand. The volumes for the popul 1887, 1838, 1838,
1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, 11. 17s. 6d. each, half-sound.
Subscribers in Ireland may selfid this Paper from
Mr. Yates, Library, Graften street, Dublin; and in
Scotland from Mr. Redpath, High-eigent, Edinburgh.

"Bignatures to Letters in Typhi-"An Re-Dragoon;"
"Bandook;" and " R. G. P."

### Naval & Military Bazette.

#### SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1844.

Ir is with feelings of the greatest regret and sorraw that we have to aunounce the densige of that truly great and excellent Monarch, Charles John, King of Sweden, which took place at Stockholm on the 8th inst. Although his advanced age and increasing infirmities might have prepared us for the event, we no less deplore it, as depriving Europe, and all the civilised world, of one of the brightest examples to be found in history, of the combination of the bighest Military courses and skill, with all the virtues that can adorn the throne of a patriot Prince

His early Military career forms a part of the his of the French Revolution, where, amidet all those who die of the French resources in the career of arms, he was second to nous; while he had the rare merit of pe through all the socials of garnage and rapine, with also hands and unsuffled nonliner.

We have it from an Officer who served on his personal staff, that Bernadotta win almost idolised by these about him, and with whom he was in daily communication; while the soldiers lossing up to him as a leader and protector, with the greatest descition.

His abilities as an administrator were no less con-

spicuous than his Military talents; the wisdom and prudence shown in the government of Henover caused the Sweden to cast their ayes towards him, under the mis-fortunes that had benilentheir own kingly race, to form a new dynasty. Adopted as Cenwn Prince, he at once made Sweden his country, and by the simplest means gained the hearts of all those who were to be his future subjects. His name had acquired no less influence in Europe gannerally than in his adopted country. While the nations of the north were rising to free themselves from the guiling yoke of France, the hopes that arose in this country, bright as they appeared, were occasionally dimined by the adherence of the Orown Prince at once removed all doubte, and "nesure and became doubly sure." Of the many faults enmanticle by Napoleon, none perhaps did him greater injury then that of driving his former companion in arms to the gattemity of going to war with his countrymen.

How he conducted himself in his difficult and arduous tack, we have shown on a former occasion. Contrary to the advice of one of the most relebrated Generals of any age (Moreau), but couldent in the soundness of his own indement, he at once covered Sweden, and kept in check the hogtile forger that nearly encompared him; and, when the time was sipe, gained the battles of Gross Bosres and Dennewitz, which were the immediate precursors of the grand struggle at Laipeic, where the Prince was also among the frombatants, and where the knowledge of his being immediately in their front, was no doubt one of the strongest inducements to the defection of the Secon Amy from the standards of Napoleon.

Returned to his adopted country after the war, the Crown Prince studied with no less neal the arts of pee in arder to render him worthy of the grown, which de seended to him by adoption in 1816, and, after the acces sion, gave up his lime to the welfers of his subjects, the encouragement of the arts and leteness; and all those pursuits that best become a uniquesh. His history reflects honour on Bearn, the place of his birth; and Sweden will be proud to enrol his mans in her annals. umongst the foremost of her warriors and statesmen.

Tun welfare of this country over depending upon the protection which its commerce and navigation involve from the British Navy around the globe. public question, in the event of unity hospitation, whether we have a sufficient number of heavy six setting the dispatch to our coloules, which would be the sufficient of the Americans; or, whether the convention of the nation 35°s. into correttes of \$4 or \$6 gans, layving a minil foregath, and a part of the quarter-deck for a part of the quarter-deck for a part of the quarter-deck for a into correttes of 34 or 20 game, supering 48, powers and a part of the quarter-deck for a traveling 68, power on each, would not be more economical and serviceable in war, ilke gon bosts in light whole, be salme, with their heavy long-gon armament, will do what they places with sailing ships and vessels of light-gan withen. The Pine lope experiment makes it doubtful, as put, whather any more of the sid Si's will be so converted ; if not they will remain rotting in our barboars, unless described into

powerful correttes, which the Americans could not suress. The latter have the Savetege corvette, said to be of 1000 tons, sexued with only 18 guns, "but of such weight of mettle?" and carrying 300 men. The conversion of an old 38 of 1000 tone into a 24-gun or 26 corwite, and proportionably masted, would be out-Jonathan-

From the superior 50-gun frigutes which the small-class 74's have made, it would be desirable to see the remainder of the "forty thisupe" operaried into trusty men-of-wer, et all at once, but for the sake of economy and conveman, one to be engineral on the launching of every new the of battle ship. The Alfred slone, of these conversions, we believe has been found faulty in stability and salling, but which we are of opinion, would be improved if the had yards and maste apportioned to her known ca-

pacity and behaviour.

We have on the home station a disgraceful class of vessels, commanded by tild Licentenants, such as the Reven and Specify cutters — facetiously called the "ducks and drakes," from their natural propensity to duck their itseas under print one; and sanding the spray over their backs and talk in every third jib-brosze. Our Gazette of the 9th inst., under head " Sheerness." states that, "the Rence cutter, Lieutenant-Commander J. Stevens, ruturned here from Plymouth on Monday, having had most bolisterous weather in both passages, during which the cutter missed stays, and was almost totally under water repeatedly," The Reven is 108, the Speedy 123 tong, and such her a complement of 40 persons. These unseels could be readily replaced with the old 10gun brigs of 230 tons, under reduced maste, as when in the packet service; and if menned with 40 Officers, seamen and marines, and 20 boys, we should have on channel service, a nursery for brig seamen, the best in the Navy p and comfortable vessels for the conveyance of supernumeraries but ween the outports.

COLOREL SIR AMPREW LEITH HAY'S motion, as notified in our last Gazette, which was fixed for the 20th, was, we understand, for the convenience of Ministere; postposed till after Easter, when, we believe, it will be brought on in the form of an Address to the Crown. The matter, we have reason to think, now stands on a much more favourable footing than at any former period; and the veterans of the war of both Seri view have at laugth ground for hope that justice will be done to their unanswerable claims to an honorary decoration. The winner is, on what possible grounds it can have been so long delayed—the feeling of the country being unantment on the subject.

Commodate Sir Charles Napier has given notice of a

almiliar medica in favour of the other great branch of the United Services of which he is himself so distinguished a

We make in a letter from Sir A. L. Hay, which will be reed with sutisfication :---

read with satisfaction :-
Bit ... Not having been enabled last evening to bring on the inection of which I had given notice, and it appearing anterplained by the reports of the Parliamentary proceedings in the public Jauranie why this postponement took place. I am desires not to be misuaderated by the Officers of the Penlacular Army.

Bittends at terms of the children and the children and the children are the children are the children are the children and the children are the children are the children and the children are the

Engret artramely that this unavoidable delay should be a supported in bringing their unanswerable claims to the prefixed of their country before the House of Commons. Shall, layerer, pertainly do so on the earliest possible by after the Reason posses.—I am, fir, faithfully yours, March 33, 1844.—A. Leith Hav.

En implicable to tell the specific grounds on which the specific grounds of the specific and specific grounds of the specific grounds of the specific grounds of the specific grounds of the Military Academy, and sen expelled from the Military Academy, and ? Anathorator of the case, or on some new fact ship on a simulationalist of the case, or on some new sur-bring brought to light, the Commander in-Chief may have been disputed to send or an Enginey on the injured young seen. At all suggests, the Commander-In-Chief is the sole ladge of sufficiently interests, and neither we not the public Judge of sufficient ments, and neither we not the public base any cities in belief to with his patronage, unless able to prove your plating subscieles in the individual,

. Name mid Mittlery Ganetle, 2d and 9th Departmer, 1841.

which, if known, would exclude him from the godety of rentlemen, and deprive him of the honour of holding Her Majesty's commission. We must depresent anth in ference, as it only tends to injure the fielings of indivi-duals, and most assuredly will not influence the "Iron Juke," more than the fly did the motion of the third on which it alighted.

which it alighted.

To the Editor of the Napol and Elitary Specific.

Sin,—Alliow me, through the madical of your Gazatta, to call public attaction to be dreumstanes which mannet be considered as credibible to the present functionaries at the Horse Guarde. What I slinds to in the fact of a prediction being gazetted within the last most to an Englancy, without purchase, who had not two month to san Englance as policid from the Edyla handamy: Such as an entered cannot be viewed in any other light, then as me are "the greatest injustice to the loop of many slid Different, whose names have been a considerable line on the Communication—Chief's list; for this predictions's name orbid not have been on it at all; and more it, like being expelled from a Military Academy aught to have incapacitated him from holding a Commission under Her Majesty. der Her Majesty.
One or the Accessors. holding a Commission w Dublin, March 15.

In reference to the late debate in the House of Con relative to Mrs. Pawcett's pension being related bec her decessed husband was killed in a deel, we will with surprised that it was not more strongly implated upon by the Secretary-at-War,-" that slibough he would have considered it his duty to have withheld a populou wife such circumstances to any one (on the ground of doing all in his power to discourage Officers in future from being engaged in similar acts), but that in the present instance it was altogether out of his power to grant a pension, as the rule laid down at the War-office, and which had been acted upon by all Secretaries-at-War for a number of years, was that widows of Officers who had sufficie means of subsistence from private resources were, walker no plea, to be sutitled to a pension from the public pension as it was well known that the autertunate lady in or tion had such resources. A pension to her was out of the question. This would have saved much time, and a great deal of uscless talk.

Whilst upon this subject we cannot help remarking, in reference to Mr. Munro's letter, which appeared in our last Gazette, that if that gentleman was so very anxious (as he now states) to avoid fighting the duel, why did he sim at his brother-in-law? for most assuredly a person, so well practised as he was in the use of the pistol, could have easily avoided hitting his antagouist if he so wished This is a complete answer to everything he has advanced

Wa have much pleasure in stating that an arrangement has been made, by which in fusure, without further en, pense to the public, but by restricting rigidly the quantity of beggage couveyed with a regiment by Railway, the wives and children of Soldiers will be carried for a very small charge, and in some cases gratultonily. The aprangement is one totally of a Regimental nature,

We have it from undoubted authority that an extension Retirement amongst the Commandants, Field Officers and Captains of the Royal Marines has been determined upon; which will give about thirty steps to the Junior Branches of that distinguished Service.

Ir is a somewhat difficult question to determine how far honours are to be limited to an Army after a visiony. The practice bitherto has not been malform. The Water Medal was conferred at all in and out of the actions; pre vided they were connected with the Hattles, or marthall of the troops in the slightest degree. Wery man regiments and Officers, who scannily heard the firing every were awarded madels. We swanish that these home should alone be conferent on those actually suggests the enemy, or under their fee is pinition. This we appear to be the attional view of the matter. It may be hard that those in charge of language. cheer, of necessity at some distance on duty-and the detached portions at a Force, should be excluded from participating in the honours were. But we hold that agree in this world must be sufferighted, to reader others distinutes; and to constibe guilertaken, to reader others firstnate; and to consti-tute gifter in the Military letting, their must be blinks.

All start fairly; and if duties be fairly taken, as they ought to be in every Army, those who are employed est of fire must take their chance—it wast be the lot of some one. This is better than conferring medals on man who, it questioned, should nonline that they were mit by the fight. It is thus that honours are depreciated. We have known many, and have board of more, who were the Waterloo Medal, and what were on the right of the position, and not in the eligiblest degree engaged. There were also some who were the many makes from the Battle and others rein advisily many utiles from the Battle, and others must, who yet found honours thrust upon them, like offe, ... We hope never to see indiscriminate rewords conferred again. This especie to be the stay wheely taken of the subject to ladie to be decorated with jury. We frust untailing managed are to be decorated with page. We true this we have all good splitters on our side of the eigenment. To the unforteness we wish " Buting tack anot sime."

a lar most of the nations on the continent of Martin the Chrommont grant unived some for the hipport of the National Theorem; not only for the purpose of oddeling a rational amazonana to the people; but in the manus of improving the hipportal literature of the publicy and all experience has prevent that without such, be similar support, the diama cannot exist, still lace flourish. A pr position of such a sisting fa our House of Common's passing a such a sisting fa our House of Common of passing accounts, and by purely defeated.

Not only her the serialisms alluded to been utilihed, but a spirit of facts Marchly the patents of the two great technique on, and the drame left open to companied which her bestened to being and depends. Of the 1916 great National theatres, 1916 is being in militaries. By many that dance, and the other by being made the scope for sufficient diamers and meetings. Correct Gerden had will to die a lower depth of degradation in becoming the receptacle of the designan of the Servi Diste and Seffron Mill, assembled there for the purpose of congrutulating Daulel O'Calinell on his safe sprival in the country on whose inhabilitate he has housed every spithet of continuely and abuse that his well-furnished recubulary of the valgar tongue would affined him. Happy and oun-genial apain, how this tender menting must have deligated them! It is not difficult to imagine the facility of sym pathy herwaen many of them printed hereplicator "out on take the presence of a consistent hereplicator "out on bell f" and what consistation in many have been to their wounded spirits; to have without his for some time previously, the honours and respect path to this disturber of onely, the honours and respect path to this disturber of and his country matching could be more consistent of St. Gilse's. All pathy between minary of those just birds, when admitted later the minimum of a considered pointplicator " out on the peace of his country mothing could be more con-solutory to the feelings of this parish of St. Giles's. All we wonder at is, that the Loyd Dhamberlain should have permitted the congregation of such a set of reckless vagabonds in a building which still bears the name of Theatre Bound I ...

Persons who know little of the party spirit that exists in this country, are quite at a bits to understand why title liggof certain persons in the character of English genthought; but we can tell them, that if the "Gentleman in Black," was sints to condescend to walk the parth, and avoided himself the advanted of may party, he would cortelaly not full of gottler a good as nent of compeny isjoint for our or govern a growing to happy to give him a disper at Covert Garden, with a beaupagency, indicating a wish for justice to a contain place, and who would ligher to his blorney with prolonged respect and attention.

Tan third letter of " An Charle Plus Ultra," Hea its professions, designed attention legislightion, and as such the installment of to our resident. How far it would be greatestly to great the book proposed by our correspondent to Communitary, and the other proposed a like one from

"Out facetion friend " rank", imagines ... The recent base gath, there appropriately affect the recent base gath, there appropriately affect there is no provided the second to the provided that the second to the provided the second to the sec

other classes, may reasonably be doubted. Although it is suite clear the Commanders' is in unfortunate rank, the concession of an extensive retirement, like that submitted. would create the domand for a similar benefit from all other ranks. The subjoined letter, however, is a good argument in favour of the Commanders, and will, we hope, lead to the great of a general retirement to all Officers. who, in consequence of age, wounds or ill health contracted in the Service, are no longer eligible for sea-going appointments, and whose servitude will beer the test of exemination.

To the Editor of the Manel and Millian

To the Editor of the Navel and Mittlery Seastles to my five previous letters, amogurages me to hope for your for-bigiranis in troubling you with a third, and, for the present, a last communication; without which middiston. I might be justly sharquable with the two fivings inconsistency of giving a ready come to composite, windows offering a single suggestion in the way of remains. Heretofore, I have limited my observations to the disqualitations under which the Senior Communicate days been those under which the Senior Communicate days him placed, about the hust discouragements must necessarily produce an the factories can be any object been to magnify admittant lines belief side, had my object been to magnify admittant. I might have breaked upon "Good Service Panalous," and the discourable in the beautiful that the sand have been to make the standard outsion of the flets; and have been to make the standard outsion of the flets; and have been to the standard outsion of the flets; and have been to the standard outsions of the flets; and have been to the standard outside the sand have been of Oliope to whom such considerations are sent if the sand as Communities are, in the direct channel or great highway to posts of Naval santeness, it is obvious that any encouragements of flowering means offered here, must consequently, are the santer profusion. Whatter these high in authority may down the remarks thus effered in himselft, worthy of notice or not, they are tendered in respect, and if based on truth, should not be lightly rejected. Experience had too sady proved that in the general, little of sympathy can be aspected from those whose trickleint passage through the rank of Com-Lour courses to House and Millery Camelto Lour courses to giving prompt insertion lous letters. Amountment

lightly posered, mitpersone has see easily prevent one lightly general, little of sympathy can be expected from singles, leaves but small space for common feeling with these who ere thus hepoteenly doomed to neglect; and if disregard of the Communders' just plaine affected only themselves, as agferrers thereby, which a few years at the meant would obliterate, its continuouse would still be unwise, because unjust; but when its baneful indusone is diffused through each aucquesive grade in suburdinate rank,

sapping the very foundations of professional hope, then a dicient remain becomes matter for grave consideration. Presuming, therefore, that the prejudice of long-established usage might oppose difficulties almost insuperable, to a respection of that rule which prohibits the regular pibgressive advance of Commanders to the rank of Coptain (such as obtains to the rank of inguish (such as obtains in the Army and Marineo), I build suggest the following alterations as likely to meet a course case, affording the greatest amount of practicable most, at the least amount of dust to the country, cominest, at the least amount of dust to the country, com hibbs with the interests of the Navel Service.

jet. That the fifty retired Post Captains already taken from the Commanders' list, should be "retired Captains," on Com-

Comminders' list, abould be "religed Captains," on Com-manders' full-pay.

3d. That the first fifty Commanders more in the list, should be retired Post-Captains, with the additional sixpance per diem to their present half-pay.

3d. That the nest los Commanders abould remain as as pro-cied, apon the increased half-pay of list, use diem. This whole of these to move apwards in Tutation, as vacancing

To eccomplish this proposed benefit, the first fifty retired Post-Captains would require, in addition to their present 10s. 6d. per diem, (taking the Commander's full-pay at the round, sum of 300s. per annual the further grant of \$425s.

The next fifty, appended to the list of retired Captains, at the additional superce per diem, would require the further amount of 43th; making the sum total 56751, per

Thus, Sir, at an additional cost to the country of less than 55001, per annum, a sum which coarcely qualifies an individual to be regarded as more than ordinarily affluent, an act of justice would be performed, the present end remote benefit of which is incalculable-a long errear of debt would be discharged to as meritorious a class of Officers as serve under the Crown—the heart of many a vertical warrier would be chesred—juniors would be encouraged to look forward with hope—and digradation, with his invariable attendent, discountent, would give place

it satisfaction and joy.

If this expense seems large, the ready answer is, the claims are larger still:—and, after all, the boop would eatily be a just national compensation to the British Navy for services rendered to their country.

Let, however, the experiment he tried; lef any senator in his piace, simply and frankly state the exact position

and faithful services of the old Commanders, emphatically marking the injurious effect which persevering neglect of or have on the entire Service; and not only do I predict that Mr. Hume himself would consider it a just predict that Mr. Sime himself would consider it a just secondary to range its and reward their claims, but that the very Ultras on the Opposition benches, who considerally talk in their wildness of "atopping the supplies," would give their support; and a motion for recommending such extent of benefit to these brave mes in particular, od to the Naval Service in general, would be balled with solamation by the senate and the country. The late Royal Commander-in-Chief of the Army, ever whichful avoyar Commander-in-Clini of the Army, aver waterate over its interests, has left an imperishable memorial he, bind him, which will abide when the glitter of worldly elevation sud other recollections will have field and passed away—he was designated emphatically "The Seldier's Friend."

A little span of time has yet to run its rapid sours and that which is now possing fact will be matter of his and that which is now passing fact will be matter of his-tery, to be read and commented upon by fature genera-tions. The mighty and the great who now compy high stations, with power to do good, alike with the writer and his brethren, whose same, he has fabbly endeavoured to nd-vocate, will seen, very soon, lie together in the dust, and little will it then consern them whether their stalms were supported to or not; but the moral influence of these days will remain and reach to these who delies these days will remain and reach to these who delies the an-gusting the interests of individuals ultogether helder, and-gusting the interests of individuals ultogether helder, and-questionably the parastusted walkers of firster's helder, anrelien e and. T solde ymming one interests of individuals thoughther saids, as-questionably the persetueted welfars of British's May'de a point of vital consideration. Whatever memorials may be raised by a grateful consi-try or mounting raisitions.

try or mourning relatives to record the deute of the vis-tuous and the great, no sculptured records an markle or brass—no monumental solumn, or trophise missolium will be so enduring and endearing as the simple inserts tion in the page of Britaine Flictory—He mas the see

man's friend.

If I have underly trespected on your indeligence, the urgency of the seac will, I trust, stand my monlegy.—I am dec.

An Old Nu Plus Useria, R.N.

Fab. 27.

No one who regards with the very least possible degree of philanthropy or reflection the wall-helig and future prospects of society, can look without auxiety at car great public Schools; those which are especially open sidered the nurseries of the minds that are to take the most prominent parts in the conduct of national affairs. and establish the observer of the country for good or for evil, for shame or for reproach, before the eyes of all mankind

With those indignant feeling which are justly awakened by a recent instance of greatly on the part of youth, comes the rational inquiry. What is the system of education which brings forth such fruits of bitterness and dishonour? "Men do not gather grappe of thorns, por fire of thistles." Neither is it possible, on the other hand, that the poison one plants of cruelty and opposition should put forth, in such fearful riponess, such bideous prematurity of strength, but where they are cherished, where the soil is, in most respects, favourable to their growth, and where there are at least occasional bursts of supplies, to impart to their deadly properties their replace degrees of power and malignity.

maligatly.

The system, parents of Britain i (to you is this especially addressed) the system which corrodes the very heart's core of youth in our public fortheries is the Fap System. The ugly little incompiliable which, with but too much truth characteries the medera mode of youthful training, might indeed be sayify shown to substitute the germ of much of the crusity supersulous, and delusing sarvility which diagrace the imple synches of society, in sivilised and Christian Engines, had the exhibition of its various debasing influences would fill an extended essay; the present aims to be but a marning, a brief—a very brief note of carnest admonistration of it assume not too much) to those who, being slight it assume not too much) to those who, being slight. In the awfully-responsible situation of parents, are intrested, in so important and interesting a sense, with the letters destinies of their country, and possibly of the week.

Mothers of Britain I to you let it first apack—your feelings are naturally most sansitive of the treatment of your boys, when removed from the shelter of the parental roof; your hearts go with them through all the surlous trials of the new life. You know shoot of the young hearts after their home. You imagine their forment calutary feelings in the middel of the growded

of their young hearts after their home. You imagine their frequent solutary feelings, in the midst of the crowded peheoirfom even, or the mirthful play-ground. You enter into their involuntarily, after bitter, though never-expressed, comparisons between the unwearied tenderness of meternal cars and guardianship, and the sold, and non-ably from rule, to which they are now subjected.

It may be that you repress a reluctant, though aincere aquiescene in the necessity of the change. Some easure remain at home always purities must be disabilized to buffet with the world, to fight their way inch by inch in the walk of life to which their peculiar genius sepires prote to accustom themselves so the roughnesses which will certain the state of the contract themselves to the roughnesses which will certain the state of the contract themselves are the contract themselves are the contract.

the walk of life to which their peculiar ganius aspires juto accustous themselves to the roughnesses which will certainly hwalt them in their fature journeyings;—to cantend menfully for the prize of superiority for the rewards
of diligent application. Their mental impulses as cannot
be given in the sectionism and galet of home education are,
you believe, found in the time-emulation of the attainments of others—the animal desire of distinction amongst
his follows—of praise from his many instructors.

You do not ovarionly probable canualities—the solitary
slok-bad, unchessed by adjustion or by sympality; but
you hope for the bind, though often with trembling.
Above all, you hope this the principles which you have
constantly implanted of Ammunity, truth, and Assiste,
may not be weakened. The trust that the becoming of
the youthful injets user with in destroyed; you trust that
a sufficient gandlandilly it fasticised over the conduct of
the boys of the Establishment, into which, with so subship
pales, ministy and limited. If he was recognished in
his moral, paragriculation, deprivation of his last, by
influences mentioning deprivation of his last;

You have deprived a substanting of the method, and they recpenselled methods the

the countifuled authorities of the pitcol, and the respective authorities.

You do not for the patent imagine that there exists any sutherity superior is that of the Masters, may power, that while it index he fall and ectsowinderd by greey movel summittely shappeness, to he determined by he managers, to be destructive efficient to the happiness and arbitation, to be destructive efficient to the happiness and arbitation to the happiness and arbitation to the happiness and arbitations in the property of their papers.

checked,
You be not consistent my system of government as flagrantly aboute, at intifficiently foolish, by the delegation of power to the delegation of the power of the ten or triffice. To testure both the binables wind, and possibly deligible frame, of that beloved him whose you have watched over with the interest affection, from the first damp of existence and of reason—to the preservation of whose preservation of the prese

You do not suppose for an instant that all this misers is borns by the sufferer (uncomplaining perhaps but best-stricting) in the writerest hope that he shall, at the proper age, begins a privilegal manning of the formatifing fraternish, and therefore the much serviced power of inguiting in his turn.

turing in the turn.

You do not and only plan of education devised for the training of those of mount and charten blood—those who are to bisoppe senators, publishess, and diritish Officers, so resolvent of diabolical magnination as this. If you do not, blothers of British, ponting yet assecondanted with the san exaram. But, should find patroit, how come to its power, you will know what is maken when the power, you will know what is maken when the power, you will know what is maken when the one of the power, it is now you. It is in the training boy shall show you, is a fair that years, its inducable results. The plague-apet will then have nearlied upon the noul, have eaten into the warr ribute of the mind.

tied upon the soul, have eaten into the vary rifate of the mind.

The tyrant of your household, and of this wars in after life, the brekes-apirised slave, of sour metallics wrotals that escays to lord it over him, or the degrated lightrensial of every scheme of suprinciples, represented, maless to he is saved by an engrised of others, which no parent has a right to expect.

What shall of philosophic represents, sould have hid the foundation of such a system of indicate to traction of such a system of the world shows that human beings cannot be safety date that which shows the human beings cannot be safety date which shows a principle of these properts to think their years, and properties of these properts to think has raise a close to the application of these properts to think has raise a close to desire the state of these properts to think has related to the application of the lightest indicates to desire the last at the parents, which the slave, of meather, it may be extracted different making, which were not not been propertied to be desired, who can, with all the relation manner of the malicate, state of the safe of the safe to play the safe of the safe and to play the safe of the safe and the safe in the safe of the safe

Exemine, then, we fathers and mothers the system now brought under animalization. Examine it for yourselves, and let no apparently gliftering prizes of worldly alvancement for your obliders, entitle you to send them to any establishment, however lefty, its pretensions, conducted on the infamous FAO existent. Avoid it, turn from it, and pass away. Ayold it as one of these "habitations of crisity," of which the senth must be purified. That the gentlemen of diagrand, the nebiters and senators of England, about the statement of manifest for the important and prominent positions they are to estupy falliner own country, and helders the world, is each dear in higherty, is a dishonour to the age in which we live, a represent to the local man, above all, to its Christianity. What well future ages—the world, is nearly to the present say—if you telerate by your apathy, or enhancing by your countrance, a system of training, perperting and debends in its very mature, influence in the mention of the Prize of Enace, and he fit for the society of angels?

Frince of Peach, and to like for the society of angels?

GREATLY as we make all desire the maintenance of peach, and greatly us inquising, consequently, feel disposed to cherish hopes of its long continuouse, it is impossible to be blind its the fact that there is a formidable warparty in France, will this perty are impressed with its highless that in government of the helplessness of England, by a Military point of view, if a war were auddenly to break but between France and England, twenty by Harry thousand services and england, twenty by Harry thousand services and the services are the services are the services and the services are the services and the services are the services are the services and the services are the services are the services are the services are the services and the services are the services and the services are the servi or thirty thousand French söldlers suddenly lasted in England, by means of a fleet of stammers, might septure Loudon, and ofter destroying the docks and merchandles, and doing irreperable mighlef, fe-embark before a sufficient force could be collected to punish their temerity; such has been their language very lately. It cannot be desied that, in a Military point of view, England is help-less in the estirony. About twenty-four battallons are scattered throughout England and Scotland, including those that do garrison duty at Plymouth, Portmouth, and Chatthem. The Militia have not been called out for many years, and there are as discremined, that they could and Chattiem. The Militia have not been called out for many years, and they are so disorganised, that they could not be ambodied in the case of a sudden emergency. The shife objection to the embodying of the Militia is the experse. A month's training of the Militia costs about 100,000%. What apparently is advisable is, that one third of the Militia—the Militia, vis., of Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Emser, and the counties nearest the coast and the metropolis, should be embodied, and well Officered and trained the expense of this proceeding would only amount to about 120,000. Militia, which, in conjunction with the regularie—who would be quickly assembled by means of the railings, would furnish a force of between 30 and 40,000 man, a force which would be amply sufficient to

about 33,000 Millish, which, in conjunction with the regulary—who could be quickly assembled by means of the rationary, twent for mile he quickly assembled by means of the rationary, twent formish a force of between 30 and \$0,000 mins; a force which would be amply sufficient to profess London against a coup de main. The knowledge that we posicioned such a force would act upont effectually in theoreting the marking apon this subject, we cannot help making a few comments upon what has been said in Paris: retigenting the father of the French Admiral who has insulted the Quees of Tahlii. It has been said in Paris: retigenting the father of the French Admiral who has insulted the Quees of Tahlii. It has been said in the Presidence property, that at the hattle of the Nile, the Tomastic staids he commended, diamented a British 74, and conjusted another to strike; but that, owing to the confession, he was transle to take possession of her: this is strictly false. This English 74 was dismasted by the L'Origin, of 120 game; and no English 74 struck to the Tomassi de any other French ship; all that the Tomassi did at the hattle of the Nile was, when she sew that her friends were beaten, to run every in company with the Galiffance Tak. Some time alterwards the Guilliaume Tak. Some time alterwards the Guilliaume Tak. Some time alterwards the Guilliaume Tak anything being done by the Tomassi We said to the larges Talitii.

Oher of the Admirate steam-packets is ordered to be in residence on Wednesday or Thursday next, to accove Petros Albert and select to the Continent, on a visit of activations with the understood, to the reigning Duke and Danbaus said Bashaia Downger of San-Quburg Gotias. He light the Boversign, in Fish, 1840; and his described the present occasion is not expected to anticed the light of the Soversign, in Fish, 1840; and his country of her present occasion is not expected to anticed the first occasion in town.

chart in the present occurs, during which personal, including at three weeks, during which personal could happened to remain in town.

The Electof the Relgians, attended by a limited suits, is expected to generally as Buckingham Palmes, 4th Ostens, as hadden as Wednesday next, on a digit to Herr Madding and it dispoted to remain (with all uncomplete of a more suits as Chromosophysical chart observed states of Prints Albert in Generally Land Chemparisms. Office, March 41 Main The Chart of Managerians.

AND SAMP INDIA AND COLONIAL CHRONICLE.

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One of the best down moving the the light speed of the particular of the best down to the particular of the par

also a map of Italy, by Albe, which the Emperor used in writing those memoirs; the Cross of the Order of the Iron Crown, worn by the Emperor; and an eagle of all-ver, given by Napoleon to General Bertrand, and which

was part of the plate brokenup at St. Helena. — Galignani. Qualification of an Irish Gentleman. — In the course of an action tried at the Galway Assizes, a question area out of the Athlone races, in which Michael Kelly, Esq. of Myrahill, was plaintiff, and William James Young Esq., Lieutenant 90th Reg., was defendant. The action was brought for the recovery of a pists, value 55L, wor by plaintiff's horse Bacchus, at the races in that town, in Sept. last, but which the defendant refused to pay Sept. last, but which the defendant refused to pay plaintiff, in consequence of an objection made by one of the riders, Mr. Moore, of Moorshall, against Mr. Kally, the rider of licebius, alleging his want of qualification, as a gentleman, to ride the race. The Jury found a wardlet for the plaintiff for the amount of the plate, and old, costs. The Galway Vindicator says, "It was proved by severa gentlemen of the highest renk in the county that they gentlemen or the nignest rank in the county that they were always happy to meet Mr. Kelly in their society, as a man of the purest integrity; and yet because Ledg Clearicardo, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Blake, of Castlegrove, or Mrs. Lynch, of Moynehill, do not come in their capriages and leave their visiting cards for Mrs. Kelly, of Moynehill, Mr. Kelly, of the castlegrand of the country of the castlegrand of the castlegrand of the castlegrand of the castlegrand of the castle cas Myrehill, Mr. Kelly is not qualified as a gentleman, nor ought he to look for his just dobts. So argue Mr. The gibbon, because he is descended from Com of the one hundred battles; but the idea was secuted in the pine teenth century. On the trial, one witness swore the present Lord Channellor was no gentleman."

Duele .- From the commencement of the reign George III. to the reign of Her Majesty, upwards of 200 duels have been fought. In three both combatents were killed. In 80 one of the combatants was killed in and in all 120 were wounded. Upwards of 30 triels for duels have occurred, in which four duellists were found guilty of murder, and two were hanged. In the list of duellists occur the names of York, Norfolk, Castlereagh, Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, Burdett, Canning, Peel, Welling-

ton, &c.
Fatal Duel in America.—Thin duel has, it is said mede as much noise, and excited as much interest, or made as much noise, and excited as much interest, on that side the Atlantic as the Fawcett and Munro affair did here:—On Thursdey, Fab. 15; Mr. Cochran said, in the presence of two or three of Mr. May's friends; that he believed Mr. May a coward. This expression of Cochran was immediately reported to Mr. May, at whose request two or three of his friends lamediately writed upon Mr. Cochran, at his room, to demand of him a primarical of the words and an analysis. apon Mr. Cochran, at his room, to deprind of him a retractation of the words, and an apology. Mr. Cochran dealined, saying that he would consult his friends, which he did. By their advice, Mr. Cochran dealded to make no apology, but, on the obstrary, accepted an invitation to meet Mr. May and his friends at eight the next morning at Mr. Nelson's tavern, about a mile or a mile and a half the other side of the chain bridge, in Fairfax county, Virginia. Mr. Cochran and his friends left Washington about half-past five on Friday morning in a coach with four white horses. They arrived upon the ground at Nelson's tavern about half an hour before the placer party. As soon as Mr. May and his friends arrived—as they did in a single couch, Dr. Miller attending on horseback—he sent a chal-lenge in the usual style to Mr. Coahran, which was accepted. Mr. Pooler sound as Mr. May's second, and Mr. Ash as Mr. Conbran's second. Mr. Conbran was also attended by his Surgeon. Articles were drawn up and signed by the seconds, designating the manner. The mode of proceeding to be with the breech officer rifle, to the shoulder—the ing to be with the breech of the rifle to the shoulder—the muzzle down—and to be refied at the word. The words, "Are you ready, gentlement.", what then to be asked. Each was to reply "Ready," said at the word "Fire!" the muzzles of the rifles were to be raised. They were then to fire between the words "said," "two," "three," "stop,"—neither before "and," nor after "attp." The seconds arrived about pithe o'clock upon the field, when the efforts to effect a recombilistical were renewed, but without affect. The distance were their measured off. All without effect. The distance was then measured off. the parties were perfectly cook and opposed. Both the principals were members of this Temperanes Society; Cochran was urged, however, to take a glass of liquor, bet Cochran was urged, however, to take a glass of liquor, but refused. Both were perfectly composed, each expecting to wound his man and escape himself unhart, and each hoped to draw the other's fire-minat is, by firing at the word "one," to anticipate the diber's fire. Mr. Cochran, as was his custom, continued to lifting little enatches of songe. Each took his place; Mr. Jah gave the word, it being his privilege as a second of the challenged party. Mr. Cochran threw off his hat. Both replied, party. Mr. Cochran threw off his hat. Both replied, party. Mr. Cochran threw off his hat. party. Mr. Cochran threw off his hat. Both replied, "Ready," in a fine clear voice, "At the word "one "both fired, Mr. Cochran a second after Mr. Riay. Mr. May remained unburt. Mr. Cochran stood a moment, his rifle dropped from his hands, and he fell heavily and slowly back, partly on his left side, the right leg being thrown over the left. Mr. Cochran's surgeon was first on the spot, "Blood was seen flowing from his ferchead, and upon pushing up the hair with the flagers, a wound was

discovered through which a portion of the brain protraded about the size of two fingers. He appeared, and was at first believed to be dead. Scarcely any pulsation or breathing was perceptible. Mr. May still continued in his place for some time, but subsequently went to the place where his second had stood. Almost immediately after, Mr. Cochran's surgeon came to the spot. Dr. Miller ran to his assistance, and concurred in the opinion that Mr. Cochran must die in a few minutes called to Mr. May to take his horse and make his escape. Mr. May did to. His seconds came up to Mr. Cochran, and finding that he was dying ran to their carriage, which were a nearter of a mile off, and returned to the city with Dr. Miller. Mr. Cockran their carriage, which were a quarter of a mile off, and returned to the city with Dr. Miller. Mr. Coobran was then left dying upon the field, with no persons ly attendance upon him but his Surgeon and second, which was deeply affected by the fall of his friend. The driver of the coach and four which horses, frightened at the fall of Mr. Cochran, had suddenly driven off to the distance of half a nice, but was brought back, and in the course of half an hour blankets were procured, and Cochran was removed to his coach. In taking him to Nelson Tavern. Cochran venited several bloom, and revived i little, his pulse becoming more persontials. He was persontly sunscless—bled profundly, disambling the seats of the coach with his blood. Miller to explace the portrading brain. The hair was fained impossible to restore the brain, and it was removed off in the ricialty of the wound, but it was fained impossible to restore the brain, and it was removed, and a bandage applied. The shots were exclanated about a quarter past along o'clock on Friday, if the life. From that time till half-past four o'clock on the fallowing sould morning he remained perfectly insensible, and at that hour died. The injury to the bones of the head was of a popular and striking character, and it desims remarkable that he should have lived so long as he did. The direction taken by the ball proves that he was taking aim when he redelved the wound. The corpse with removed to the city on the 18th, and was buried the next morning. Mr. May returned hastly to the city, took the horse of his brother, Dr. R. Mey, and fled from Washington. The seconds on both sides also fied, and noke of them have been cince heard or publicly. There has been great excitament, originating from the youth of the parities engaged in the deel, and ought to have been prevented.

#### Barliameniary Analysis.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MARGE 18.—The Fractory Bill.—After a long debate the House divised on Lord Ashley's amendment. Bill proposed to make twelve hours the amount of a day's labour, Lord Assley urged that ten should be the limit; and his Lordship's amendment was carried by 179 votes against 179.

the Hothe divited de Lord Ashley's amusiment. Wie Jahns Granza is Bill proposed to make twelve hours the amount of aday's labour; Lord Asullay urged that ten should be the light; and his Lordship's amundment was expised by 179 votes against 176.

TUESDAY, Manon 18.—Mr. Grin gave notice that, on Fridey next, he would call the attention of the House to the discussionation of the street of Capt Browster, of the 75th Reg., in Jüly leat.—Mr. Hursis gave setters, for so early the Afric Rester, in Jüly inst.—Mr. Hursis gave setters, for so early the Afric Rester, in Jüly inst.—Mr. Hursis gave setters, for so early the Afric Rester, in Jüly inst.—Mr. Hursis gave setters, for so early the Afric Rester, in July of Ireland.—In reply to Capt. Roue, Re R. Park stated that the report which had obtained riceutistics that He Riug of Pressia, was entirely without foundation.

FRIDAT Hancus 26.—The Secrety Mr. Regiment —Mr. Gill. Street the Berestary et. War for copies of the green distribution of United Street, and wested the Berestary of the Reg. On a feight season was falled than and Gellant Officer (sir et. H.) was reported as hard established his duty, had been put andre street, and wested he kept under arrest for a short time lengths, "The fallement was insorred; but he was any the insocration, different attach on the Gellant Officer (sir it. H.) where were playing he was fully been out by fants. The effect of such instances and the distribution of it; knew to be incapable of extinguishing het white was fully home out by fants. The effect of such instances and the Africa of the street of such instances and the Africa of the street of such instances and the fall of the street of such instances and the fall of the street of such instances and the fall of the such and instances and the such and the such and the such and the such and t

know whather the Right Hon. Surgest had any objection to communicate to the House a copy of the order of the Horse Canada for the liberation of these gentleman, and the admonta-tion given to them.—Str IE. Manuscan had a strong objection to produce the papers, first, begages it would form a bad proce-

Courte for the liberation of these gentlemen, and the admention given to them.—Bir E. Manneda had a strong objection to produce the papers, first beinges it would form a had presedent; and, secondly, because the proceedings had arisen out of a private quarret within had show been anticatly settled. Capt. Browster had violated Miltary discipline, by immediately accepting a challenge from a primary anticipate of the coupling a challenge from a primary and insperienced Officer. That fact he (file if. ii) had acaded, but he side not remember to have stated anything discreditable to Capt. Browster, and he hoped that the ideas. Member which the strong Member wholl had untilined that no imprintance resired against the character of that Officer.

Factory Will.—Bir Japus Qualant moved that the blank in the signification of the Paphory Alli illicate he slied up with the words "twelve" hours, for the Ministerial proposition, 123; against it, 185; majoriny against Ministerial proposition, 123; against it, 185; majoriny indicate Ministerial proposition, 123; against it, 185; majoriny indicate Ministerial, proposition, 123; against it, 185; majoriny distributed in the more manually and Lord Assurer high served the insulation of the words "ben" hours, and confidence divided, and the same men who had, only a few simples the forey, voted against the Government, more considered a single of seven, the identical method which, on Monday last, they had allerged by one of affect day's labour to ten hours, as proped by Lord Ashley, 1814 against the Lordahly, 1815 in ajority against the Rordahly, 1815 in ajority against the Rordahly, 1815 in ajority against the Rordahly the journel sebe sit ill Monday to consider the cumultances.

#### Foreign and Woloniai Entelligence.

Swapan, Steekhelm, March 8.—It is our painful duty this day to sanounce the death of His Mejesty King Charles XIV., John, which took plees this afternoon at four a glock. His Majesty King Oscar I. has, by a proclamation, declared that he has assended the thrones of Sweden and Norway, and that he will rule over the two kingdoms in conformity with their adopted constitution.

The official assensement in the State Gasette of the 8th instant is in the following terms:—"The most powerful King of Sweden and Norway, of the Goths and Wonds.

fel King of Sweden and Mosway, of the Goths and Wends, Charles XIV. John, died tranguilly this afternoon, Friday, March S, at half-past three, after a protracted illness, to the deep sorrow and irreparable loss of our now Most gracious King; of Her Majesty the Queen, Her Majesty the Queen Doweger, their Royal Highnesses the Prince Royal, the hereditary Prince, and all other Princes and Princesses of the Boyal House, and finally of all his faithful and loving subjects. One new Triguing King, Quear I., of Sweden and Norway, of the Goths and Wends, immediately issued and signed in presence of the Council of State his Royal proclamation, after which the members of Privy Council, the Generals of the Carrison, the great Officers of the household, the chief justices, and other high dignituries of State, took their oath of sliegiance in person."

The reading of the proclamation was everywhere followed by leng and repeated exclamations of vivats to King Occas. At two calcox the place garrison paraded in the palace-yard, where His Majesty and the Duke of Upland appeared on horseback, and received from every regiment separately the oath of allogiance. He addressed the troops, and was enswered with the most enthusiastic acclaimations and wise. The Navy has also taken the oath of allegiance. His Majesty, as early as ten o'clock, sent his eath with his Royal signature affixed thereto, to

sent his oath with his Royal signature affixed thereto, to the Council of State for Norway.

Even the Organs of the Opposition admit that the people have granted their newSoversign with the greatest and most lineare confidence. A general mourning for six months has been ordered for the whole country.

During the greater part of the last day the late King was deligious, but a few moments before his death has opened his eyes, and distinctly pronounced the name of his sen Oscar, who was kneeling at his bedwind. He is seserted that the King has left no with delirious. It is segreted that the King has left no will, sithough his private property is considerable. Count Brabe, the Lord Chamberlain, has actually not undressed during the whole time of the King's sickness, and has had no other sent than what an armohair at the King's bed-side alloyded him ; and notwithstanding this extraordinary fatigue, he was, on the morning after his Majesty's de-

#### Bast Endin Antelligence.

A stanger is expected from Songel to arrive about the 28th; the will touch at Madres and Coylon. We may expect by her very interesting news.

On Wednesday a Quarterly General Court of Proprie-tors of Hage India Stock was held at the Company's house in Landin hell street.

in Leadinabilities.

Coping Paterson's Case.—The Chairman (Mr. J. Cotton Paterson's Case.—The Chairman (Mr. J. Cotton Paterson and the Court, that the resolution of the Court is the Court of the Indian and should be admitted to the annuity of 200f., against by to the regulations for granting compensation to the Indian meritime service." had been subjected to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and the correspondence on the subject should be used. The user them read the correspondence. A letter from the Court of Diesesters, dated 15d Dec. stand, that it would

be very natisfactory to them if the Board of Commis sioners would raview the streamstanges of Capt. Paterson's case, and would couse the accompanying resolution of the sioners would revise the accommunities of Capit. Paternal ages, and would couse the accommuniting resolution of the Court of Proprietors, in his favour, to be carried into effect; and the mewer of the Beard, dated Jan. 16, in which they expressed their opinion that Capit. Paternan's case came within the regulations relating to compensation to be granted to the late maritime service, and that they therefore gave the mantion necessary to the corrying into effect of the resolution of the Court of Proprietors. (Hear,) The Chairman.—The annuity is to commence from the 5th of April, 1834. (Hear.)

Support of Juggernant.—The Chairman said, that with respect to Mr. Poynder's motion on the subject of Juggernant, he was chilged to state that the documents opened with the question had not yet been remived from India; but the surliest opportunity would be taken, when the despetches relative to it arrived, to state the respit. Under these circumstances, the hon, proporter would perhaps postpone his motion. Mr. Poynder.—Then it can stand over till the June Court. The Chairman.—Certainly.

Sudder Ademius Court.-Mr. Lanin's metten-" To call the attention of the proprietors to the subject of appeals from the Courts of Sudder Adamiut, in India, to the Privy Council, with the view to the substitution of a less ex-pensive, and as regards the law administered in the sative courts, of a more efficient, court of ultimate app was postponed till the next General Court, in or efficient, court of ultimate appeal, ight know what Parliament meant to do.

Proceedings relative to Seinde.—Mr. Sullivan moved "That there be laid before the Court of Proprietors expiles of all minutes of proceedings of the Court of Directors, together with all opinions that any have been recorded by individual directors, on the affairs of Seinda."—The chairindividual directors, on the affairs of Scinds. — The cheirman could not consent to the production of the proceedings in the Court of Directors with reference to the affairs of Scinds, the more especially as the whole subject was still under the anxious consideration of the Court of Directors.—Mr. Fielder rould use nothing whatsoever to justify this motion, and therefore he should vote against it. He saw nothing whatsoever in the by-laws that had rence to dissents entered into by individual directors, and he was not aware of any precedents on the subject. contended for the propriety of producing the documents called for.—Mr. Marriott believed that unless with the consent of the party dissenting, the Court of Directors had no power to lay dissents before the proprietors. After a few words from Mr. Sullivan, who quoted several instances in which the profeedings of the Court of Directors were laid before the proprietors, he consented, not to withdraw, but to postpone, his motion.

Employment of Natices, ... Mr. Sullivan presented

petition, signed by a great number of most respectable natives, resident at Calcutta, complaining that they were excluded from helding respectable offices in the civil or the Company, contrary to the express provision of the last Charter Act, which set forth that neither religion; place of birth, descent, nor colour, should be considered as a disqualification from holding any civil office under the Company. The petitioners admitted that since the passing of that act considerable improvement had taken place in the system, but still they felt that the intention of the Imperial Parliament had not yet been fairly carried out. Natives were now to be found perfacily fit for executing the duties of various civil officer, but they were stoluded in favour of Europeans. The pt-titioners therefore prayed that all restrictions might be removed, and that the intentions of the Legislature should

be fairly carried into effect.

The Court then adjourned.

#### Literary Mouses.

Nervative of the Last Compaign in Affghanisten, under General Pollock. By Liout. Greenwood, H.M. 831st Reg. Colbura.

LIBUTENANT GARREWOOD is lucky in being the first to give us a derailed personal sufficien of the trimphase, campaign in Afghanistan, which grow out of the diseases of Cabool in 1641; and though the official accounts of campaign in Afghanistan, which grow out or the superior of Cabool in 1841; and though the official accounty of the singular and important avents of that campaign have the singular and important avents of that campaign have

the singular and important events of tout campaign have probably been read by more persons than over before persons documents of a similar nature, they will in not degree have taken off the fresheem and foreity of the present account, which is that of an actor and an eye witness of all that he relates.

The leading events which form the substance of Lieut. Greenwood's nevents are of so recent a date, and one readers are deabless so familiar with their general features, that we mead not, which shades at them in this notice, which will sufficiently explain and off-hind story of a soldier, not the articley explain and off-hind story of a soldier, not the articley explain and off-hind story of a soldier, not the article us pilet happened at Pechnisms I to Khyber Pane, at Jelislahad, at Tezecan, at

Isteliff, &c., &c.—not as it will be talk hereafter by the grave historian, but as it is told daily at this day, at the mean-table, or over the private hearth, by those who are now enjoying the soldler's privilege of "lighting their bettles o'er again," with a friend over a hostic. In this point of view the work will form a woulder, and a nhocesary companion to the personne parenties of Lady Sale and Licetenial Egre.

Considerable value and interest is added to this unpre-tabling "thlume. by embodying in it "Recollections"

consumment varies and reterest is adject to this impre-tending Yolume, by embodying is it "Recollections" of several years' service in India, previous to the period of the Author being salled upon to take part in the attraction of the work.

attraction of the work.

Wanderings in Space in 1863. By Martin Riverty, Req.

2 Vols. Newby.

A remutage of the uniformed extract will show the reader at case what he has to expect from this back-politically considered ?—

"When that he has to expect from this back-politically considered ?—

"When that I observed the plant form of the hills of Tarik rising instead from the comm, and disn'y visible dressife agree politically consecutive that the comm, and disn'y visible dressife agree politically make the public plant of Alpine, on any of the Albertia, the head of the public plant of Alpine, and the British consecutivities from the same of the public plant, and the British flag facility of Albertia, with British consecutivities from the alpeat of Albertia, and the British flag facility of Intelligities and the Albertia of Albertia plants on the country of state inspired. A lost that I was in British at any own huminate, approximate helping country, forthed no, in the presence of British power, as for public in British play. I fee suce helf supported the allending of the plant from each at our ty. I was given for an administry of the British play. I fee suce helf supported the distribution of the presence of British public, in a beginning the public of the boson could perfect on call day, to which are warm failing of the boson could regardisplant; and these planting the place, where straight forthe of each of your, off strains on your points."

It was almost make my age, if ould not find a language present points, where straigh continues and manners mit my age, I could not find a language present points."

We almost the winds of the writer of such a paragraph.

"The mithest is asked.—" Are you a British subject, Mr The mithest is asked.—" Are you a British subject, I inquires amother voltes.

"You, M you can't a British subject, you sen't pass the pass the

nother volve.
" Do yest meen 100 ?" I replied, turning to the first inquires
" I so, if you can't a British subject, you can't pass the ge-

marping."

"Other, it is all right; I ome British subject," I said, and perced
on, feeling that it was the first privilege I oper guined by the confeelon of my allegenese."

ALLEGIANGE!! By the passets, but this is the
drollest specimen of allegiance we over happened to

counter. Well, allegiance, and all such triffee apart, Mr. averty's "Wanderinge" are not altogether without Haverty's

When practicable, we like to let authors review their own works; or, at all events, so indulgs them in stating their own views, objects, and intentions.

own works; or, at all events, he indulgs them in stating their own views, objects, and intentions.

"Spain (observed Mr. W.) has ever been a hind of enigma to foreigners. There is about it an absouriey—a dissimilarity to other countries—that have connect it in an apparatusly known to those who have not seen it, then any other nation in Europe, and for this wa leve the word, not only of those who have travelled there, but of the Spaniaris themselves. The latter, indeed, complain that they are the word minuscratood and misrapprescribed people in this whire—that even their nearest neighbours are grocely ignorism of their habits, feelings, and condition—and that foreigness travilling as their country at the present day, do little more than report descriptions of things that have exceed to exist, or the old fections and mistakes which that been perpetuated from one governation to unother by their predecession. There is tindoubtedly some truth in the complaint, and at all avents, it might habes one to besited in giving to the world his impressions and spinious of a country no siliculit to be correctly described. It shows are, it be true that this best worts hister writtes should habe one to besited in giving to the world his impressions and spinious of a country no siliculit to be correctly described. It shows an in convey he acquired below of that country, this writer of the present copyretending volumes has not the vasility to expose that he can effect the state phases for the plants if give a fine of such indictible his latest phases for the plants if and not no too field, halp rimply the bearer of the latest pewa, and andersours to discribe his latest phases of the plants of spinion novel and while, furnity wonderer like himself will be found to accompany the himself will be found to accompany the himself will be found to accompany in the latest and accompany of a clarer as an order of the summan of these plants of the summan of these plants is the plants of the summan of the plants of the summan of the plants of

colley slove.

The shove pessage afferds a very fair ineight into the intere of Mr. Haverty's performance; and, nijecting, as an decidedly do object, to bis political, farcely natifical, and interests for the sum of freelings, or freeling admit that his limitive economic of the country had people of Spein, of the entir of the fine aris, det, may be read with pleasure and advantage. The chief-littles—Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Malaga, Granada, Regilia, and various other places of minor nate—places help distinguishing characteristics, physical, moral, and apolel, are judiciously illastrated. Flatorical reminiscences and associations, ancient and modern—testefel and length ariticism—adventures, and modern—testefel and length ariticism—adventures, and modern—account intrigues—means, conversations, and shouthes—are all in turn reminered available to the writer's affens.

The following description of the first " Protestant

Comedary" opened in Spain (previously to which, "a Protestant, who died on that inhospitable shore, was taken to the sen-busch, and intered, in a hole dug in the sand at hight; says Mr. H.s. "In a standing position, and with all the indignities which could be shown to his remains") will be read with interest by our countrymen :—"A traveller sometimes finds on advantage in his ignorance, and tech a pleasure in failurg upon discoveries, of the existence of which he had previously no firstination. It was thus that wandering along the above to this ensured of Malars, as the distance of about a quarter of a mile, a sent avonce lined with eart we and large hunches of polargentians in full bloom, invited one a low place up the bill slide. I was superpayed for the scene which there presented thesit. A plantour of parture half in our jury pure Dorie amplification; on alther side weet room of approximated amplies grower; and at its further side wife room of approximated amplies grower; particularly on alther side weet room of approximated amplies grower; particularly in a large droop, of water marked, round which was twined the tale follows of the distincture of the plant, if wan in partials the obstructor of the plant, if wan in partials the follows of the distincture of the high of April, 1800, to confirmation of a grant faith to William Market. But. Consul of His Bilizande Majory are the highest of the dist. But. "The instein is the little distinction, overnor of Italegue." "The instein is the title distinction, overnor of Italegue." "The instein is the little distinction, overnor of Italegue." "The instein is the little distinction, overnor of Italegue." "The instein is the little distinction, overnor of Italegue." "The instein is the little distinction, overnor of italegue." "The instein of the little distinction, overnor of Italegue."

of apid, 1996, in confirmation of a grant fields to billiam litare, financia, by General Dow Sine Status, Overime the high dans of Granada, by General Dow Sine Status, Overime of Rablega, bet its.

"The interior of the little Simulator, to which this gette, he the cutrance, is weatly and qualitately arranged. It is summared, owing to the decivity of the little into two annel platings, and the grayes are weatly and qualitately arranged. It is summared, owing to the decivity of the little into two annel platings, and the grayes are solved with plants, work, another but offices decivity of the little of the little

of General Torritos, still living, has been raised to the dignity of Counters of Torritos and Visbounters of Puengirok

In a skatch of the career of that somewhat remarkable

In a skatch of the career of that somewhat remarkable person, Espartero, we find the following remarks:
"Giving Espartero credit for undoubted history and abilities as a soldier, for love of country, and fee having created many of the circumstances by which he was raised from the hemilest rathe of life to the highest diamets of honour and fame, he still must be considered as one of the 'littlest' of the great man, whom it has been the writh of another revolutions to raise from obscurity to be the objects of the worldly admirables or raise from passed away, his fate severs to be as deficilitiely settled, and his meaning, capacity, and gainest to be as deficilitiely settled, and his customer, capacity, and gaines to be as deficilitarly settled, and his customer, capacity, and gaines to be as definitions at his thread of life were already epun to another, and although he may yet causing once more from private life, he has evidently lost all questivality of realising the boants of his admirate by clavating himself to the standard of the Washingtons of Majoricola. "
The chapter devoted to the "Busish Educate of Painting," and all that relates to the 'lighten, Flemish.

Painting," and ell that relates to the Italian, Plemish, German, and Prench Schoolsanto the Royal Museum of Medrid-to the Royal Academy of Painting, Baulpture, and Architecture, &c. - will be found well entitled to attention by the lover of the Fine Arts. Nor ought the chapter on the decay, revival, and present state of Spanish literature, to be passed unnoticed.

Ratracts wight be multiplied at pleasure; but our limits are scamp; and, from what we have given, it must be sufficiently apparent that the work will amply compensate the task of persual.

A Russian's Reply to the Margain de Custine's " Russia is 1839." Edited by Havey J. Brudfield, Esq., Author of "Tales of the Cyclades," "Memoir of in 1889.

General Dundas," &c. Newby,
Expectations the abominable volumes which were
specially D'Haussez, our of the skiled miniaters of Charles X., while in this country, we are the less sur-prised that an quantle, similar in spirit andstendency, should have been made by the Marquis de Custan apon Resis, The French seem to possess a seculiar telent in such efforts. It was quite natural that the indignant terlings of some patriotic Russian about the aroused by the Marquis's unjustifiable attack; and as that attack has produced some effect even in this country it is cre-

ditable to Mr. Bradheld's sense of justice to have brought the subject more fully under the notice of the English The book before us has some smart passages and, to the extent that it goes, it fully and successfully exposes the falsehoods and misrepresentations of the Frenchman. Moreover, we have reason to believe, notwithstanding the instructions of one of our contemporaries to the contrary, that it is, bond file, what it profi to be n translation; that the original was written by a Russian, and published in St. Petersburgh and France under the title of "Un Mat sur l'Ouerage de M. de Custina, intituté 'La Russie en 1839,' par un Russe."

Custine, initiate. In fragula on 1859, par an Australian RAMBLES ALONS THE STY.

"Let us seamer istancy on to a swittin apot, which I have seldom visited without finding the two secontric characters—Major Augus M'Sussham and Captein Blassaway, engaged is carnest conversation."

This proposel of Bugle's being assented to, the three friends proceededs but they had not gone for ese Havresack, on meeting a group of a dozen or two exclaimed, "They must have been elerks in public offices. I perfectly recognise several; and, as we stroll along, I'll tell you at anecdote of one of them."

"At the conclusion of one of the campaigns in the Pe-

"At the conclusion of one of the campaigns in the Peninsula, I obtained a short leave of absence to proceed to England on argent backness, and a brother-Officer of mine, Lord Charles Becamentville, recommended me for a similar purpose. Having landed at Falmouth, we posted immediately up to Lembon, three saids the wrotoked toggery with which, by way of Mufti, we had signed ourselves out at Lisbon, purified ourselves by the side of hot bethe from the misery, discomfort, and those fively little travelfrom the misery, discomfort, and those fively little travel-ling companions, whose society no one cycle comped who was long leasted in figure or Portugal; put tailors, boot-makers, and hatters into requisition, and, thus metamor-phased, we set out for a certain public office, where our business principally lay.

"On being unhared into an apartment in which an excal-lent fire blanch, a consisted, family driver young man, who appeared to be the excellent terms with himself, after having sead as for some time from head to foot, asked.

having eyed as for some time from head to fout, asked,

in an abrispt manner, what we wanted?

"Somewhat settled at this rude reception, Limplied with warmth, that we wished to see Rord Featherstone on very particular business, which had obliged un to cross the Bay of Bissay in the middle of a temperature winter, and that we must recreas it without loss of time, as we intended to

we must recrees it without loss of time, as we intended to be with our Army again before the next codingin opened."

"Can't see him," was the reply of this "Jack-in-office, "he's engaged."

"We while see him, I will you once again. Do you soppose he is to be at the lock and command of every Officer who thinks proper to bother himigally and hearly?"

"The word proper ecospell my lips; and, turning from him, I said, 'Lord Chorles Beaumoutville, let us seen up our cards by one of the lockless, as by any narson we can

our cards by one of the powers, or by any parson we can find, as this mighty fine gentleman thinks it would degrade

"I wah we had him for a few weeks in one of our bivoussks in the Peninsuls, if we did not take him down a pag or two, and make him ofy peccavi, I'm much mis-

On hearing me thus address my companion, who, to his horror and dismay, he now ascertsis of a duke, this insolent puppy indicatly altered his note, his visage become considerably glongated, and, stemmering out some lame apology, he affected himself to take up

ing out some lame apology? he affered himself to take up our cards to Lord Festinerame.

"The consequence was that sur business was appendity and astisfactority transacted; and in a few weeks we found ourselves once again in the hand of priosis, ignorance, garlie, sait fish, origing, respect of priosis, ignorance, garlie, sait fish, origing, respect to the insuferable airs frequently played off by seems of the members of one of the civil departments in the Patingents. I resemble once travelling from a depot for white and wounded is the south of Portugal to rejoin my preglesses on the north-ensured frontier, having no one middle house. On arriving matter late one alternoon at a middle house. On arriving rather late one alternoon at a village, where I intended to halt for the night, and (it being. Constalasseries status) to draw rations. I made that to you have agreeable to the to draw rations, I made stat ery Walken; agreeable to the prescribed rules and regulations, signed it, and despatched my sevent with it to the Commissatty. On my man returning without the rations, or knoing been able to obtain an interview with that vanify important personage, I posted off in no very good humour to his demicile to as-On asking out of his Portogueso sercertain the reason. pants (fix you must recollect that there gentry usually had large establishments) where his master was, he replied, that the General was at dimer, and sould not be disturbed to and that, such mover transacted business after that meal, I could not get my sutless until next day. Highly grasperated at this unparalleled intelence, I said,

Tell year master, that if he does not instantly ge to
the stores and issue meat, bread, wine, and forage, agreeable to the return I sent him, I shall make such a suport of him to the Communday-in-Chief, as soon as I reach the Army, as will make his hele qurl.

able to the rature I sent him, I shall make such a supert of him to the Commander-in-Chief, as soon as I reach the Army, as will suite it was not to be trified with, down stairs came this Deputy Acting Assistant Commissary General, with a Seros cocked lest wa his head, a drooping snow-white plurite, gill hear fully lift inches in length, a blee coat covered with finery and a purple vejvet waisteest, studded thickly with Tulevers buttons. Whether this Coneral, as he styled himself, and caused himself to be styled by the wrighted peasantry of a half-raised village, fancied that he depuds strike me with me by the splendour of his consume, I shou't know; but i, do know; that he forked out the rations is, double quick time, sind the next morning I restand my march."

"Aud," observed Rungsand, as march."

"Aud," observed Rungsand, it done may whilst going were woulding your may through the obserlass country between Villa Vella suit the Agraeda, it conscious struck you (it often has me) that such occurrences at these desarried by Havrenack, said gourself were to be met with daily accorded by Havrenack, said gourself were to be met with daily accorded by Havrenack, said gourself were to be met with daily accorded by Havrenack, said gourself were to be met with daily accorded by Havrenack, said gourself were to be met with daily accorded by Havrenack, said gourself were to be met with daily accorded by Havrenack, said gourself were to be met with a field for public offices. There are exceptions to study filling, but it may be hid down as a pritty general saider, this people on the opposite side the wide daily accorded by the right and said said for right and, judging by this golding, that they are did it, has person a little ration is said filling the said by the side the right and conge, about Mingley serves heads which said the right and they are did it, has said the second ness high income and Havrend as the product of the wide said them is said the said the said them as a little on the point of the person and the sa

Britums nobly uplied the glory of their country, and threw juto the shada the exploits of all other carps."

"Europe, I'm thinking, those of the frightend regiments, whose succeeding goldentry outside even that of your Welchnen." septied M Sneahen.

Welchmen," soplied hithrenhous.

'Hold hard, Majora, hold kind," scalaimed the peppery Cambrian; "you Stote are perfect gluttons in such
matters; and, fact content with the numerous laurels which
your brase troops have gathered in many a hard-fought
field, you are too apt to lay chain to those which you have no pretension to whetever. How one, your flighteness take credit to themselves for any of the Mindon homourn, seeing that none of their regiments were there? Come, come, Major, give all hends their due, and coase to be such a monopolist."

You don't

such a menospolist."

"You don't mean to devy, I suppose," retorted the Sect with esperity, "that the second of most of the great buttles, not only of our day, but of have deteched, here invariably fallen on the Highland regionals." If you do entertain doubts on the subject, let mid miler you to the three grationers who have just injusted in; all of whose having served thany yours after I support in charge of old Charon, can apost with cortainers of their day. May I take the liberty of that typic, place is there day. May I take the liberty of taking, graticanen, if a particularly prominent part wit that played by the Highland regionate in all the buttles of your time, both in the Peninsula and elsewhere. I lid not the Highlanders lay be beare at Talayers, Alberto, and Sainwanes, and were not the bettering of House Video, Rodrigo, Hadises, and San Schmitter of House Video, with their dead bodies? Would have been lost, treatrevebly dest, but her the Stotch regionants?"

with their dead bodies? Woold-life that far the South for the South less been lout, irretrievably less hat far the South regiments?"

The life of a soldier," Major, "of a British soldier regiment of a soldier," Major, "of a British soldier regiment of the glow of the South far a regiment goes to any part of the glow of which it is ordered, and their severences, against high it is ordered, and their severences, against high it is ordered, and their severences, against high in his districted to attack a regiment unions distributely be in two allight and as regiment unions distributely be in two allight and as regiment unions distributely be in two allights at the tense installe, it will adopted to be you. In Justice, the severe conservation is a union for each beauty man maintenance manner for going biness observy man maintenance the severe installed in the severe construction of the severe conservation is a construction of the severe conservation in the third; had glower of the severe construction of the severe conservation is an in the severe conservation is make the most bloody staglished of the Punish and past of the tense of the severe conservation is make marely to pieve that John Bail, past of the severe conservation is make marely to pieve that John Bail, the severe conservation is make marely to pieve that John Bail, the severe conservation is make marely to pieve that John Bail, the severe conservation is make marely to pieve that John Bail, the severe conservation is make marely to pieve that John Bail, the severe conservation is make marely to pieve that John Bail, the severe conservation is make marely to pieve that John Bail, and Taffy have often union a good minimal property. There to union any other quarters, and, not to water an any other quarters, and, not to water any other content of the severe conservation is a severe conservation. The severe conservation is a severe conservation in the severe conservation in the severe conservation. The severe conservation is a severe conservation in the sev

i superior prowess of year countrymes has really been kept up too long. I crossed his Styx very resently; and the same erroneous opplies which existed for more than a quarter of a century after the battle, is still obstinately close to by multiplies of pagels who have never given themselves the trouble to investigate the truth, or to knew what did not happen; but have contented themselves with garlife! statements put forth by the ignorant, or by men blindly bigoised to everything northward of the Tweed. The gillantry of your countrymen at Waterloo has never been exceeded, but it was fully squalled by all the British troops who fought on their right and left. They formed, you should recollect, but a fractional part of Wallington's Army; and, had I brought with no account the Bryll a copy of the jetum of killed and whundled, I should unperience no great difficulty in proving to you that I also ball and Paccuase in for their full share of the hismaring and milling."

"You, Oslovel Exergices," muttered Munchas, "are, I mapper, minds like all the rest of the Southrons, who reluctantly accord that shart to the killed warriors of the North which they have a right to claim. You dony also, I suppose, that is was the exceeding valour of the flightanders which gelmad the battle of the 21st of March, in Egypt?"

Highlanders which gained the nature or the service, "for I in Egypt?" do, Major, at all events," said Havresack, "for I what there I and although I am most "I do Major, at all events," said Havresack, "for I had the honour of hetal there; and all hough I am most ready and willing to worth for the admirable conduct of your countrymin. I will not do so at the expense of others, who conducted themselves fully as well in every possible respect; and, emorget other regiments, that of which Capthin Blancaway was a member at Minden!"

"I deepale, guntlemen," said the Major, "of inducing any of you to listen to reseem and common sense, or to give that credit to the inducious facts I also I shall mean.

trais inducable to any countrymen; and I shall coses, therefore, honoeforth to attempt duing so."

(To be continued)

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY BECKWITH.
We have to empounde the demise of this gattant Officer, of his rasidejme at Chester, on 17th instant. The following is a correct resort of his Military career:

He entered the Service, Jon 19, 1778, as Ensign in the 28th Foot. He served as Ensign upwards of eighteen months in the West Indian, and obtained his Journancy, Jon 39, 1792. He returned to England at the peace, and in 1790 went to the West Indian as A.D.C. to Lieut. (19th. Francost. He served at the capture of the Mast India falands by Sir (thartier Gray, and stay 31, 1794, recursed a complexy to the Meth. He was present at the sage of Fort Bastlida, and at the capture of Guardianes; after which he returned hone. In 1794, he poined his regiment as 8t. Demingo, and cause to England upon the everyation of that taland. He served the campaign of 1790, in Policad upon the strangention of Eniganes, and on his return was appointed Singler in the 32d, June 26, 1799. He accompanied his regiment to the campaign of Sprin, and to the Metheramena; but it was seen permitted to prove in Egypt, being formed of limital-service men. On his return to Efficient, he was subsequently placed on the histoger of the 17th Foot, said appointed an Absolant-Adjustic limit the histoger of the 17th Foot, and appointed an Absolant-Adjuster and these of England; and the revolution of Colonets and these of Major-General, June 4, 1814.

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For the public convenience, the number of visiters admitted will be figured. Buch Evening's Entertainment will commenc at 7, and terminate at 10 o'clock.

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## NAVAL & MILITARY GAZET

Wast India and Colonial Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1844 PRICE 8d. No. 586. Editor on Relief of the 18th Regiment of Infentry
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THE COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF
THE UNITED KINDDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRBLAND, do hereby give NOTICE that on TUEBLAY, the 18th
April next, at ONE o'CLOCE, they will be ready to treat with
such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying Har
Majesty's Duckyards, or any one or more of them, and the Admirralty and Marine Offices, with COALE,—A Distribution of the
Coals and a Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office.
No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the Day of
Treaty, nor any noticed, saless the Farty attends, or an Agent
for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the flacetoary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left hand corner the words "Tender for
Coats," and must also be delivered at Romerest-place, accompanied by a Letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging
to become bound with the Person tendering, in the Sum of 430
per 100 tons for the due performance of the Contract. DARONET, AND U.C.B. NUMEROUS AND HIGHLY A A NUMBER MEETING, HRLD at the TOWN MAIL, DORONESTER, as BATURDAY, the 64 MARCH, 1644, junious to public Advantament. S TEAM to CEYLON, MADRAS, and Cul-The RIGHT HONOURABLE THE BARL OF ILCRESTER cuita," viá Egypt, let April. 1944, from Bonthampton, for passengen, goods, and parcels.—The Paninnsiav and Oriental Steam Ravigation Campany's eteam-ship GERAT LIVERPOOL, Capt. A. MACLADON, will deave for ALEXANDRIA on the SA of April next; and the HENTINOK, Capt. A. Krapon, will Jeave Succe on or about the 25d of April for the above places. April at the Peninsular and Oriental Section Navigation Company's Offices, 57, High-street, Southampton; and 51. St. Mary-ske, London; or at the Collec, 32, Rapent-street. IN THE CHAIR,
The following AREOLUTIONS were unenimous The following RECOLITIONS were manimously acopted to Li-Proposed by the Worshight the Maron of Donomarum, seconded by Mr. Goonagues.

That this Meeting, feeling the greatest admiration of the distinguished career of the late Admiral Bir Tronas Masturana Maronat, and G.C.B., he of equation, that it would be highly desirable to perpetuate his massery by the Errotan of a durable Testimonial in this his Native County. THE NEW MAYAL UNIFORM.

PHILLIPS, NAVAL TAILOR, 98,
that he has alt the Patterns of the Alternations sandloned by the
Lords of the Admiralty, which he estents of the Sect quality, at
the following low prices. 2.--Proposed by Mr. A. H. D. Ancano, seconded by Captain Hawgire, 2.N. HAWRIER, S.N.

That in the opinion of this Meeting, the most appropriate place for the erection of such a Testimphiah would be on one of the elevations of the lingtide Hills, that such overlooking the Nativa Parish of the late Asimiral, being a portion of the property of his Parish, and on complemum, to a comfidencial extent, both by family and up one, as to have been exheten by the Asimiral himself for the alte of a mark, when in command of the Experimental Squadron in the Channel. THE following Splendid SHIPS, belonging to Mesore. Grans, of Blackwall, bulk unpressly for the india Trade, will be despatched penetually from Gravescad, at the undermeationed dates, and embark Passengers at Pertsmouth:—FOR MADRAS, DIRECT.

CITY OF POONAH, 700 Tuns, E. HIDER, Commander, to Sali March 22. arch 23.

POR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

SERINGAPATAM, 1000 Tons, D. Robertson, Commander, to 3.—Proposed by Lord Stavordal, accounsed by Ouplain Charles F. Paten, S.N.
That a Committee he now formed for the purpose of giving set to the duragoing Resolutions, and their a Rebucription he speed for the purpose of providing the appearant Funds. Sall May 15. WELLESLEY, 1160 Tons, W. Tocsen, Community, to Sali d by the Rey, J. M. Agnosu, accorded by Mr. Thuman Manusi, of Monte Video.

	PRICES FOR NAVAL UNIFORMS. Commandars' Conts 100. less.	Commo- dores of thesecond Cines, Captains, and Com- manders.	Lighten- ghts, Mahters, Burgeons, and Pursaca,	Mates, and Masters, Assistant Surgeons, And Ciestas,	Attel House Classe Vo-		
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The Right Hon, the Earl of lichester, The Right Hon, Lord Stavordelle, Mr. A. R. D. Adland, Mr. R. B. Sheridan, Mr. R. B. Sheridan, Mr. R. B. Sheridan, Mr. J. Sheridan, Mr. J. Sheridan, Mr. J. R. Sheridan, Mr. J. Sheridan, Mr. Joseph Goodstongh, Mr. Taheridan, Mr. Shending, Mr. Capt. Shending, Mr. J. G. Bridge, Mr. J. G. Bridge, Mr. J. G. Bridge, Mr. Levit, Griswick, S. N. Rev. C. W. Bingham, Mr. Salesoff, Mr. John Threeber, Mr. John Threeber,

nutities shall consist of the fullewing Centlemen, a of the "linray Testimenial Committee," with to their number, and that ave shall form a

With power to add to their number.

5 .- Proposed by June P. Hunger, seconded by Mr. Charles Hawkins, of Waddon,

That Mr. Hannur Williams be appointed the Tresourer of "The Hardy Testimonial Fund." 6.—Proposed by the Rev. W. C. Bruoman, seconded by Dr. Entour.

That these Resolutions be inserted in the County Papers, and in the Nausi and Military Guzelly.

7.—Proposed by the Rev. J. M. Cotsow, seconical by Mr. Tacanus, E.N.

That the Thanks of this Meeting he gives to the Merchants and other Inhabitants of Portland, for their very liberal offer with respect to the Bardy Testimonial: and that Capt. Manning he requested to convey the same.

n.-Proposed by Mr. Jaune Hanning, seconded by the new, W. R. H. Chunghill.

That the Thanks of this Section be presented to Mr. Menfield for his handsome and lineral contribution of the Land required for his histories and lineral contributions of the Land required for the histories and the decrease of the state and a section of the state may afford.

[Bigned]

11.GHESTER, Chairman.

(Higned) ILCHROTER, Chairman.
The Noble Chairman having left the Chair, it was proposed by the Rev. J. A. Thurran, and accounted by Mt. Was figures, and carried by acclamation.

9.—That the cordial Thunks of this Meating be presented to the Right Honourable the Earl of Richester, for his kindness in theing the Chair, and for his able and constitutes discharge of the duties thereof.

BUBECLIPTIONS addressed to "The Harpy Thurshouses, will be thankfully sectived, or in ended, at Means. William Dactor, & Co., Banktun, Birchin-ine; and Means. William & Co., Si, Norfolk-atrest, Strand, the page Means.

June 10.	de trades de mart
OWEN GLENDOWER, 1800 Tone, E. Voys, Commander, to Sail June 30.  FOR THE CAPE AND CALCUTTA.  AGINCOURT, 1830 Tons, E. P. NISSET, Commander, to Sail July 10.  FOR CALCUTTA, DIRECT.  MONARCH, 1400 Tohs, W. H. WALERS, Commander, to Sail July 26.  FOR THE CAPE AND MADRAS.  NORTHUMBERLAND, 980 Tons, G. E. BIRD, Commander, to Sail August 10.  FOR CALCUTTA, DIRECT.  FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.  VERNON, 1800 Tons, J. GIRSLETT, Commander, to Sail August 20.  FOR CALCUTTA, DIRECT.  PRINCE OF WALES, 1330 Tons, W. F. HOPRINS, Commander, to Sail August 26.  MADAGASCAR, 1800 Tons, C. G. WELLER, Commander, to Sail September 10.  WINDHOR, 800 Tons, J. PURNELL, Commander, to Sail September, 10.  MALBAR, 700 Tons, E. FOLLOCE, Commander, to Sail July 26, CARNATIC, 790 Tons, E. FOLLOCE, Commander, to Sail July 26, CARNATIC, 790 Tons, E. FOLLOCE, Commander, to Sail July 26, CARNATIC, 790 Tons, E. FOLLOCE, Commander, to Sail July 26, CARNATIC, 790 Tons, E. FOLLOCE, Commander, to Sail July 26, CARNATIC, 790 Tons, E. FOLLOCE, Commander, to Sail July 26, CARNATIC, 790 Tons, E. FOLLOCE, Commander, to Sail July 26, CARNATIC, 790 Tons, E. FOLLOCE, Commander, to Sail Aug. 26.	Direce Coat.  7 coos els stud fels steel els soci els soci el els soci el els els els els els els els els els
MALABAR, 700 Tors, R. Pollock, Commander, to Sail July M.	48; Strand, and 53, Cockepur-street, Watch and Clock Makes

THE following superior SHIPS, belonging to Mesers. T. and W. BHIPS, of Newcastle-spon-Fyna, and belieby them for the INDIA TRADE, will leave Gravessed punctually at the undermentioned dates, and emberh Passengers

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

ROBERT SMALL, 900 Tens, E. WILLSAMS, COMMENDER, to ELLENBOROUGH, 1100 Tone, M. C. CLosu, Commander, to

Sail May 30. EUUEPHALUS, 1020 Tone, WH. BELL, Commander, to Sail

July 8.
TUDOS, 1180 Tone, M. J. LAY, Commander, to Sail Aug. 15.
FOR THE CAPE AND CALCUTTA:
PLANTAGENET, 1000 TORS, JORE DOMETT, Commander, to

Sall July 15.

FOR MADRAS.

DUKE OF ARGYLL, 600 Tone, Harry Baistows, Communder, to Sall August 10.

For Passage apply to Capt. Sarran, 17, St. Mery Ass; Capt. Wm. Fulcher, 17 & W. Snith, 72, Combill.

MILITARY PACES.—PATENT PEDO-METHES for Military Phone, Serveying &c., at PAYNE'S, ids, New Bone Street, opposite Children Street.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
GLORIANA, 1100 Tom, J. S. Wass, Com

#### Military Entelligence.

FROM TUREDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

Dumfries, Rozburgh, and Scikirk Reg. of Milita—John Scott, Req. (and not John Scots, Esq., as inserted in the Gusette of Tuesday last), to be Captain.

Royal (St ucestershire Reg. of Yeomanry Cavalry—George William Blaythwayte, Esq., to be Major, v. Browne, promoted; liciny Barton, Gent., to be Licatenant, v. Godsall, resigned.

#### PROM PRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZEFTE.

PROM FRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZEFTE.

WAS OFFICE, March 29.

1at Life Guarde—(orner and Rub-Lieut, R. Sutton, to be Lieut, by p. v. Clition, who retires; George Viscount Dupplin, to be Cornet and Rub Lieutenant by payerhase, v. Satton.

3d Dragoons—1. U. Graham, Gent., to be Cornet by p. v. Piisrim, who retires.

Celdstream Reg. of Foot Guards—Lieut, and Capt. G. Drummond, to be Capt, and Lieut.-Coi, by p. v. the Hon. J. Hope, who retires; here. infit Lieut. T. M. herele, to be Leat. and Capt. by p. v. Drummond; Eus. Sir G. F. R. Walker, Sart., from 18th k.ot., to be Ensign and Lieutenant by porchase, v. Steele.

4th Foot—G. Colline, Gent., to be Ens. without p. v. Smith, decreaed.

decement, 12th—Ers. W. E. Crofton, to be Adj. v. Hamley, promoted, 18th—Serj.-Maj. R. Jones, to be Ens. without p. v. Triton, appoint d to 23d Foot.
21st—Assist.-Surg. A. C. Weissier, from 41st Poot, to be Assist.

This Assist. Surg. A. C. Webster, from 41st Poot, to be Assist. Surgeon v. Butt, who exchanges.

246-Sec. Lieut. F. E. Campbell, to be First Lieut, by p. v. Buckett, who retires; Rus. F. B. Tritton, from 18th Foot, to be Not. Lieut. without p., the Hon. W. M. Plunkett, to be Sac. Lieutenant by purchase, v. Campbell.

246-To be Lieuta, without p., Rus. B. Read, v. Bmart, prom., March 24; Rus. J. D. Malcolim, v. Webb, app. Adj. To be Ens. without p., Betj.-Mej. J. Marshall, 28th Reg. v. Rusd; J. V. Rile, Gent., v. Malcolim.

13th-To be Lieuta, without p., Ens. T. Beaman, from 29th Foot, v. Frend, prom. in 21st Foot, Dec. 5; Ens. H. W. J. Gray, 10m 30th Foot, v. Butter, decreased, Dec. 29, 1843.

19 h-J. R. B. PitgGeraid, Gent., to be Ens. without p. v. Photoman, promoted in Sist Foot.

10 h. J. R. S. Pitglersid, Gent., to be Sns. without p. v. horizan, promoted in Sas Fool.

10th—Kns. S. Snelling, to be Lieut, without p. v. Wakefield, prom. in 28th Foot, Dec. 20; R. S. Payne, Gent., to be Kns. without purchase, v. Snelling.

41st—Assist Surg. C. Hart, from 21st Foot, to be Assist.-Surg. v. Webster, who exchanges.

44th—Lieut J. C. L. Carter, to be Capt, without p. v. St.-Maj. J. Johnston, who 72t, apon indl. pay. Enn. J. Bradley, to be Lifeut. v. tarter; Rus. R. Waiter, to be Lieut. by p. v. Hackett, who ist., March 20; W. Parker, Gent., to be Rus. v. Bradley; the Hon. C. W. H. Ager, to be Eneign by p. v. Waiter, March 20; 43th—Capt., v. F. Nott, who exchanges. Lieut. G. A. L. Blenkinsopp to be Capt., by p., v. Brown, who retires; Kns. R. Miller, to be Lieut., by p., v. Blenkinsopp; G. Coxon, Gent., to be Kas., by p., v. Miller.

47th—capt. J. W. Collins, from 78th Poot, to be Kas., by P., v. Miller.

47th—capt. J. W. Collins, from 78th Poot, to be Capt., v. Elect. on, who exchanges.

34th—Ens. W. Fernen, Gent., to be Rus., by p., v. Tobia, who retires; W. Harman, Gent., to be Rus., by p., v. Retherson.

48th—Moj. R. Hunt, from 57th Foot, to be Lieut. Col. without p., v. G. Pasley, who retires upon L.-p.; Maj. T. S. Reignolds, to be Lieut. Col., without p., v. R. Hunt, who retires upon f.-p.; Mitt. Maj. D. MacAndrew to be Maj., v. Reignolds; Lieut. J. Ramsay to be Capt. v. MacAndrew to be Maj., v. Reignolds; Lieut. J. Bansay to be Capt. v. MacAndrew to be Maj., v. Reignolds; Lieut. J. Bansay to be Capt. v. MacAndrew to be Maj., v. Reignolds; Lieut. J. Bansay to be Capt. v. MacAndrew to be Maj., v. Reignolds; Lieut. J. Bansay to be Capt. v. MacAndrew to be Maj., v. Reignolds; Lieut. J. Bansay to be Capt. v. MacAndrew to be Maj., v. Reignolds; Lieut. J. Bansay to be Capt. v. MacAndrew to be Maj., v. Reignolds; Lieut. J. Stat. Prot. Stat. Prot. Stat. Stat. Prot. Stat. Sta

Rammay to be Capt. v. MacAmerew.

Soth J. Purcell, Gent., to be &ins., without p., v. Gray, prom. in Stat Foot.

63d - Lieut H. Carden, to be Adj., v. Bhownrigg, prom. March.

57b - Capt. T. Shadforth, to be Major without p. v. Hont, promoted in 49th Foot; disent, W. J. McCarthy, to be Capt. v. Shadforth, Ens. J. E. D. McCardey, An Scarthy, to be Capt. v. Shadforth, Ens. J. E. D. McCardey, An Scarthy, to be Capt. v. Shadforth, Ens. J. E. D. McCardey, An Scarthy, to be Capt. v. Locathy;

59th --C. S. Joker, Gent., to be East, without p. v. Coa, removed to 62d Regiment.

62d -- Fus. F. S. Harrison, to be Lieut. without p. v. Jackson, pr. mored; Ens. R. A. Cox, from 69th Foot, to be Ens. v. Harrison, 72d - Fus. R. M. Lucas, to be Lieut. by p. v. Cole, prometed in last West innia Reg.; Eus. Lydson Newman, from 67th Foot, to be Ens., without p.; W. Herrison, Gest., to be Ens., by p. v. Lucas, § 78th -- Capt. T. W. Sirington, from 47th Foot, to be Capt. v. Collins, who exchanges.

79th -- H. A. Murny, Gent., to be Ens., without p., v. Sucking, prom. in 1st West India Reg.

98th -- C. O. E. Wilmot, Gent., to be Ens., without p., v. Surking, prom. in 1st West India Reg.

98th -- C. O. E. Wilmot, Gent., to be Ens., without p., v. Brice, deceased.

Brice, deceased.

Rucking, prom. in 1st West India Reg.
pith—C. cr. E. Wilmot, Gent., to be Rus., without p., v
Bruce, deceased.

1st West India Reg.—Capt. T. Armstrong, from half-pay 98th
Foot, to be Capt., v. horan, app. Fayra. of 75th Frot; Lieut. C.
A. H. Rumbold, from 21st Foot, to be Capt., by p., v. Armstrong,
win refires; Fus. H. J. huckling, from 90th Foot, to be Lieut.,
without p., v. Paton, app. to 91st Foot.
Ceylon Rifle Reg.—Lieut. H. J. Suckling, from 1st West India
Reg., to be Lieut., v. Hodges, prom.
husver—Capt. D. Brown, 45th Foot, to be Maj. in the Army,
July 22; Capt. T. Armstrong, 1st West India Reg., to be Maj.
in the Army, Jan. 10

Starr — Col. Sir R. H. Sale, G.C.B., 13th Fgot, to be Quartermas et Gen. to the Queen's troops serving in the Rast Indies, v.
Col. Churchill, kuted in action.

Mass — The exchange between Capt. Whimper, 98th Foot, and
Dec. 23, 1849, as previously stated. The name of the Staff.
Assist. Sing., app. on 15th insv., is Willes, not Wills, as previously stared.

CAVALBY.

2d Dragoous-The Marquis of Downshire arrived in town, from Ireland, to attend the funeral of his son, the late Captain Lord Wm. Hill, of the Royal Scots Greys. The interment, at the urgent desire of all the Officers of that regiment, expressed through their esteemed Colonel commanding, Colonel Clarke, took place at Ips. with and not at the general lamily vanit at Easthamp-alend, Beiks. It is a given consolution to the lamily of the last instructed young Officer, that his ambible and kindly alts bettern that rendered him an object of esteem to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, both in England and Teland.

7th Hussand Private Lynch, charged with being accessing

cory to a murder (see N. & M. Gazette of 3d Feb.), han, we are glad to find, by the following letter, been most honourably acquitted :-

"Min,—I am directed by Secretary Sir James. Graham to seknowledge the receipt of your letter of 15th inst, with its enclosure, and, in reply, to acquaint you that a communication has been received from the Government in Iraland, by which it appears that after full inquiry His Excellency the Lorit Lieu, tensuir considers the charges made against Private John Lyuch, 7th Hussars, as to his being present at a murder that was committed in the neighbourhood of Enniscorthy, county of Warlind, are groundless, and that his character is not in any way affected by the statement made by Seward Connor, with respect to his knowledge of such murder.—I have, &c., "H. M. Surron." Lieut,—Col. Whyte, 7th Hussars." " Whitehall, March 15, 1844.

ORDNANOE CORFA.

Rl. Artillery—Lieut. Domville, in command of the detachment at Hondurse, is ordered to be relieved on the arrival of the expected co., and Lieut. Connell is named to go there.—On Thursday morning the whole of the Royal Artillery in the garrison at Woolwich were assembled on the guard-mounting sparade ground, at eight o'clock, to witness the remaining part of the sentence car-ried into effect upon gunner and driver Davis, of the 6th batt., who recently received corporeal punishment for atrailing a corpopean, value 51., the property of Lieut.-Col. Colquhoun. The prisoner was brought out by a file of the guard, and the sentence of the Court-Martial held upon him read to the whole of the assembled troops, and, in terms of its conclusion, that the prisoner be duchurged from the regt. with ignominy, his focuse and ornaments were stripped off his olofices, and he was drummed out of the garrison. A company under Captain Tireman, 4 Officers and 78 men, embarked at Dublin this week, for Liverpool, en route to Woolwich, being relieved by Capt.

Liverpool, on route to Woolwich, being relieved by Capt. Tylden's company from Wéolwich.

Ginnanal Chara. Home and Fornier Stations.—
Office of Orthunge, ist March, 1844.—The Master General and floard, having reason to believe that, in the instances which sometimes occur of application for an exchange of situations in the Orthunge Department, it is not sufficiently understood that, according to the rules of the Service, all expenses of whatever kind that may attend anoth Engineers, when acceded to by the Master General and Board, must be exclusively burne by the parties themselves; the Master General and Board, in order that this point may be duly kept in view, have directed it to be explained to the Heads of Departments, and to the respective Officers and Barrack Masters in the Ordnance Service, for their own guidance, and for communication to those employed under Officers and Barrack Massers in the Ordinaire Service, for their own guidance, and for communication to those employed under them, that, in the event of any exchange of situations being hereafter sanctioned by the Master General and Board, at the request, or for the personal nunvenience of the parties, no expense, whether for travelling or otherwise, will be admitted as a charge against the public.—By Order of the Master General and Board,

INPANTRY.

let Foot. 1st Batt .- Will proceed to Jamaica early in

1st Foot, 1st Batt, Depot-This Depot has at present hend-quarters, one Field Officer, 3 Capts., 1 Assiah-Surg., 13 Serjts., 4 Drummers, and 287 rank and file, all of whom are in an efficient state for any duty they may be called on. It is reported that it will leave

Iroland for England carly in the summer.

1at Foot, 2nd Butt.—The wing of this fine regi ment arrived at Queben on Sunday night, in the Uni-corn, from Cape Chat, where they left the transport Premier, in which they had embacked for the West Indies, nearly a total wreck. On Wednesday, Nov. 29, the regiment marched to the cathedral, and there one and all unsted in returning thanks for their late preservation, to Him who is alone able to save. Part of the service was sung and chaunted by the excellent chair composed of men of the regiment, who have been so ably instructed by Lieut. Whitmore; and we are happy to learn, that, by permission of Alajor Bennett, the men will, during the time they may be quartered in Quebec, unnist on Sundays at the cathedest, as they were in the habit of doing in the upper province, and their singing in the dburches of that province has been deservedly re-marked as very fine. The Bishop presched an excellent and impressive sermon, taking for his text Pealin exvi. 12.14; and took occasion to allied to the good conduct of the Royals during the late disturbances in this prevince; and how much, under Providence, we ought to feel industed to them. It was truly plusting to notice the attention evenced by the Officers and men to the solemn services of the day .- Quebes Gaustia,

THE ROYALS.

ALE—" The girl I left belief mit."
By THE JUNIOR WARDER OF TRALER LODGE, 66. THE JUNIOR WATHER BY TRALER LOD-IN OUR old town lay many a corps, Fan'd in the rolls of honoux, " Who thro" war fields triumphant hore Proud Rithin's blacon'd hapser; Still, though to all we yield size fame, With lew or no denials, An equal giory none can claim With the gallant-minded "Royals." In war's dread work they still transpend,
The for they'll wound and take too: The for they'll wound and take too;
Tet, strange, in peace will mark a frier
Tro' friends they're sure to make too
From Cowans be their lodge still free,
Their comp sate from sepisia.
And all true souls exclaim with memuonem attend the "Royais."

What glorious specimens we've sees Of that pride of creation, In this dist nguish'd corps—I mean'. The Military Mason; Whate'er his rauk, his heart is frank, Love cheers him thro' his trials—Oh, many a soul of honour's mould You'll find among the "Royals."

To frow by holy nerse Heaven's will
Rain'd the craft, none are apter;
May they advance by sections till
They forom a glorious Charras!
Still first in fame, as well as name,
May fate pour wrath's worst vials,
On all who scorn the Heaven-sent flame
Which obsers old Scotia's "Royals"

13th—See our Leading Remarks.
30th—An inquest was held on Monday at the Military Barrack, before Mr. H. E. Jones, Coroner, on the body of a private soldier of the 30th, named Edward Gower, who cause by his death under the following circumstances:---It appeared from the evidence that the deceased and a private of the same regiment, named Slowey, were tossing for halfpence in the Barrack-room, on Friday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock; a dispute arose about the winnings, when blowey atruck deceased; a sculle ensured, and two or three rounds were fought. The decessed was described as having fought with head down, when he received a blow on the nose which bled it, and said he would fight no more; he also said Slowey was a coward. Deceased soon after became very ill, and went to bed and vomited. The next morning (Saturday) he was found speechless, and was conveyed to the Military Hospital, where he died at 2 o'clock that day. A post mortem examination was made on Sunday by the Surgeon of the reg., who found a fracture on the left temporal bone, and an extravasation of blood on the left hemisphere of the brain, which had caused his death. The Jary, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict "that the deceased died in consequence of a mortal wound inflicted by Slowey on Friday, the 5th inst, of which he languished and died on Saturday, the 16th inst., at the Military Hospital in the borough of Cork atoresaid." Slowey has been committed.—Cork Constitution.
40th—Ensign E. George Lane, a native of Clonmel, who

carried the regimental column at Gwallor, excaped unburt. This gentleman is son of the late Lieut. Lane, Barrackmaster of that town, who served with distinction in the Peninsular War and lost an arm at Waterloo.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a latter from a N.C. Officer in India to his friend at home, which, as it contains a nominal list of the killed and wounded of the 10th Regiment, we publish for the information of these more immediately connected with that gallant corps :-

"Camp, near Gwalior .-- "My Dear Bing our joint thanks for the many newspapers you have forwarded, I hasten to give you a detail of the rather

severe affair we have been engaged in.

"Having been ordered to join the Army of Exercise, we left Mearut on the 20th Nov., and on the 3d Dec. arrived at Agra, a place of great antiquity and Oriental splandour. Our encampment, when assembled all together, was rather estensive, as we mustered somewhere about 2500 men. Our worthy Colonel-Maj, Gen. Valiant-was there before us, and, on inspecting us the day after arrival, congratulated us upon meeting after the toils and dangers of Afighanistan, and feelingly alluded to the merial ere long to be suspended from our breasts—regretted exceedingly he was not with us in person-but was satisfied we were sensible that, though absent in person, his heart was with us. On the 12th Dec. inc Army left Agra, crossed the Chimbue River on the 22d, entering the Mahratta country complete on the 26th. On the 29th, after a march of about six miles, we came up with the enemy, being between 8 and 9 A.M., and a warm affair it turned outlar close work, and no hesitation about it, I assure you; had no time for ceremony. The enemy had 56 pieces of cannon, and well-manned; served with deadly precision, their montents were awfully felt by our force, particularly the 39th, 2d N.I., 56th N.I., 16th N.I., and conrecives; and it was only when we reahed torward, and beyoneted every men at the guns, that their fire ceased. Our regiment captured 22 guns and 5 colours, and lest, not least—that is, in our Drum-Major's estimation —a copper drum, apparently of French manufacture.
We had on this day three Commanding Officers—
Major Stopford, wounded in the side, and his horse shot;
next Captain Coddington, who shortly after received a next captain Country on, who shortly after received a severe sabre set, which we were fearful at first would prove inectal, but I am happy to say there is now hopes of his recovery; Captain Oliver next took command, and brought the regiment out of the field.

"His Excellency, in the General Orders, after especial thanks are due to H.M.'s 39th and 40th Regs., and

cial thanks are due to H.M.'s 39th and 40th Rags., and the 2d, 16th, and 56th N.l., for their gallantry in taking the betteries, goes on to any, 'Her Majesty's 40th Rags and the 2d and 16th N.l., again serving together, again displayed the pre-eminent qualities as soldiers, and well supported the duracter of the over-victoriess Army of

"There, my old friend, who would not belong to the You will, bowever, see the pre-eminent boys after that? full particulars in the Naval and Military Gauelle, so that I can close my epistic.
"We are to get a Maltese-cross for this affair; 3 Major.

Gen. Valiant is to be Quartermester-Gen.: be is a fine t sol lier; every man of the regiment is loud in praise of his acilier; every man of the regiment is loud in praise of his coolnose and example on the field of battle; Maj. Stopford, Capts. Coddington and Civer, with Lieux. Nelson and Ilyerman, are specially recommended for notice. On the other side I send you a list of killed and wounded, with which I close. Ever yours, &c., W. O., One of The Pre-aminent."

Officers Wounded.—Maj. Stopford, Capt. Contington, sweetly; e., and Adj. Nelson, severely; Lis. Eagac, Tigman (severely); dury. Dawson.

\* and Adj Nelson, severely; Liu. Engac, Thomas (severely), flury, Dawson.

Killed. Helf. Hatch; Corporale Withing, Sherlock, Endden; Drummer R. Wallace; Privates W. Williams (2007), J. McEwoy, H. Plane, Edney, J. Patterson, Philp 2, Mangan, T. Walton, R. Urley, C. Urcker, R. Brooks, W. Monka, T. Higgins, T. Horner, H. C. Thompson, W. Murphin, W. Hockey, E. Beight, A. Colqubon, Bailey, Farrant, H. Parker, W. Jordan, T. Prupe.

Wounded and still sinng. —Drum Major G. Prishey; Berjeants Campbell, E. Kearney; Lorpurala J. Adams, J. Wilson; Privates P. Casey, A. Ma-ley (boy), S. Beattie, J. Bush, S. Mortuner, W. Over, Petihan, S. Reynor, J. Starringe, W. Torrible, J. Walsh, J. Heautoy, J. Hird, E. Brown, B. Hysieti, J. Coleman, D. Davies, R. Ellis, J. Fuller, P. Glesson, J. Lloyd, M. M'Guddins, G. Nodelet, W. Nash, J. Stones, J. Walte.

48th—The Apollo arrived at Jamnics, from Gibraltar,

48th-The Apollo arrived at Jamaica, from Gibraltar with the 48th, on 22d Feb., much to the surprise of all the officials, as she was not expected fatil the latter end of March or beginning of April, which would be in good time, for she cannot get to Quebec before the middle of May. The 48th were landed at the Ordnance Wherf. Kingston, and marched to Newcastle direct.

See our Leading Remarks, 1

Marines. (Plymouth Division)-First Lt, Stewart has embacked on board the Tortoice for duty at Ascension. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Ellis is ordered on the verruiting service at Exeter, Ist of April, to relieve Capt. Gray.

At Woolwich, an examination took place on Wednes-day of two privates, one named Bennet, for leaving his arms and his post when of duty at the Old Marine Harrucks, Woolwich, and not returning until the following morning; and the other, named Lyoth, for having left his post when on duty, at Deptford, and being found asteep in a stable. Buth have been set uside to be tried by a General Court-Martial. A detachment arrived at Dublin from Woolwich, to embark on board the Culet convict-ship for Australia.

The following is the present disposition of the Royal Marine Force in South Wales: \_\_ At head-quarters, Pembroke Dock, Lacus.-Col. Pitcher, Capts. Bannes and Rea, Lieurs. Coude and Feabroke, with 110 privates, Stoff, Lieut. and Paym. Holland, and Lieut. and Adj. J.ckaon. At Haverlordwest, Bt.-Major Whylock, and Jackson. At Haverlorawest, BL-Major waynors, sun Lieut. Lillicosp, with 40 men; and Lieut. Hantels said 20 men detached at Narberth. At Cardigan, Capt. Downs, with Lieuts. Handley, Adair, and 60 men, their detachments occupying St. Doguids, Newcastle, Emlyn, and Eglwyserw. At Albertson, Capt. Griffin, Lieuts. and Eglwyserw. At Albertion, Capt. Griffin, Lieuts. Mr Knorp and Spirit, and 40 men, detachments occupy-The magistrates of Haverloidwest sent ing Lampeter. a complimentary letter to Captain Dawes, on bis quit-

a rompionentity letter to Captain Dawes, on his quitting that town. The following is a copy town. The following is a copy town and county of traverindwest, having heard that Capt. Dawes, and the other Officers and men of the detachment of the Royal Marines, have received an order of marks for Cardigan, beg to present their compliments to him, and to suggest the highest asset of their valuable and efficient services, and exemplary control of their valuable and efficient services, and exemplary control of their valuable and efficient services, and exemplary control of the action of their variance and electeric age extending con-ouct, during the several months they have been detached at Havert rewest, and the deep regret of the magistrates, that Offi-cers and men, in whom they could place such entire confidence, should be removed. By request of the magistrates, "To Capt. liawes, El. Marines. J. Partities, Mayor." The wall which is to include an additional space for the

Duckyard will soon be completed, when the old wall will be thrown down; the sentries in the yard ere, even now, not sufficiently numerous, and when the additional place is added, more men at Probpoke Dock will be absolutely necessary, as at present, with only eight sentinels in the Dockyard, the men have only two nights in bed. This Colonel commanding the district wishes for more Marines, but they cannot be spored; we understand the regiments of the line are required for the mountain districts. indeed, little confidence is felt in the continuance of the present quiet throughout the whole of South Wales, for fresh outbreaks are expected in shout a month, when the

term outeress are vapoused in the second interest will commense drawing lime.

To the Editor of the Rusal and Hillery Gazette.

Sen,—In the Neval and Military Gazette of the 23d lest, you state there is every probability of an extensive promotion taking place very shortly in the corps or re-Marines. It is certainly time that something was to tion taking place very shortly in the corps of Royal Marines. It is corressly time that summing were utune, for they are the most ill-used body of men in Her Majesty's Service. Why should they not be put upon the same footing as the Royal Artillery? A certain number of Field Officers should be ordered to retire on full-pay every year—say one from each distinon—and the Commandants to cettre every five years; this would give general satisfaction, and make the corps more effec-tive, besides giving the Junior Officers a hope of getting

unfit for active Service, and their zoul all but exhausted by neglect and disappointment. There has not been a vacancy for the last eight months, nor is there a chance of any, unless the authorities think proper to fill up the there are several sho can searchly keep their seat on the chart heing left open, the Officers next for presention sea deprived of rank and pay. Account the Field Officers there are several sho can searchly keep their seat on burnaback, merely from uge, "and they are often seen to diamount in the presence of the battalion," I wish to wak, diamount in the presence of the battalion." I wish to sak, why should not these defenders of their country be rewarded for their past sorvices, and be allowed to retire from the Service, and end their days in peace and comfort? Under the present system of promusion, by the time an Officer gets his Linutenau-Colongley he is two old for active duty; consequently, it say elementanes should coper to cell a bettaken abroad-which is not unlikely-there is scarcely a Pield Officer fit to take

In conclusion let me, ask, why the present vacant retirements are not filled up? If the Senior Officers will not take them, go down the list, and there will be many found most thankful for the chance.

London, 27th March. A FRIEND TO THE SERVICE. 59th-The Pestonjes Bomonjes arrived on Tugailay at Spitheed, with the left wing of the regiment from Herbs-does, which disembarked at Personnuth dock-yard at 8 a.m. the next day; they are to occupy Fort Cumberland Burracks until further orders.

80th, 2d Batt .- Lieut, Rhodes returns to England, on The Battalion has received notification of its and the same and the same received notineation, of the second to Canada in the spiring. The Buttalion showed at the end of last month from Newsartle; 400 to Up. Park camp, and 200 to Fort Augustus, to remain until the

Admiral fixes the time of their departure.

66th—The Carrickfergus Jury convicted, on the 14th inst., the soldier Cordery of the muster of Serjeant Dodd. but recommended the assaus to merey on the ground of his intimisty with his victim! as if shouting a man through the beart was our of those liberties which one friend may take with another. The Judge refused the recommends tion, and sentenced the men to be executed on the 15th So much for Irish Jurims.

69th-The detechment was suddenly marched out of Westport Chapel on St. Patrick's Day, when the Rav. B. Burke had commenced a political haranges from the

-Capt. Delencey has leave of absence till the 1st of June next, on temily affairs. Lieut. Locke icave of absonce till the 20th of Auril.

76th-Capt. Brawster, and Lieut. Beresford, who have been under an arrest since lest July, have been rejeased, after a slight admonition from Maj. Gen. Hou. A. Murray, Commander-in-Chief of the Western Detrict.

To the Editor of the Narol and Military Guzelte.

Sin,-it was with the atmost setonishment that I read in the Standard of the 13th last, the reply which the Secretary-ut-War is reported to have made to a question put by Mr. Gill. Member for Plymouth, relative Officers of the 76th Reg., who have been in arrest since the 14th July last. I am intimate with several of the Off ers of that reg., and have had abundant means of ascertaining every circumstants sommetted with the arrest of the Officers alluded to, and I must say, if the spread of the Secretary-at-War be correctly reported (with I can acarriely believe to be the mass), that no Member of Par-liament ever made a more unfair statement in his place in the House, than that Right Hon. Gentleman did on thu occusion. It is portectly true that the Officers were placed under arrest, in consequence of a quarrel which accurred after mees, and "to prevent further consequences;" I ask the Scoretary-at-War, whither he is not well aware that it was not in consequence of the "Juntor Officer conveying a challenge to bis Schor Officer, and of the Schor Officer accepting it," that those Officers have been kept in arrest for the extraordisary period of eight months; and further, that no challenge some conveyed, and, quently, none could have been accepted. The Duke of Willington well knows that he blame whetever can be imputed to the senior of them two Officers; and that he can placed in accept merely to prevent what would other wise appear to be the inevitable consequence of the insult which the juntor had offered him, when saking an expla-mation of an expression which he (the Benter Officer) had said to a third Officer, not then present. The simple asking of an explanation, cartainly, cannot be saided converying a challenge, as the explanation may prove perfectly estimatory. Sir Henry Mandings either stated to the House that which he knew to be supervect, or he attempted to give an explanation of siroumstances, of which I-e wa completely ignorant. He may choose whichever been of the ddemma he pleases.

But even after I had read the extraordinary misstate ment which the reporters have secribed to Sir H. Hardings, I was utterly unprepared for the startling announce-

their companies a few years sooner than they would meat (in his reply to a question from Capt. Bernal) that under the present system. It is well known that there is an Officer might be kept in arrent for any length of time are between thirty and forty of these tried veterana, quite be the Commander-in-Chief, or by his Commanding "an Officer might be kept in arrest for any length of time by the Commander-in-Chief, or by his Commanding Officer." If such were the case. I sak who mailed If such were the case, I sak, who would enter the Army, who could procure a livelihood in any other

When a person becomes an Officer, does be less the rights of a British subject, and barter away the privileges of which Britons have such good reason to be proud? Far from it. If the Scoretary at War had read the 59th and 107th Articles of War, he would have known that, by his arbitrary and unconstitutional act, the Duke of Wollington himself is, according to the letter and spirit of the law.
I liable to be easkiered." The unches (and the only one allowed by the 107th Article of War, for knoping Officer or soldier to confinement more than eight days in that a Court-Martial could not be conveniently assembled; but in the present instance that plea sompletely, falls to the ground. I have been in Plymouth and Exster frequantly, and have known several regiments quartered in those garrisons, and I wall know that there are sivays Officers enough doing duty there to form at least three General Courts-Martial. There were only two settlesses. of the occurrence which caused the arrest of the two Othcare in question, and they were both in Devouport for at three mouths after these Officers were first unde prisoners. Where, them, was the inconventuos of assembling a Court-Martial? It will be observed, that the plain meaning of the 197th Article of War is, so protrut those serving in the Army from unnecessary coffinement previous to trial (the law supposing them innount convicted), and also to prevent offenders escaping punishment, under of counstances in which it might be impossible to essemble a Court-Martial without considerable delay. It would appear from the statement of Mr. Gill, and the schnowledgment of Sir II. Hardings, that several applications have been made on the part of one of the Officers to the Commander-in-Chief, requesting that he might either be released or brought to trul, but that those applications have not had the desired effect. It is monetrous that any one should unnecessarily be kept a prisoner untried for eight months, although frequently demanding that justice to which every littleb enbject is entitled. But fibe is that injustice enhanced, if the person entitled. But flow is that injustice enhanced, if the person thus confined prive innocent when finally brought to trial by his person? No person in theorem legally possesses the treatment of the person to the trial by his person. Duke of Wellington has in this inse assumed; and I am very much mistaken if a jury in would not award the Officer, who has of his countryme of his constraint women not award the Univer, who has in vain applied for his release or trial, such damages as would convince the Army, and the country in general, that even the Duke of Wellington, great Commander and Statesman as he has vertainly been, cannot with impunity be guilty of injustice to may fellow-autient, no matter how humble in station or devoid of interest or power he may happen to be. Such a belief in the justice of the lumi it was sesential should be instilled toth the monds of all, and particularly of the Army; and this feeling has been inconsiderable degree instrumental to resting this great country to the station which it now occupies unong the nations of the world.

Your unrealitting exertions to produce justice for all classes in the Navy and Army, induce me to hope you will give meetion to this letter in your valuable Paper. -am, &c.,

Dublin, March 220 19th - The Square of the Highlanders at To April 10, 1814. From the Note Book of Capt. John Ford, Royal Hospital, Chalsen .- I nough the square formed by the 79th Highlanders in the valley of the Ers, near Tou-louse, is mentioned by French Military writers, and is laid down in their plans, yet I am not swere that the particulars have been given in any British publication or officontains have even given in any oritino publication or offi-cial letter: I may therefore, be excused copying from mg, notes a few words respecting it. The Sixth Division, commanded by Sir Henry Chuton, of which the 79th Regiment formed a part, crossed,the bridge over the Era at Croix d'Aurade, but did not austain so much loss from the fire of the redoubt des Augustine on the Platent de Calcinet when advancing along the valley, as the Fourth Division which had preceded it. After passing and getting out of the range of the game of the above-mentioned redoubt, the 79th was on the right of the division in the valley, between the Plateau de Calvinet in popula-aton of the enemy, and the little river Ers; while so situated a curps of French Cavalry unaspectedly appeared, debouching in slow time by one of the deep farm roads which cross the plateau, with the intention, so doubt, of actacking as if not prepared to receive thom, of turning the right of the two divisions, or of outting off their communication with the bridge which we had passed, the only one oger the Ere not destroyed by the enemy. settion of the 79th was, therefore, a very important con-Lieut. Col. Neil Douglas (ormanding) lumedistriy formed square, ordered out Ensign Balfour to the front with one of the colours, and gave the word," march."
Helfour's conduct was much admired; he cargied him-

self quite erect, the colours inclined forward-which, as be

had no shoulder or waist-belt to support them, required strength of arm-pointed his toes, and gave the step to the square with as much regularity and correctness as he would have done at any formal parade in England. The view of the two corps advancing in slow time to meet each other must have been a very interesting sight, as seen from the high ground which the French held possession of. When the square had arrived sufficiently near, Lieut,-Col. Douglas halted it, called in Balfour, and ordered the grandiers to give the enemy a volley, upon which they wheeled round and retired as slowly as they had advanced. I believe they did not sustain any loss from our fire : certainly I did not see one man fall.

The following is a French account of the attack upon the "Carré d'Ecosonis," capied from an octavo volume, with many plats, published at Toulouse. It must apply, I think, to the 79th square, as I am not aware that the 42d, the only other regiment wearing the kilt on that side

42d, the only other regiment wearing the kilt on that side of the Garonne, formed a square on that day

"Lee Ecosaoia maneauvalent sur la droite du 118, pour se rapprocher de la Toura des Augustins on étalent les redoutes ducentre, alors le Commandant Dorsannes detacha les Capitaines Laucé et l'omard pour aller charger, en sortent des ratranchemens le Carré qu'ils avaiegt foroid, la a bout touchant, ses deux compagnies brulerent quatre vingt cartouches per hommes, ce qui fit perdre aux Ecosasis, au moins 60s hommes, dans deux heures que dora cette attaque."—Page 123.

" Lee deux compagnies de Pomard et Lausé qui avaient combatto et long tema et si vaillemment le Carré d'Ecosasia formé dans le vallous en face de nos auvrages,

arré d'Ecossala formé dans le valions en face de nos ouvrages, ac."— Puge 188, Précis Illeterique de la Bateille de Teulouse. Lapene also mentions the loss of 600 men sustained by

the Scotch by the attack of two mapanies of the 115° de Ligur, but he says nothing about a square.

The above extracts do not agree with the account I have given; the French author must have written the passage from an incorrect report, because though the Dragoons and Lancers in the French Service are called "Cavalerie de Ligne," they had not so many as 115 regiments of that description of force, therefore the 115° de Ligne must have been an Infautry regiment. The threat-ened attack upon the 79th square was made by Cavairy. On the morning of the Battle of Toulouse, the 79th had

only 414 rank and file present in the field, but they were veterans in every some of the word. Not a shot was fired at us when in square. It was in attacking and carrying the redoubt des Augustine that the 79th afterwards sustained such a serious loss, about one-balf of the 414 rank and file being either killed or wounded. Four of our Officers wore buried in one grave in the redoubt, and a fifth at Toulouse, and thirteen wounded.—U.S. Magazine, Apr.

85th—Hend-gra. and two cos. have been removed from

Antigua to Barhadoes.

Hoth—The Head-Querter Division broke up from Rel-gaum on the 1st Jan. for Schude, under the command of

gaum on the lat Jan. for Sounds, under the command of Col. Derinzy. The left wing, under Major Creagh, on the 23d Jan. The 86th was relieved by the 2d European Reg., N.C. Service, from Kurrachee.

92d—Of nearly 669 mann and active men who composed this gallant regiment when it left this country for foreign service, nearly ten years ago, only 143 have returned .- Fife Herald.

returned.—Fife Herald.

2d West India Regiment—See our Leading Remarks.

C. O., No. 19.—Head-quarters, Eingston, Jamuica, 2d Feb.
1844.—In reference to the General Order of the 56th of October,
1843, the proceedings of the General Court-Martial, of which
Lient. Col. Cockburn of the 2d 66th Regiment was President,
having been referred home, the Major-General commanding
decins it proper to promulgate, for the information and guidance
of all concerned, that it has been decided that the General CourtMartial was not justified in withdrawing itself from the trial of
the 2d count of the Charge, as such count did not either in
terms or substance allege's capital offence to have been committed

the 2d count of the Chappe, as such count did not either in terms or substance allege's capital offence to have bees committed

2d. In obedience to instructions received from the Horse-Guards, Licut. Cox, of the 2d W.I. Reg. will be brought to trisibefore a General Court-Martial, at the earliest period which circumstances shall permit, upon charges which have been preferred by order of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief.

The Acting-Deputy-Judge-Advocate will transmit a copy of the Charges to Licut. Cox.

G. O., No. 2s.—Head-quarters, Kingston, Jamaica, 20th Feb., 1843.—1. At a General Court-Martial, held at Up Park Camp on the 25th day of October, 1843, and continued by adjournments, and ordered to re assemble at Kingston Barracks on the 13th day of Feb, 1844. Licut. John Gagin Cox, of the 2d West India Regiment, was arraigned upon the full-wing Charges.—

1st Charge.—"For having on or about the 4th of October, 1843, at Fort Augusta, in the Island of Jamaica, without the authority of Lieut. Col. Nicolits, the Officer in command of the 2d W.I. Reg. and in disobedience of the orders of Captain Howell, his auperior Officer, not to permit any soldier to leave Fort Augusta without the written permission of him, Captain Howell, ordered Corporal Sam. Curr and private Tam O'Shanter, both of the above Regiment, to convey a letter on his private affairs from Fort Augusta to Port Royal."

2d Charge.—" For having at the time and place, and on the occasion atoresaid, been guilty of a wanton diaregard of the safety of the men placed under his charge, in ordering Corporal Sam. Carr and private Tam O'Shanter, both of the safety of the men placed under his charge, in ordering Corporal Sam. Carr and private Tam O'Shanter for convey the letter mentioned in the 1st charge, by sea, without taking proper procution for the safety of their passage to Fort Royal and back to Fort Augusta, and on which passage private Tam G'Shanter was drowned, and the life of Corporal Bam. Carr endangered, the whole of such conduct being greatly to the p

2d Charge, that he the prisoner, Lieut. John Gagin Coz, of the 2d West India Reg., le guilty thereof, with the exception of so much as a comprised in the words, "a wanton claregard of the safety of the men placed under his charge," of which part the

safety of the men placed under his charge," of which part the Contracquits the prisoner.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty of both the charges, with the exception stready stated, and the same heing in breach of the Articles of War, the Court therefore, by struct thereof, doth sentence and adjudge him the prisoner, Licuit. John Gagin Cox, of the 2d West ladia Regiment, to be publicly reprimended at anch time and place as the Major-General Commanding may think fit. (Signed) N. CARPBELL,

A.D. Advocate, Captain, 3d W.I. Reg.

Sentence confirmed, and directed to be Carried into effect, agreeable to directions contained in the next General Coder, marked "3."

(Signed) S. H. BEREELET,

Mejor-General Commanding.

2. The Major-General Commanding confirms the sentence of the Court, and directs that the prisoner, Licuit, John Gagin Cox,

of the the 2d West India Regiment, by publicly reprimanded by the Deputy Arjutant-General, who will read the General Order in presence of the Officers of the 2d West India Reg., assembled for that purpose, at such time and place as shall be arranged by the Officer commanding that corps, who will be pleased to communicate with the Deputy adjutant/General on the subject. Lt. Cox is then to be released from arrest, and return to his duty. The Major-General, on persent of the proceedings of this General Court-Martial, observed, with surprise, that Lieut. Cox has, in no instance, expressed the least contrition or regret for the melancholy occurrence which followed his disobalience of orders, which line of broduct the Major-General coasides has evinced a want of proper feeling, little creditable to any fernon in the situation Lieut. Cox has been placed by his own indiscretion.

3d West India Reg.—Lieut. Forster and Lance Serjeant J. Shepherd, of the 3d West India Reg., lately arrived at Jamaica, from England, sailed in the Hingdove on the 22d of Feb., to Juin the hd-qrs. at new Providence.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY .- CORRECTED TO THE DAY. [This Document (which is different, in material respects, from all others) is prepared exclusively for the "Nursi & Milliary Gazette."

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Staff-Assist.-Surgeons English and Barnett arrived at Jamaica on the 15th February, from Bpgdand, and are stationed at Up-Park Camp. Second Class Staff-Surgeon stationed at Up-Park Camp. Second Class Sinfi-Surgeon Allman, at Jameica, Ia in orders to proceed to Montage Bay on the arrival of the draft for the 77th Reg.; and Staff-Assist-Surgeon Fishbourne is to move first Montago Bay to Kingston, on being relieved by Liput. Allman.

Major-General Charles Turner appointed to the Staff of the Army in Ireland, in room of the late Maj-Gen. Sir O. Carey, who commanded Cork district, was Assist. Adj.—General at Cork from 1836 to Nov. 1841, when he was gained by Brayest to his present year.

General at Cora from 1000 to 100v. 100x, whose he was realised by Brevet to his present rank. Major-General Sir G. Berkeley, commanding at Belfast, will be isoved to Cork, and Major-General Turner succeed him at Belfast. ISLE OF WIGHT.—We are informed that the Barracks

at Perkhurst have been surveyed this week, by some of the authorities from the Horse Guards, in order to ascertain if accommodation can be afforded for a troop of Horse, in the event of Her Majesty's taking up her residence at Osborne-house during the assuing summer.-

THE AUSTRIAN SERVICE.-Extract from the letter of a young English Cadet.—"I am now a Cadet in His Imperial Mejesty's 35th Foot, and a finer regiment I never saw in my life. In time of war it is 7000 strong, and has its own Brigadier, General hasides a full Calendary and has its own Brigadier-General, besides a full Colone from whom the regiment takes its name, vis., Graff Kafenhiller (Earl of Kafenhiller). Every man in Austria must serve 14 years in the regular Army, and 12 years in the Landwehr or Militia, so you may suppose what a

numerous Array they have (upwards of 400,000 men), who can be called out at a moment's notice, all ready equipped and fit for service. In Hohemia you can make 50% go as far as 3001, in England, and a man with 2001, per annum is accounted rich. There are a great number of English in the Austrian Service, and as many as 12 Officers in one regiment of flussers. My uniform is a white coat, red cuffs and collar, blue trousers, with a white stripe, a sword supported by a cross-belt; but when I am on service I carry besides a sword, a bayonet, musket, &c., and knapsack, the first-mentioned weapon (sword) being the only mark by which you distinguish the Cadet from the private soldier. My father allows me 50t, per annum, which with my pay, about 5t, per annum, I live like a prince, but out of it I have to pay my soldier-servant, and to find myself in everything, so you may imagine I manage to get through a good part of it."

#### Nabal Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS Captain-F. W. Berchey (1827), to Forefly. Lieutenants-R. W. Aidrich (1842), to Firefly; Bobert Loweny Licutenants—R. W. Aldrich (1842), to Firefly; Robert Loweny (1818), to Benetta.

Master—L. C. Bailey (1838), to Firefly.

Mate - Charles G. M'Grigor (1840), to America.

Second Master—G. Stovin, to Firefly.

Midshipman—H. M. Ellott, to Aigla.

Surgeons—D. Thomas (1843), to Firefly; Lenox T. Cunningham, M.D. (1840), 10 Tortoise. Assistant-Surgeony-C. C. Easton (1838), to Sparrow / Rerbert H. Mackenzie (addit.), (1439), to Penelope. Clerk-G. Jefferey (addit.), from Excellent, to Turistic.

COART-SUARY.

COART-SUARY.

Appointments.—Lieut. Gon. Westbrokt, R.N., to command Tartar, R.C., v. Lieut. Robert Butcher, R.N., resigned, and reappointed to a station; Lieut. Thus. Brewer, R.N., to Senner Cove, v. Lieut. C. W. Puynter, to command Spines, B.C.; Lieut. Robt. Butcher, R.N., to Portobello, v. Lieut. Brand, R.N., to Leigh, new station.

Leigh, new station.

DOCE-YARD APPOINTMENTS.

To Woolwich Bock yard,—Mr. S. Rend, from Chatham, Acting Master Shipwrights' Assistant, his appointment as Acting Assistant of Devouport Dock-yard having been cancelled. Mr. W. Tooley, Second Foreman of Smiths, v. Kenning, promoted to

Deptford,

Jo bentford Dock-yard.—Mr. O. W. Lang, Act, Assistant,

B. Hinton, Bostawam; N. Bronell, Foreman of Shipwrights;

John Venning, First Foreman of bantha; John Parnell, John
William Enlier, and William Sharpe, Impectors of Shipwrights.

This establishment will be commissioned on 1st April 1821. The
present Officers acting here will be confirmed in their rank, and
others will be immediately appointed. Mr. Kennev, of Wondwich, is appointed Master Smith, and 5s hired Shipwrights row
Portsmouth, and 3s from Chatham, are ordered to be entered.

Mr. W. Buck, late Acting Foreman at Woolwich-yard, is appointed Foreman of this yard.

N. Barnaby, acting leading man of Shipwrights at Chatham,
is appointed acting leading man of Shipwrights at Sheerness.

STATIONS OF H.M.'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

STATIONS OF H.M.'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION, With the Years when Built, and the United of Commission of the Others in Communia.

Corrected to this Day, and Proposed Exclusively for this Paper, Achiena, at veh, 2 (1828), Lt. Com. B. Alpin (1811), Mediter, Addited, 1811, at. veh, 1825), Mart. Com. B. Alpin (1811), Mediter, Addited, 1811, at. veh, 1825), Mart. Com. J. King (acting: Shermens, Additioner, 72 (1817), Kenr. Adm. Shi T.J. Cochrana, Kt., Capt. H. W. Bruce (1821), China Hvino n, kak hindes.

Alban, 1, M. v. (1828), Id. Com. D. Woodraffe, (1824), China Bruce (1823), Vera (1924).

Alban, 1, M. v. (1826), Id. Com. D. Woodraffe, (1824).

Alban, 1, M. v. (1826), Id. Com. D. Woodraffe, (1824).

Alban, 1, M. v. (1835), Capt. M. Lockyer, C.B. (1815), Islamo,

Alban, 6, (1835), Com. C. J. Bonanquet (1839), Const of Africa,

Alban, 6, (1835), Com. C. J. Bonanquet (1839), Brazile,

Alban, 2 (1. Ab. (1827), Bast. Com. B. Browne (1836), Meditron,

Alban, 7, Ch. M. (1835), Com. C. J. Bonanquet (1839), Brazile,

Alban, 2 (2. Ab. (1827), Bast. Com. B. Browne (1837), E. L.

Amban, 2 (2. Ab. (1827), Bast. Com. B. Browne (1837), E. L. America, 30, Capt. Hon. John Gordon (1815), Devorport, America, 72, convict-bulk, Lt.-Com. P. S. Coghian (1815), Hobert

Town.
Apollo, tr. (1805), Com. Wm. Maclean (1841), Gibraltar.
Apollo, tr. (1805), Com. Wm. Maclean (1841), Gibraltar.
Audent, st. vea., Master Com. J. Russell (6) (1940), So. America.
Augel, at. vea., Master Com. Luke Smithitt/acting), partic, ser.
Augel, at. vea., Master Com. Wm. Robinson (1837), Cape.
Asr, at. v. I, Lieut. Com. W. Oke (1825; Portutrick.
Basilist, 6 (1824), Lieut. H. S. Hunt (met.) (1825; South Amer.
Buadun, 6, sur. v. (1823), Com. T. Graves (1841), Mediterranmo.
Buayen, at. vex. (1827), Lieut. Com. R. Madge (1816), Rover.
Billyidena, 38 (1899), Capi. Hun. G. (Brey (1814), Mediterranmo.
Bittyran, 16 (1840), Com. E. Peel (1841), Cape of Good Hops.
Blace Baols, at. v. (1821), Mast. Com. S. B. Cook (act.) (1826),
Blazes, S. st. v. (1834), Capt. J. Washington (1842), Surveying.

BLACK EAGLE, St. V. (1821), Mast. Com. S. B. Cook (set.) (1828). Woolwich:
BLAZER, 2, St.-V. (1824), Capt. J. Washington (1842), Surveying. BLAZER, 2, St.-V. (1824), Livit. Com. C. E. Yule (1842), Chathism. BRAZER, 16 (1822), Livit. Com. C. E. Yule (1842), East Indice. Calbonal, 126 (1823), Livit. Com. C. E. Yule (1842), East Indice. Milne (1829), Plymouth.
Cambridge (1821), Plymouth.
Cambridge (1822), Capt. M. D. Chade, C.B. (1828), Chins. Cambridge (1820), V. As Skr J. C. White, H.C.B., Capt. W. F. Martin (1824), Sheethers.
Cambridge (1822), Capt. Loud George Paulet (1823), Brazile. Canton, 26 (1822), Capt. Charles Graham (1830), East Indice. Canton, 26 (1822), Capt. Charles Graham (1830), East Indice. Charles, 16 (1827), Com. G. Cartin (1824), E. Feè. th., Maith. Charles, 16 (1827), Com. G. G. Weilesbey (1842), China. Charles, 26 (1827), Com. G. G. Weilesbey (1842), China. China. Charles, 26 (1827), Com. J. Hitjames (1842), East Indice. Compara, 26 (1823), Lic. Com. J. Oxenhem (1826), E. America. Compara, 28 (1827), Lic. Com. J. Grenhem (1826), E. America. Compara, 28 (1827), Licett. Com. J. B. Emery (1827), Ireland. Compara, 26 (1822), Capt. Mack. J. Jagoo (act.), Devenport. Compara, 26 (1822), Capt. R. Peir, K.H. (1827), Licett. Com. Mack. J. Jagoo (act.), Devenport. Compara, 26 (1822), Capt. R. Peir, K.H. (1827), C. of Geord Hage. Commonart, 5, st. v. (1842), Com. G. T. Gordon (1848), S. Amer. Commonart, 5, st. v. (1842), Com. G. T. Gordon (1848), S. Amer. Commonart, 5, st. v. (1842), Com. G. T. Gordon (1848), S. Amer. Commonart, 5, st. v. (1842), Com. G. T. Gordon (1848), S. Amer. Commonart, 5 (1813), Visc. Amer. Am. Bir W. Parker, E.C.B., Capt. Peter Eichards (1838), E. Indice.

Cazaczny, 48, rec. sh. (1810), Lt.-Com. M. Donellan (1800), Rto J. Cronco., st. vet., Liest.-Com. A. Parks (1815), Weymouth. Cyzacoa, 34 (1895), Capt. Sir T. E. Pasley, Bart. (1881), Brazile. Cyzacoa, 54 (1895), Capt. M. F. Lapidge (1897), Breland. Darwas, 18 (1838), Capt. J. J. Onelow (1804), Bouth America. Daswas, st. vez., Mast.-Com. R. White (acting), Weymouth. Das, st. v., 2 (1838) Mas.-Com. T. Driver (1809), Ipeland. Dayarran, 5, st.-v. (1841), Com. W. H. Exchen (1837), Meditornansa.

DASSETS. St. vos., MESC.-Com. St. Watte (accusy), waymoust. Dass, et. v., 2 (1835) Ann.-Com. T. Driver (1889), hysback. Davaration, 6, sl.-v. (1841). Com. W. H. Ertchen (1877), Meditormusea.

Dido, 19 (1836), Capt. Hon. H. Keppel (1837), China. s Doleritt, 3 (1836), Lt.-Com. Wm.-O'B. Honre (1838), S. America Doverst, 6t. vos., Master S. Lyne (acting), Holyhead. Doverst, 6t. vos., Master S. Lyne (acting), Holyhead. Doverst, 6t. vos., Master S. Lyne (acting), Holyhead. Doverst, 6t. vos., Master S. Lyne (acting), Dover. Daival, 6, at. v. (1840), Com. C. O. Hayer (1839), China. Dublin, 49 (1819), Bear-Admiral Robard Thomas, Capt. J. J. Tucker (1836), Boath America. Dublin, 49 (1819), Bear-Admiral Robard Thomas, Capt. J. J. Tucker (1836), Gont. A. Derley (1827), West India. Embras, 18 (1837), Com. A. Morrel (1829), West India. Embras, 18 (1837), Com. A. Morrel (1829), Com. Experiment, 19 (1843), Co. A. Elloc (1839), West India. Experiment, 19 (1843), Co. A. Elloc (1839), West India. Experiment, 19 (1844), Co. A. Elloc (1839), West India. Fain Robardsho, 2, Lt.-Com. A. G. Balman (1826), W. India. Fain Robardsho, 2, Lt.-Com. A. G. Balman (1826), W. India. Panny, tender to 24. Pincent, Sec. Mas. G. Alten, Portamonth. Pawk, tenk-ves., Sec. Mas. J. W. Lawe (not.), Cape of (I. Hupe. Franking, 2t. v., Com. Joh. Oake (1877), Coast of Africa. Pinking, 2t. vi., Capts in F. We Beschy (1827), Woolwich. Pinking, 2t. vi., Capts in F. We Beschy (1827), Woolwich. Fromeram, 2t. vi., Capt. G. F. Rich (1832), Moditerrapean. Pos. et al. vi. vi. (1841), Com. C. J. Postle (1839), Erdeind, Fro. 16 (1831), Lieut.-Com. C. J. Postle (1839), Booth America. Garrana, at. ves., 2 (1838), Second Master H. Hill, Burmaria, Gonzon, 8, et. v. (1841), Com. C. H. M. Buckin (1839), Booth America. Garrana, at. ves., 2 (1837), Econd Master H. Hill, Burmaria, Gonzon, 8, et. v. (1841), Com. C. H. M. Buckin (1839), Booth America. Garrana, at. ves., 2 (1837), Com. C. H. M. Buckin (1839), Booth America. Garrana, at. ves., 2 (1838), Com. J. P. Boower (1841), Ir

GROWLERS, 6. St. F. (1841). Com. C. H. M. Buckle (1836). & Ameri. Harleyors, 16 (1835). Com. the Hon. G. F. Hastings (1831). E. Jand. Harleyors, 16 (1837). Com. C. Bell (1830). East Indian. Hiscle, 4. et. ves. (1848). Com. J. P. Bower (1841). Ireland. Hiscle, et. v. (1839). Com. J. D. Duffil (1839). Mediterranean Harleya, 16, Com. Sir. C. Ricketta (1831), West Indian. Harleya, 15, et. ves. (1833), Lt.-Com. W. Carr (1831). West Indian. Harleya, 5, et. ves. (1833), Lt.-Com. W. B. Poote (1822). Const of Africa. Hisleya, 6 (1831). Lt.-Com. B. B. Miller (1837). West Indian. Hisleya, 6 (1831). Lt.-Com. B. B. Miller (1837). West Indian. Hisleya, 6 (1833). Com. F. Boott (1841). Const of Africa. Hisleya, 6 (1833). Com. B. B. Young (1847). Const of Africa. Liveranous, 73 (1833). View-Adm. Mr C. Adam. K.C.B., Capt. J. R. Ershine (1838). West Indian. Indian. Freshine (1838). West Indian. Indian. Freshine (1838). West Indian. Indian. Freshine (1838). W. Indian. Hisleya, 73 (1833). Capt. El. Freemantie (1838). W. Indian. Hisleya, 6 (1846). Capt. El. James, 86 (1846). Capt. El. James Rittling, Kt. (1818). Mediter. Issa, 36 (1846). Capt. El. James Rittling, Kt. (1818). Mediter. Issa, 36 (1846). Capt. El. James Rittling, Kt. (1818). Mediter. Issa, 36 (1846). Capt. El. James Rittling, Kt. (1818). Capt. Lank. 44 (1819). Capt. El. James Rittling, Kt. (1814). Capt. Lank. 44 (1819). Capt. El. James Rittling, Kt. (1818). Mediter. Lank. 4, 1817. V. (1830). Lt.-Com. E. Rose (1821). Penbroke. Lank. 4, 1817. Com. J. T. W. D. Brisbane (1841). Freiand. Lank. 4, 1817. Com. J. T. W. D. Brisbane (1841). Freiand. Manua. A. et ves. (1840). Linut. Com. J. Lunn (1829). Roditer. Lucrer. A. Sarver, (1840). Mediter. Manua. A. S. et ves. (1840). J. L.-Com. J. T. P. Philipps (1815). Liver. Manua. 3, st. v. (1839). Capt. Sir G. R. Sarverius, Kt. (1816). (Sibrattar. Manua. 3, st. v. (1839). Capt. Sir G. R. Sarverius, Kt. (1816). (Sibrattar. Manua. 3, st. v. (1839). Capt. Sir G. R. Sarverius, Kt. (1816). (Sibrattar. Manua. 3, st. v. (1839). Capt. Sir G.

PARRIES, MOTESSIP (1821), Mass. Coll. F. W. Baccada (1827), Valparisher.

Netley, M. Lend. to Caledonia, Sec. Mast. F. H. May, Devemport.

Nimnon, 30 (1828), Com. F. H. H. Glasse (1838), E. Indies.

Nimnon 30 (1805), Capt. Sup. Jets Fisher (1814), Bitteriness.

OKENYA, 30 (1805), Capt. Sup. Peter Fisher (1814), Mitteriness.

OKENYA, 18 (1804), Com. E. St. Ladger Cannon (1838), Mediter.

OTHER, 21, Ven., Lient.-Com. C. B. Lapidge (1824), C. of Af.

Paness, 30 (1828), Com. B. H. Muylord (1829), South America. PARTALION, 19 (1821), Lt. Com. C. H. Lapiage (1824), C. of Af. Pract., 29 (1828), Com. B. H. Stupford (1829), South America. Practor, 15 (1818), Com. B. H. Stupford (1829), Cotta America. Practor, 15 (1818), Com. P. Justice (2), (1824), China. Practor, 24 (1829), Capt. W. Jones (1826), Coffic. Practor, 19 (1812), Lt. Com. W. Greet (1826), Practic. Pricking, 2 (1827), Lt. Com. B. J. Sullvan (1821), Brakin. Pickin, 2 (1827), Lt. Com. J. A. Seinbridge (1826), West Indies, Pract, 1, 25, ven, Lieut.-Com. A. Boyter (1815), Fortpatrick. Prick, 1, 25, ven, Lieut.-Com. W. B. Javia, (1826), Entindies, Prick, 1, 25, ven, Lieut.-Com. W. B. Javia, (1826), Chin Indies, Pract, 2, (1824), Com. W. B. Javia, (1826), Chin Indies, Pract, 2, (1827), Leat.-Com. W. P. Cruler (1837), Ireland. Polyrana, 28 (1821), Leat.-Com. W. P. Cruler (1837), Ireland. Polyranamus, 1, st. v. (1829), Ed.-Com. T. Spark (1819), Editor. Parametes Alica, Mart.-Com. Smithett (acting), Sovet of Africa. Practor, 18 (1827), Com. A. Recond. Saster P. Rundle (acting). Receive packet, Pembruke.
Quana, 18 (1823), Capt. Int C. Sullivis, Bt. (1814), Meditor. Saster, 18 (1827), Com. A. Reed (1837), Brazin. Scart of Africa. Rayring Mark., Co. (1828), Mas.-Chom. J. N. King (1839), Chioa. Rayring Advanced Scart of Africa. Parameter, 18 (1821), Lt. Com. John Staphen (1818), Sherenes.

RATTLENHARS, t. S. (1928), Mas.-Coms. J. N. King 1839, China.
RATER, 4 (1829), L.-Com. John Staphen (2016), Sheefness.
Ranwing, st. vos. (1824), Com. Thos. Reyls (1839), Inverpool.
Ransmanck (1925), ir. sp. Capt. F. Lierdet (1449), N. America.
Ransmanck (1925), tr. sp. Capt. F. Lierdet (1449), N. America.
Ransmanck, 26 (1823), Com. Sin W. Danstell, Kt. (1826), W. Indres.
Romanck, 26 (1821), Com. H. B. Elut. (1820), West indica.
Roma, 18 (1821), Com. H. E. Elut. (1820), West indica.
Royan Sovansum (1884), Cap. Sup. Sir W. Pell. (1813, Permbroke
Bovalset, Liest.-Com. F. Chetwide (1829), Rat Indica.
Br. Vincznt. 180 (1816), Adm. Els C. Mowley, Batt., G.C.B.,
G.C.H., Capt. E. F. Rowley (1836), Purismouth.
Ralmance, 25, (1821), Ongt. Sir E. Beicher, C.S. (1841), China.

Saw Josep, 116 (1783), Rear Adm. Sir Samuel Pym, K.C.R., Capt. F. W. Burgeyse (1815), Plymouth.
Sapring, tr. sh. (1827), Mast.-Com. J. R. Fittuck (1827), China. Sapring, tr. sh. (1827), Mast.-Com. J. R. Fittuck (1827), China. Sapring, 16. (1827), Com. Hon. G. Rope (1840), Capr of Good Hope. Savas., 18 (1836), L.C. Com. J. H. Bowker (1813), Moditerranesa. Savas., 128 (1836), Com. R. H. B. Rowley (1842), Brasile. Scutz, 18. (1835), Com. R. Shappe (1826), North America. Scutz, 16 (1826), Com. R. Shappe (1826), North America. Savasowan, S. cutt., 1820), Com. R. Bobillaid (1841), Junay, Sansen, 16 (1823), Com. R. Newlift (1823), China. Sansen, 18 (1823), Com. R. Sansen, 18 (1823), Com. C. G. Robinson (1828), agry. Creat of Scotland.

SRALMER, 18 (1833), Com. T. L. Googh (1843), Cont. of Africa. Burrent, 16 (1833), Com. T. L. Googh (1843), Cont. of Africa. Burrent, 16 (1833), Com. W. Newili (1843), Cont. of Africa. Burrent, 16 (1843), Com. W. Resith (b), (1926), Kast Indice. Striage, (1864), Com. W. Besith (b), (1926), Kast Indice. Striage, (1864), Lancow, G. Morris (1833), part. nerv. Buake, 16 (1832), Lanct. Uow. W. B. Deveroux (1860), Neutler, Miller, 16 (1832), Leut. Uow. G. Reygoogh (1913), Ireland. Brancow, S. Metch, Lieut. H. C. Otter (1831), Chitham. Branto, 60 (1841), Capt. the Hon. C. T. J. B. Billot (1841), W. Ind. Springer, 2 (1828), Leut. Com. R. E. Pym (1910), Bouth. America. Britary, (1832), Leut. Com. R. Bendry (1831), Fount. America. Britary, (1840), Lt. Com. R. E. Pym (1910), Bouth. America. Britary, 1, s.c. v. (1843), Mam. Com. J. P. Moros (1846), Chima. Britary, 1, s.c. v. (1843), Mam. Com. J. P. Moros (1846), Chima. Brannert, (1845), Lt. Com. S. U. Wooldridgy (1837), Const of Airlea. Bran, 16 (1835), Com. R. J. W. Unning (1843), Capt. A first. Brays, 6 (1845), Lt. Com. S. U. Wooldridgy (1837), Const of Airlea. Bray, 16 (1832), Com. R. J. W. Unning (1843), Capt. Marting. Bray, 16 (1846), Primard. Bryx, 5, st. v. (1841), Capt. A. T. E. Vidal (1843), Assress. Wallow, 1, st. ves., Mast. Lom. E. Braylock (2013), Assress. Wallow, 1, st. ves., Mast. Lom. E. Branct (1846), Primard. Thalia, 48 (1830), Capt. C. Hope (1836), East Indice.
Thurman, 6, st. v. (1841), Capt. A. Thompson (1837), Bouth America. Thurmanner, 6, st. v. (1881), Com. B. Branct (1832), Ireland. Thalia, 48 (1830), Capt. W. Milliam Walpole (1813), Mediterranean. Uranner, 5, (1831), Capt. William Walpole (1813), Mediterranean. Uranner, 16 (1839), Capt. William Walpole (1813), Mediterranean. Uranner, 16 (1839), Capt. William Walpole (1813), Mediterranean. Uranner, 16 (1831), Lut. Com. J. Represent (1816), East Indice. Walner, 164 (1756), Capt. Medice. Capt. Will Mediterranean. Virona, 1, st. ves. (1861), Com. G. Giffert (1818), Bouth America. Virona, 1, st. ves. (1

MRR MAJESTY'S PACEST BRIDE AT PACEBULTH,
CRAMS, Lt. Com. Lewis (1821). PRINCES, Lt. Com. W. Leelle,
Express, Lt. Com. E. Herrick. Patenet, Lt. Com. T. Crass.
Linest, Lt. Com. P. H. Dicken. Swift, LL. Com. J. Douglas,

PORTEMOUTH, March 28 .- (From our own Correspond. ent.) - Collinguesed was brought into the basin on Saturday, and workmen put on board, to prepare her cabine and accommodations for a Fing Officer. Captain Eden has been over her; bence, it is surmised that he is to command her, for the Fing of Resr-Admiral Sir G. beymour. She will be ready for commission on the 27th April. The engineer (Hand) of the Premethene, was tried by Court-Martial on Monday, on board St. Vincent, for neglect of duty, in causing the boilers of that steamer to be so much damaged, that they could not be repaired without the vessel returning to England; the charges were proved, and he was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. On Wednesday she was paid off; and us the greater part of the scamen and marines were in debt to the Crown, they have been put on board St. Vincent for general service, until their debts are liquidated; the come it must be very inconvenient; there was not more than 12!. paid to the crew, on the Prometheus being put out of commission. She will be taken in hand immediately, to have her boilers repaired, and fitted for a Commander's command, and have complement of 100 Officers and man. Pestonjes Homonjes, transport, arrived on Monday, with part of the 59th Reg., from Barbadoes; they were disemberhed at the dockyard on Wednesday, and joined the head-quarters, in this garrison. Black Eagle is here waiting orders; Nautilus went to linghton and Shoreham on Tuesday. Emerald has been to the river with supernumeraries, and returned yesterday with 50 Marine-Society boys for the N. Vincent. Redney will be ready to go out of dock by the and of April. No arrivals. Ships in Port.—St. Vincent, Victory, Excellent, Victoria and Albert yacht, Fearless, Pestonice Homonice, transport.

Pestonjee Homonjee, transport.

PLYMOUTH, March 28.—(Fromouroum Correspondegt.)

—21st—The crew of the Tortoise, store-ship, Com. We Finlaison, were paid wages in advance, and said for Accession the 25th. 22d—Sailed the Denon, tender, with stores for Holyhead. 25th—Arrived Ifulo, at., La.-Com. W. P. Crozier, from Cork, and is getting some defects made good; she will be ready to return to fice

station in a few days. 28th-Sailed Lurne, J. W. D. Brishane, for the coast of Africa. Admiral Sir David Milne returned from leave last evening, and reboisted his flag on board the Caledonia this morning. In Harbour-Caledonia, San Josef, America, Confiance and Pluto steamers, and Adventure, N. T.

SHEERNESS, March 28 .- (From our own Correspond ent.) - On Friday last, 21st inst., the Speedy cutter, Lieut. Com. Geo. Beaufoy, arrived from Plymouth with Supernumeraries. On Saturday, the Monkey and African steamers towed the Dedalus Irigate, which had been masted lately in the basin here, to Woolwich, to be cut down for a corvette. On Tuesday, the Shannon was floated out of dock; the same day the Camperdown saluted the Queen of the Beigians, passing up the river in the Princess Alice steamer. On Wednesday, the Ama-zon trigate was hauled into the Basin, where she will be cut down to a corvette. There remains in the Basin, bour-Camperdown, Ocean, Raven, and Speedy cutters, and African steamer.

DEAL March 28 .- (From our own Correspondent.) Friday, 22d—H.M.'s cutter Speedy came into the Downs took a pilot off Deal, and proceeded to the east. 23d— The American brig Cornair got on the Goodwin; she was got off next tide and brought into the Downs, she was from New York bound to London; H.M.S. Forte came into the Downs from the westward, took a pilot off Deal, and proceeded to the eastward; H.M.'s rev. cutter Lively through the Downs to Ramagate. 24th-The brig that was on the Goodwin yesterday proceeded to London in tow of a steamer; H.M.'s rev. outter Lively run into Downs from the westward for shelter. 25th-Sailed H.M.'s rov. outter Lively from the Downs to the westward; several vessels came down from the river, and anchored in the Downs. 27th-H.M.'s st. Pri Alies went through the Downs to the westward; H.M.'s outter Raven came down in the night, and anchored in the Downs. 28th—Salled H.M.'s cutter Raven, and the outward bound vessels from the Downs to the westward.

DEPTYOUD, March 26 .- (From our own Correspond--20th-Arrived H. M. S. Tremendous, 72 throm Chatham, in tow of the Monkey and African ysteamers. Monkey returned the same day to Woolwich. and African to Sheerness. Remain loading—Princess Royal, transport, Lieut. Harris, agent, with stores for Rio de Janeiro. Maria Soames has been taken up to convey convicts to New South Wales; Emerald, freight-ship, loading with stores for Gibraltar. Brunetta loading in London Docks with stores for Trincomales; Resource loading with victualling stores for Sierra Leone.

THE PHONIX STEAMEN.—The Admiralty have ordered this frigate to be fitted with Mr. Steinman's submarine propeller, which has already been successfully tried in H.M.'s steamers' Bee and Digurf, and with new engines of 260 horse-power. The Premis is the first war-steamer fitted by the Admiralty with a screw, if we except the Rattler (200 horse-power), built for experiments, and has been placed at Mr. Steinman's disposal, in consideration of his propeller having surpassed in speed those of Mr. the Archimedean screw") and Capt. Ericsson in the late trials, conducted by the Admiralty in the Res.
The speed of the Dwerf, when tried with this same propeller at the measured mile, was 12-139 miles, which is the greatest result yet obtained by a screw.

Lord Stanley has cancelled the appointment of Com-mander Noroott, as Governor of the Gambia; the gallant Officer, however, has proceeded on to his destination but the Admiralty have despatched a vessel to recal him

The North Star, 28, Capt. Sir E. Home, was at Port Wellington, on the 20th Sept.; Capt. Home, who was injured by the falling of one of the booms, on the vessel capt. Sir J. Marshall, left the Mauritius for Madagasca on the 28th Nov. The Malabar scout, and Locust st. were lying at Gibraltar on the 16th inst. The Pilot brig, 16, Com. Jarvis, arrived at Samon's Eay, Cape of Good Hope, from Rio, on the 18th Jan., bound to China. The Winshester, Capt. C. Eden, and the Cleopatra, Capt. C.

Wyvil, were also in port.

The Helena, 16, Commander Ricketts, has arrived at Jamaica. Letters have been received from her Captain and Officers, who speak of her as a very comfortable vessel and an admirable sea-boot, and that notwithstanding the tauntness of her masts, she has great stability in

the water, and is well able to carry them.

The Vesuvius, 6, at.-frigate, Commander Erasmus Ommanney, is under orders to proceed to England from

the Mediterranean, and may be expected shortly.

The Albien, 90, Capt. Lockyer, is still stationed in the Tagus. Letters have been received from her Officers, which speak of her in the highest terms of praise, as one of the finest ships they ever satled in. They state, that in crossing the Bay of Biscay they had to encounter very reather, and that the vessel behaved most nobly and that, in point of speed, stability, and quickness in working and attering, no line-of-battle ship in the Service can surpade her.

The America, 50, Cant. the Hon, John Gordon, is now all atsunt, and ready for sea, at Plymouth. She has entered all her hands, 500 in number, and few ships in the Service can boast of a finer crew. It is understood she will relieve Vernost, ordered home from the Mediter-

The Bouetta, 3. Com. Brock, will shortly be ready to proceed to the Mediterranean, where she is to be employed as a surveying vessel. Com. Brock has been ployed as a surveying vessel. many years engaged surveying in that sea, when in com-mand of the Manpie, recently paid off at Chatham.

NEGLECTED PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFETY AT SEA.—
The Shipowners' Society have had the modesty to request that they may not be required to fit their vessels with the paddle-box boats, which have been found of such excel-lent service in cases of shipwreck, and without which passengers at sea can have no feeling of security. It is really a frightful thing on board of a crowded steamer, to reflect that in the event of any accident from fire, explosion, or striking, a couple of small boats, not capable of bolding a fifth perhaps of the people, are the only means of escape, and that they would be too certainly awamped by the rush into them." The paddle-box boats, being large in proportion to the size of the vessel, must be pro portioned also to the number of persons that may have need of them. In the wresks of the Isis and the Medina West India steam-packets, all were saved by the paddlebox boats. Those who escaped from the Solway owed their deliverance to the paddle-box boat, and all would in that instance have been rescued if the second boat could have been launched; but the tackle for hoisting her out was not in order, the falls not rove, and for this culpable, we may say criminal negligence, the Captain lost his life, together with many innocent sufferers. It is a remarkable fact that when the Solway was about to proceed on a voyage, a visitor, interested in the experim int of the paddle-hox boats, observed that the iron stauchlons, davits, S.c., were not in their places, and, in answer to his inquiry how it happened, was told that they had been atowed away in the hold! The Captain, perhaps, smiled at the caution exacted of him at the time—laughed at the little chance of danger; but in the horror of shipwreak how terribly he must have repented of the negligence by which so many lives were sacrificed !

The Inconstant and Ringdove salled on 22d Feb. from Jamaica, the latter for Nassau.

COURT-MARTIAL, -On Monday a Court-Martial was held on board the St. Vincent, flag-ship of Vice-Adm. Sir C. Rowley, Com-in-Chief, at Portsmouth, before Rear-Adm. Hyde Parker, C.B., President; Captains W. Willmott, Henderson, C.B.K.H. of Victory, R. F. Rowley (dag), St. Vincent; Sir T. Hastings, Excellent; and Commander R. Wilcox, of Victory; G. L. Greetham, Euq., Judge Advocate ; to try Mr. James Hand, Second Engineer of H.M.'s steam-vessel Prometheus, Lieutenant

Passo;

"For that the said Mr. James Hand, Second Class Engineer of H.M.'s steam-vessel Prometheus, did on the 27th day of Feb., 1844, while the Engineer on watch, grossly neglect his duty by having allowed the water in one of the boliers on bound the said vessel to get considerably below its proper level, and for not having taken the proper steps to arrest the methic thereby incurred, whereby the vessel was prevented from proceeding on her voyage after reaching Madeira, and which has occasioned great inconvenience to Her Majesty's Service, and rendered a considerable outlay necessary."

Four winesses were examined for the measurement.

Four witnesses were examined for the prosecutionnamely, the Commander of the vessel, Lieut. Pasco; the First Engineer, Mr. Fraser; Mr. J. Wallace, Second Master; and Mr. T. Lloyd, Chief Engineer of Woolwich Dockyard; from whose combined evidence it appeared that on the night of 27th Feb., or rather on the morning of 28th, Lieut. Pasco, being in his berth, was awoke by the stopping of the vessel, then off Madeira. On rising to inquire the cause, he discovered a strong and offensive smell issuing from the engine-room, which he found prooreded from the ignition of some felt placed, as is usual, between the two bollers. On prosecuting his inquiries further, he found that the port holler was at the time so hot as to be nearly at red heat (hence the small from the felt) consequent upon its not being authoratly supplied with water by Mr. Hand, the engineer on duty, who alleged as an excuse for his calpuple neglect, that on making the discovery he was frightened and did not know how to act. Lieut. Pasco finding the vestel so disabled, and is being impossible to get the damage repaired at Madeira, made sailefor the first British Naval port, and communicated his diseaster to Sic D. Milne, Comman in-Chief at Devenport, from whence he sailed to Portsmouth.

The evidence of the First Engineer and Second Master ras similar. Mr. T. Lloyd, Chief-Engineer at Woolwigh Dock-yard, proved the damage done to the boilers to be the result of carelessness and neglect, and, although the boilers were tubular ones, they do not require any more skill in management than common once, and gave it as his opinion that the damage done could not be repaired in less time than one month, and would cost from 300%. to 400/.

The prisoner brought two witnesses in defence, one an

apprentice on board. Lieut. Pasco, also Mr. Lloyd, gave the prisoner a good character for sobriety and general attention to his duties, and also for his qualifications as a thorough engineer. The court was cleared for the consideration of the verdict, and, on re-opening, the Judge-Advocate delivered as the result of the deliberations of the Court, that the prisoner be dismissed Her Majesty's

Ind Constructation of the vergicit, and, on re-opening, the Judge-Advocate delivered as the result of the deliberations of the Court, that the prisoner be dismissed Her Majesty's Service, and that he is forthwith dismissed accordingly. Prizz Monay.—To the Officers and company of Her Majesty's brigantine Fasse, who are smittled to share for the capture of the Portuguese brigantine Box Harmonia, on 18th March, 1943, a distribution of the bounty-money and tonings-bounty granted for the said capture, will be made at No. 22, Norfolk, st., Strand, on 18th April next; and the shares upt then claimed will be recalled at the same piace, agreeably to Act of Parliament. Flag, 76. 19c 3d.; Commaniter, 14d. dc. 3d. 2d class, 18d. 19c. 7dd.; 3th class, 7d. 2s. 3d.

MALTA, March 17.—The Belvidera, Capt. the Hon. G. Grey, arrived in port on Saturday 9th inst., from Gioraltar. She had taken Allcant and Barcelona on her reute, but brought no news from those places. Two Officers of the Rt. Eugineers arrived by her, viz. the Hon. Mr. Keane and Lieut. Ross. The Devastation steam frigate got under weigh on the 9th, for Tunis, where she is to be on station, having followed the Ottoman corvette Gui Nefei, having on-board the Ambasander from the Porte, Djemali Riendi. On the 15th, immediately after the arrival of the Iberia from Athens, the Geyser was despatched to Tunis, report eays to send the Devastation to Athens, but her resiputouse is unknown. A very basuitful Russian schooner of war arrived on the 18th. Bhe is the Westalk. The Oriental, with a heavy mall from London, arrived on the 12th, and proceeded on the following day to Alexandria, the uverfind mait per Alectiones in this town. The Alectio proceeded to Gibraiter on the 16th. The Hishop of Gibraiter proceeded on the 13th to Naples on a pastural tour. H.R.'s atseamer Vesurius was placed at his Lordship's command. The Iberia, composed of ships of almost every maritime power—viz., English, three line-of-battle ships, a brig, and steam frigate. French, two line-of-battle ships,

Russian corrette, one Ottoman corvette, and one Greek corvette, with a stemer. The Ibrio left port at 2 p.m. on route to Bagiand. The usual packets have arrived and departed. The Nutritive, hired transport, will put to sea on Tuesday or Wednesday next. The troops which she takes with her are to embark on Monday (to-morrow).

In Part-Freuch steamers Rhamens, Tancrède, and Scimensdre; Neutitius, hired transport, and Russian Westnik.

Disposition of the Fleet.—Mailus lathour—Queen, 116, bearing the flag of V. Adm. Sir E. W. C. Owen, Capt. G. F. Rich; Ceylon, 6, bearing the flag of R. Adm. Sir L. Curtus, Leut. R. Curtis, Belieders, 28, Capt. the Ston. G. Grey; Bencon ut. vil., 8, Com. T. Graven; Polyphomus at., Lieut. Spark. Gibrestra, Lecust at., 3, Lieut. Short act. Coast of Spain—Scont, 18, Hon. J. R. Drummond. Pitsus—Snake, 16, Hon. H. B. Deverenz; Forngidable, 84, Capt. Sir Challes Sullivan, Batt., India, 74, Capt. Sir J. Stering; Sunage, Lieut. Bunker; Warspite, Cam. J. Buntil, Alexandria—Tyne, 26, Capt. W. N. Glauscock. Patras—L'Aigle, 24, Capt. the Lord C. Paget. Crussing—Orestes, Com. Cannon. Tunis—Densitation, Com. Kitchen.

Feuele and Route to Inferent Parts.—To Tunis—Geyser, Com. Carpenter. To Ionia Islands—Acheron. To Gibraiter—Mulabar, Capt. Sir G. Sartorious; Vernon, Capt. W. Walpole; Alecto, Lieut. W. Rosanon. To Naples—Veusius, Com. Ommanney. A private isiter from the Indus anys that she (the Indus) is going to the Xanthus to receive on board some of the cases ready packed by the expedition. Virugo was to have gone, but is wanted at the Firmus.

March 17—A discovery was shade on Saturday, 9th linst., that embezziements to a considerable amount, and forgeries of the nume of his Commander (Sparks) and the Second Master, Rundle, by Thomas D. Penrono, clerk in the charge of the Palphensus at. on station here, had been long going on. Immediately on the discovery a Court of 'Inquiry sat on the prisoner, and a commission have of his Commander of the amounts of embezziements and forgeries are stated variou

LIST OF THE SURVIVING NELSON HEROES. (Continued from Number 585.)

TRAFALGAR, 21st OCTOBER, 1805.

TRAFALGAR, 21st October, 1805.

(Stardoard Division.)

Pickery-sy killed, 102 wounded.—John Pasco (w.), Lieutement; Captain, 1811. George Brown, Lieutement; Retired Captain, 1806. James Robertson Walker, Mate; Communder, 1815.

William Chasman, Mate; Communder, 1821. Thomas L. Robins (c.), Mate; Communder, 1815. Sanuel Spencer, Mate; Lieutenant, 1806. Siz George Westphal (w.), Midshipmur; Captain, 1819. John Lyons, Midshipmur; Captain, 1819. John Lyons, Midshipmur; Captain, 1819. John Lieutemant, 1806. Charles Chapall, Midshipmur Lieutemant, 1806. Härry Cary, Midshipmur; Letterd Communder, 1814. John William Rivary (w.), Midshipmur; Lieutemant, 1812. William Rivary (w.), Midshipman; Lieutemant, 1813. William Rivary (w.), Midshipman; Lieutemant, 1813.

Lewis Buckle Reeves (w.), Second Lieutenant Royal Marines; First Lieutenant, 1807. Lewis Rotely, Second Lieutenant Royal Marines; First Lieutenant, 1808.

\*\*Timéraire—47 killed., 76 wounded.—Thomas F. Kennedy, Leutenant, Captain, 1813. Thomas Coakley, Scring Lieutenant; Extired Commander, 1846. Francis B. Price, Mate; Reited Commander, 1849. William Shephaard, Midshipman; Captain, 1846. William E. H. Allen, Midshipman; Commander, 1878. James Eaton, Midshipman; Leutenant, 1813. John Enspunn, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1813. John Enspunn, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1809. William Ballingall, Purser, 1785. \*\*Repuse—10 killed, 34 wounded.—Anor F. Westropp, Lieutenent; Captain, 1816. Sir A. P. Green, Lieutenant; Captain, 1814. Issac Staw, Lieutenant; Commander, 1812. William S. Lovell, Midshipman; Leutenant, 1814. Issac Staw, Lieutenant; 1815. George F. Herbert, Midshipman; Commander, 1819. Edward Geodlad, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1814. William W. Eyton, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1811. William W. Eyton, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1814. Lewis Rooke, Second Lieutenant Royal Marines; First Lieutenant, 1801. \*\*Lewis Rooke, Second Lieutenant Royal Marines, 1818. John Carter, Lieutenant, 1814. Lewis Rooke, Second Lieutenant Royal Marines, 1828. Lewisdam—4 killed, 23 wounded.—Aus. S. Howe, Lieutenant, 1808. \*\*Marines, 1820. \*\*Lewisdamia—10 hilled, 42 wounded.—Sir Chas. Bullen, Captain; Rear. Admiral, 1827. Chas. Anthony, Lieutenant, 1820. \*\*John Admmen, 1820. \*\*Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1821. \*\*William Grint W.), Mate; Commander, 1828. Emanuel Bight, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1821. \*\*William Grint W.), Mate; Commander, 1828. Emanuel Bight, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1820. \*\*Congeror—2 killed, 9 wounded.—James Couch, Lieutenant, Captain, 1831. \*\*William Grint W.), Mate; Commander, Captain, 1832. \*\*Chas. Anthony, Lieutenant, 1833. \*\*Chas. Anthony, Lieutenant, 1834. \*\*William Grint W.), Mate; Commander, 1828. \*\*Emanuel Bight, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1834. \*\*William Suoll, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1831. \*\*William Grint W.), Mate; Commander, 1828.

G. Meech, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1810.
Conqueror—a killed. 9 wounded.—James Couch, Lloutenant,
Cuptain, 1824. W. P. Green, Mate; Loutenant, 1886. Joseph
Seymour, Master, 1796. John Potta, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1898. Joseph Williams, Midshipman; Lloutenant, 187; E. R.
Farquharson, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1810. Thomas Wearing
(w.; Necond Lieutenant, Royal Marines; Major, 1841.
Africa—18 killed, 44 wounded.—Henry West (a. w.), Mate;
Commander, 1831. P. J. Einhurat (w.), Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1814. Frederic Wilte (w.), Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1812.
James Fynnore, Midshipman; Captain, Royal Marines, 1823.
John P. Bailey (w.), Midshipman; Purser, 1897. Thomas
Brattle, First Lieutenant, Royal Marines, 1885. William Holman, Purser, 1795.

Brattle, First Lieutenant, Royal Marines, 1885. William Holman, Parser, 1795.

Agamemon—2 killed, 7 wounded.—Thomas Pinto, Lieutenant; Retired Captain, 1840. William Coots, Lieutenant; Retired Captain, 1840. William Coots, Lieutenant; Retired Captain, 1840. William Lieutenant, Commander, 1840. Islance St. Quentin, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1845. Junes St. Quentin, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1814. Thomas Jackson, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1814. Thomas Jackson, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1815. Ajar 2 killed, 9 wounded.—Henry N. Rowe, Lieutenant; Retired Captain, 1840. William Lowery, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1840. William Lowery, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1841. Robert Hemer, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1815. John Phepric, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1815. John Phepric, Midshipman, Lieutenant, 1816. Orom—1 killed, 23 wounded.—Sir Edward Codrington, Cap-

Michipman; Leutemant, 1915. John Phepuc, Michipman; Lleutenant, 1809. Samuel B. Ellis, Second Lleutenant, R.M.; Lieut. Colonel, 1841. Joseph Chinamond, Metond Lleutenant, R.M., Pirst Lieutenant, 1866.

Orem -1 killed, 23 wounded.—Sir Edward Codrington, Captain; Admiral, 1837. Charles Hall, Mate; Communder, 1841. Rari of Egmont, Midshipman; Captain, 1818. John Nicholax, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1814. Thomas Townsend, Muchipman; Lieutenant, 1814. Thomas Townsend, Muchipman; Lieutenant, 1819. John C. Cheanaye, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1819. Purser, 1811.

Mindiam-S killed, 22 wounded.—Stephen Hilton, Mate; Reitred Commander, 1842. Christopher West, Midshipman; Commander, 1814. William Martin, Midshipman; Commander, 1814. William Martin, Midshipman; Commander, 1814. William Martin, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1811. Charles Wolrige, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1808. William Woolcock, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1808. Spartiate—3 killed, 20 wounded.—John McKurlie, First Lieutenant; 1813. Thomas, Acting Lieutenant; Commander, 1815. Freedrick J. Thomas, Acting Lieutenant; Commander, 1815. Freedrick J. Thomas, Acting Lieutenant; Commander, 1815. Freedrick J. Thomas, Reting Lieutenant; 1808. Bir Digory Porrest, Purser, 1735. Vernon Lamphier, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1816. Edward Knapman, (w.) Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1816. Thomas Moore, 1816. George Drew Hawkins, Second Lieutenant, R.M.; Pirst Lieutenant, 1808. P. Henry Belleira, (w.; Midshipman; Rector of Bedworth. John Corytos, Pirst Lieutenant, R.M.; Pirst Lieutenant; 1808. First Lieutenant, 1819. Thomas Moore, 1816. Markhory, Midshipman; Commander, 1818. Markander Dxie, Lieutenant; Commander, 1819. Sir Sammel Pechali, Midshipman; Commander, 1819. Sir Samme

\*.\* Commander H. L. Richards was erroneously included in the Battle of Copenhagen List: that Officer was serving in H.M.S. Fology in the West Indies, in April, 1801.

#### Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

SUMMER DREAS OF THE TROOPS.

To the Editor of the News and Military Gazette.

Sir.—We are aware that, to some minds, "di novello they be this remark to the recent design of a Hat for the lafantry, it does not appear so certain that it will offer a sefficient appley for the proposed alteration in the summer dress of think Lard R. himself eight to be setleful.

of the troops, -that is, of the Non-Com. Officers and privates of Cavalry and Infantry. Surely no substituted navelty will ever bear comparison with the sleap and soldierlike aspect of the ranks, when Officers and men are attired in white trousers. Scarcely any juxtaposition of colours could produce so brilliant and lively an effect as colours could produce so brilliant and lively an effect as that of red, or scarlet and white; and we believe that every soldier in the United Kingdom (Non-Com. Officer or private) would prefer having to pay a trifle in excess of the regular washing charge to being compelled to discontinue an article of dress which he feels is so advantageous to his appearance. Sir, there is personal prida in a fiddier; and there should be. He is neither a worse workto his appearance. Sir, there is personal prime in a undier; and there should be. He is neither a worse working man, her a more lax disciplinarian because he is neat in his tests, and perhaps likes to be somewhat amert in his dress. This is one of his few privileges, and it seems hard to deprive him of it. We trust that a measure, which we feel assured would cause general dissatisfaction, may be allowed a careful consideration before the stamp of authority legitimines its adoption. Chester, March 25th, 1844. Rhop Evs.

[The publication of this Jetter will, we trust, satisfy A Proud and Willing Soldier, and several correspon-dents, who have addressed us this week on the same subject, but for whose communications we have not spec Our own opinion will be found with our Leading Remarks. Ep. 1

BRITISH NAVAL CO-OPERATION AT RILHAO.

To the Editor of the Nevel and Military Guestie.

Six,—A letter from my Lord Ranelagh having appeared in the Stilledard newspaper, in which, smongst other matter relating to Don Carlos, he has stated circumnature resisting to Jun Carton, he has attain orrestings attances connected with the part taken by Her Majesty's Naval force in the river, during the investment and subsequent siege of Bilbao, which are not borns out by facts, and which would lead to an erroneous impression that H.M.'s ships had acted surreptitiously and consequently dishenourably in the part they took during those operations, I beg leave to be permitted, as an Officer of the force employed on this occasion, to vindicate the Officers of the Navy from soting in any way unbecoming their characters for open manly dealing with the foe on this as well as any other occasion, and to assure you, for the astisfaction of the English public,—who I hope would be alive to the honour of H.M.'s Naval Service—that the Officers and ships' companies of the men-of-war in the river were epenly and actively engaged in co-operating with the Army under Espartero during the many weeks the operations for the relief of that unfortunate city were being carried on : and though, from the nature and localities of some of those operations, the vessels' broadsides could not be used, their respective crows were employed on shore with the Army, or in rendering the Convent defensible in once of attack, in constructing betteries (in one of which the carpenter of the Ringdove was killed by a cannon-abot) at points most assailable, and in landing guns, ammunition, &c. &c. The object of these proceedings at the Convent being that, in the event of the ships being fired upon from the heights from masked batteries, which we were constantly told were con structing for our destruction, and to which our guns could not have replied, the elevation being too great, we were to allp and run up the river (that is the Ringdove) to the Saracen's anchorage under the Convent, and if obliged, to throw the ships' companies into the Convent which we had fortified, and defend it to the last; these were the intentions of the Senior Officer, and I mention them briefly, to prove to you that we were not idle spectators, or acting an underhand part, but actively sugaged in affording every assistance to the cause we were ordered to sepouse; and though, as I have before mentioned-and which may account for the error into which Lord Ranelagh has fallen in this respect—it was impossible to use our guns on board, yet some of them were landed and placed in position on shore, and used these. The position of the Ringdove in the river, was about midway be tween Portuguiste and Mount Aspis, and at least three miles below the Banderas or the Cepuchine, the outermost or lewest outpests taken by the Carlists, near the river. The Saracen was moored has and stern under the Couvent, a mile and a half higher up the river than the position occupied by Ringdows, and immediately opposite Mount Aspin, a Ringdoes, and immediately opposite Mount Aspin, a position often taken up by deputory parties of Carliets, to fire upon those ascending or descending the river, and which they were not slow to do on our busts, whenever which they were not slow to do on our busts, whenever opportunity offered; upon this point the Saracen's guns were not unfraquently turned to clear the pass, and with such effect that her name was held in terror. The Comet, steamer, was employed in various ways useful to the Army. Thus, I believe, I have made it clear that the ships of Her Majesty were not acting chandestinely, dishonourably, or quiescently, and if further proof were wanting of the part that those device the three last days of the slope in narti-

seeing that his Lordship in person most gallantly main-tained his post there till deserted by the troops around him. On the policy pursued by our Government in tota inter-

ference I give no opinion; it is sufficient that we were obeying our orders without considering the morits or demonits of the question.- I am, &c., .

A LATE OFFICER OF THE "RINGDOVE."
Lansion, Côte du Nord, March 11.

REPICIENT ORPICERS FOR SWALL VESSELS.

To the Editor of the Mand and Military iteratio.

Sin,—From my own and experience I have found. that the covered command a young Officer tries to obtain is, under the present regulations, one Mt Jose, latigue, and disampointment. Sir George Cockburn, in a maly in the House of Commons, states that the Megas briga were lost from being maniformity Officered. Surely such an avowal from the first Naval man in the country would have led the Board, in which he occupies so prominent a pusition, to after this arrangement, and put these vessels in a condition worthy of a British man-of-Let us take the complement bliowed to steemvessels (Lieutenants' commands) for an example : we find that one Lieurenant Commander, two Mates, one Assistant-Surgeon, two Midshipmen, one Second Master, and a Clerk in charge, comprise the whole of the Officers. The above number, if adhered to, might, in some instances, be found sufficient ; but let any Officer, commissioning one of the said vessels, find out what Be will obtain of this complement; a Second Masterwith diffigulty, and who is generally very unfir for the high responsibility attending his charge; Mutes—if he is lucky he may get one, who perhaps has heen selend on by the Admiralty, his term of leave having just expired, wito join, anwillingly, and is, therefore, unfit for the ex-zoutive office be has to perform; Midshipmen---mone; and if they were procurable, surely no Commenter would rest securely with a boy whose age and ex-perience does not warrant his being entrusted with proper school until after he had passed his exemi-nation, would be sent to his hammock by a considerate Officer after an hour or two of his watch had gone by. Therefore, in many cases steam-vessels of 500 and 600 tons, representatives of a British man-of-war, are sout to sea, with a Lieut.-Com., and a 2d Master, fresh from the merchant service, whose only examination to fit him for his altuation is his knowledge of the bearings and marks down channel; and who cannot even mark the course required in the Admiralty charts, by reason of their not being given with unguette hearings. Such is the equipment of our small vessels! Now, Sir, surely with the immense list of Lieuts., the number of Mates revelling in claret, elver appons, and armorral bearings, &c. in our line-of-battle ships, some alteration might be made to render our small vessels more efficient. Instead of the present complement, give a Licut. Com. a Brevet rank above all other Lieuts. during his command; give him some small extra allowance for his table, and instead of two Mates and two midshipmen, give him one Lacut., two Mates, and a gunner; it will he no sacrifice in a pecuntary point of view to the country. The junior Liouts, are packed all over the world in large ships as supernumerarius, doing nothing, paying expensively for their meases, and having no cabins nor comforts, as their rank antitles them to. By this system you would make a young zeal-ous Lieut, do the duty of lat Lieut, and would bring up a grouter number of afficient Officers for the stemu hervice. The appointment of a gonner I advocate not only as a person to look after stores, which in all small vessels are greatly neglected, but as an intermediate between Officers and men, which is much required in steam vessels where the engine separates completely the lower deck from the gun-room; according to the present regulations there is not a responsible Officer on the lower-deck; not even a Serjeant of Marines is allowed -- and it is wellknown that the Police duty of all small vessels is generally performed by that Non-commissioned Officer, who has been an acting Master-at-arms. But now only allowing a Corporal, who ranks with a second clean petty Officer, it is both uncomfortable for the Corporal, as well as unfair to the first class petty Officer, to put him in charge of

Should those few remarks, Sir, be worthy of insertion, I may at a future period offer you, from the experience I have had in small vessels, some more observations, feeling that our large vessels, which are the covy of all nations, are not kept pace with by our smaller ones; and that in Foreign men-of-war the dignity of the quarterdook is kept up equally, in the smallest as in the largest ships; so that the cry in other services is not one of opprobrium, when mention is made of "a small craft Officer."

Piston Rop.

#### To Readers and Correspondents.

"A Constant Reader" (Leeds), should address the Officer at the United Service Club, Pall Mull. We thank a "Guernseyman," but are rather sceptical

as to the real author of the defence; at all events, the speech of the Procurour de la Reine is a most marvellous spe-cimen of what they call in Ireland Blatheramekite.

The Guerneey Memorial.—We have already refused to publish communications addressed to us on this affair; several latters have been received, but all tainted with party spirit. The writers should recollect that no man is immacu late; all have failings of one description or the other; and great allowands should be made in a ouse where the party by service in the field, and extraordinary talents as the Military historian of our times, has established a claim to the lasting gratitude of his countrymen. The thing to be eondemned is the defence injudiciously put forth, and we advise all parties to alose the discussion; at all events we shall not interfere further, unless furced by the imprudence of others.

We shall be happy to hear from "Mr. C." as he pro-poses, and should have replied to his note if we could have

iade out his **present address.** 

The widow of a Cautam in the Royal Bucks Militia who joined the let Provisional Battaliou in 1814 for Foreign Service," writes to know whether she is entitled to a pension from Government. We regret to say that she is not, unless her husband died while the regiment was actually on Foreign Service.

Many thanks to " Britannicus :" his second communi-

cation arrived too late for this week.

To "One of the Heavies" (Stepney). - It would be difficult to make the matter intelligible to any person, the whole of the off reckonings being connected with the fanelful fractional additions and deductions in which the Exchequer formerly delighted. The rates of off-reckon-ings, both in the Cavairy and Infantry, avoisedly consti-tute a source of profit to the Colonel. However, we may assure our Correspondent, without puzzling him with figures, that no injustice is done to the Corporals, who have no claim whatever for more than they now receive. nor to a better quality of clothing.

The letter of "Candidas" should have been addressed

to the Puper which published the unpalatable remarks respecting Lieut. Alpin, and to which it is intended as an onewer: moreover, we think that "Candidus" will act wisely in dropping a subject which, in our opinion, is not

likely to improve from agitation.
To "R. W." (Ross). - See our List of Stations, or the

Quarterly Naval List.

A. J. L. Y." must really révise his letter to render it suitable for publication. Some persons erroneausly fancy that an eccentric ctyle of address is "laking:" we, however, are satisfied with flain sense, briefly expressed, and gladly dispense with introductory and irrelevant matter.

Rl. Military Academy, Woodwich.—We regret to hear that another Cadet has been dismissed—the son of a gallaht Afficer-und several are under punishment. is douling heavily on the parents for habits imbibed at the Academy. The vile system of fagging ought to be re-formed altogether, and poor indeed must those authorities be that are unable to effect this instantor. Cadet Bluck has not been allowed to return since his second flight.

Licutenant and Commander W. M. J. G. complains that our Portamouth Correspondent last week stated it was supposed he would be placed on half-pay, on the crew of the Promethous being turned over to the flagship. In this statement not the slightest blame was in How stand the jucta 9. The vessel was paid off on the 27th, and the crew turned over to the St. Viucent; the Engineer was tried on Monday last by Court-Martial, and dismissed the Service; the Lieutenant in commandthe Lieutenant appointed a few days before she tailed from Plymouth—and all those sutilied to haif-pay, have been so placed; and the steamer, after her refit, will be given to a Commander. The word "supposed" was not printed in italics.

"Johnny Newcome" next week.

The letter of " A Captain on full-pay of 33 years' Standing is an echo of article after article we have published. We have always said and written that Brevel rank should be consequent on the first not on the last commission

"An Old Subscriber" inquires - "Whether the Widows of Officers of the Royal Marines, who die when on half-pny, we, or are not, entitled to the Widow's Pension, agreeably to the ranks of the husband at the time of his decrease?"—Yes, if the Officers married prior to retiring

on half-pdy. "Burnish" is referred to our back Numbers. We

answered a similar question not long since. . To "Miles" (Maulstone). If his friends have suf-Roient interest to obtain a Commission for him, we do not neetve that the circumstances adverted to would militate against him.

"A Subscriber" (Sheerness), writes—" Is it legal to charge pier dues on soldiers' clothing (addressed as such), on being landed at a pier where voldiers' baggage is exempt?"—The charge is perfectly legal. The annual clothing sent by the Colonel does not constitute a portion of the 27 Anns of bagyage sutherised to be conveyed at the public expense.

To " Palmam qui merait ferat."-- Having disposed of the unifect we did not preserve the letter. We will finally observe, that the 40th Foot and the 16th Grenadiers of the Bengal Army suffered nearly an equal loss, but under very different circumstances. The 40th me in contest and routed the enemy—the 16th came on in a confused mass, one wing broken from the other, and suffered from the heavy fire. This Correspondent over-looks our remark—" The Native Infantry and Cavairy nobly sustained their high character everywhere.

We must postpone until next week answere to many Correspondents, including " One who has Served."

#### Naval & Military Gazette.

#### SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1844.

WE heartily congratulate the Army that it has been desided by the Authorities, upon a Return called for of all married Officers in Great Britain and Ireland living out of barracks, that each married Officer, so living out of barracks, in Great Britain shall receive 2s. 6d. a week for coals and candles, and in Ireland 2s. 9d. On the part of the Army we thank the Soldier's Friends, Sir George Marray and Sir Henry Hardinge, to whom many a blessing will be given for the boon.

Having by perseverance gained this important measure, we beg further to suggest that it would be a great'advautage, both to the Government and Officers, were the principle extended to all classes of Officers living in barracks. Much trouble would be saved to the Ordnance Department, and the Officers could then supply themselves with goods of a quality very different from the trash now served out.

THE renewal of the claims of the l'eninsular warriors for a decoration commomorative of their victorious career. has roused the neglected veterans of England's Naval triumphs; and their application is now so forcibly savocated that the invidious system of conferring honorary rewards on the higher class of Officers only, and excluding even the most gallant of subordinate ranks, will no longer be a reproach to the Military Service of this country. The Subaltern of Austerlitz and of Marengo, wore his cross as proudly as the chief who led his division in that victorious field; and the veteran who shared the glories of Welliagton and of Nelson, would estimate an insignia made from the cannon captured from the enemy, more highly than many of the glittering stars by which he is surrounded at the court of his Sovereign.

The procumed disinclination of an illustrious and honored chief to support the request of his gallant followers, is painfully contrasted with the generous sentiments of the immortal Nelson, who, on an occasion of similar interest, thus uddressed one of his Captains : "I have been so much hurrled and annoyed that no notice has been taken of our April 2d by Lord St. Vincent, who, in contradiction of what I thought a most positive assurance that we were to have medals, now tells me that he always thought it improper to recommend the measure to the King. You may judge of my feelings-the result you shall know-but I am fired never to abandon the fair fame of my companions in danger. I may offend and suffer, but I had rather suffer from that then my own feelings ."

Those expressions are truly characteristic of the hero who, when leading the boarders on the 14th February, 1797, exclaimed, " Victory or Westminster Abbey."

The example of such a man should be perpetuated, and in no way can it be so effectually impressed, as by adopting for the contemplated order of merit the appropriate motto of

" Palmam qui mercit ferat."

Sir Andrew Leith Hay's motion will be seconded by another good Soldier, Colonel Fox.

We annex two of several letters before us on the subject of conferring an Order of Merit on the Old War Officers,

\* This letter; with others, originally appeared in the " Monthly United Service Journal or Magnatus."

Sep . -How rejoiced I am to see and hear the satisfaction that is expressed at present in the prospects before all the old stagers, of some decoration for days of " Lang Syne." Gratitude to Sir A. Leith Hay and Sir C. Napier, is the talk that now occupies us all, and the drooping

To the Editor of the Naral and Military Guzette.

heads of veterans now again look erect on their shoulders, the chests are expanded, and the best leg put forward in joyful remembrance of the days when our laurels were

Might I suggest for the Army, a Peninsular Star and an Order of Merit; and the latter to embrace the period to the signing of the Treaty of Paris in December 1815?

A host of the Spanish Infantry and Cavalry were just too late for Waterloo; they, however, did good service in Canada, were up to occupy Paris I and join with the splendid armies of Russia. Prassia, Holland, Belgium, Austria, &c. &c., who I believe received from their Sovereigns a suitable mark of reward for the " l'inis coronat epus," which may be truly said to have ended the war at that particular period.

becquent campaigns have their marks on the hearts of the conquerors, and if they have not, why let them at once be granted. As to our glorious tars, I wish them every success, for they righly deserve all possible reward

which their advocates can suggest.

Agitate! agitate! and the deepest gratitude, is (Sir), due to you, as it always has been, for your active zeal in behalf of the United Services. FIRE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gasette. Sin,-As a constant reader of your valuable and useful paper, it is with much pleasure I observe that Col. Sir A. Leith Hay intends shortly to bring forward and advocate in the Commons House of l'arliament the case of the long-neglected claums of the Officers who fought under the gallant Duke of Wellington during the Peninsular War-claims, though long unrequited, never too late to meet the wishes of the few remaining brave men who laid the foundation of our present Military achieve-ments in India, &c. &c. When we consider the boon, either of honours or pecuniary rewards, recently granted to both Services, and find the old war-worn veterans of the Peninsular neglected, with our present Chief at the head of the Military department, who so well knows the merit of their claims, it appears strange that nothing has been done. Their advocacy, so praiseworthy to the gal-lant Officer whose intention it is to undertake the cause of their well-merited service (I may say the almost forgotten war veterans), entitles him to the highest eulogium for an undertaking which ought to have met its reward long ago, ere many, who are now no more, might have participated, and have been proud to say " I was one," and to have handed down to posterity the well-earned meed, infusing at the same time a martial ardour, and a proud as well as a pleasing memento for future glory.

The apathy and neglect to the Peninsular Officers appears more pulpable and glaring by the recent honours almost daily bestowed on those who, no doubt, most

gallantly won them, and, of course, justly deserve them.

Then, why make the war veterans of the Peninsular a solitary or isolated case?

The country and the world at large know what they have done. No mean sense of expenditure would arge the nation to withhold the very trilling cost of a decorative, or any other honour, due on the occasion; with no thanks to the aupineness of those who have neglected their duty in this instance.

Aproper representation to our most gracious Queen, together with the able advocacy of Col. Sir A. L. Hay, will, I have no doubt, prove effective, and ment the thanks of the country, as well as the undecorated few.

Newsastle-on-Tyne, March 25. PHILO JUSTICIA.

Wz would respectfully yet most earnestly urge the Authorities to a speedy distribution of the promised Medala for the campaign in Scinde. Cholern, and the chances of Indian service, have already laid low many of those who entered Hyderabad with Sir Charles Napier's Army, and who would have been proud to wear the distinction on their breasts. It would be an act of kindness on the part of those who have the management of affair , to remember that the same causes are constantly at work, and that the remnant of the little Army of Scinde mus be duily diminishing. "Bis dat qui cito dat."

We hope that the authorities will take care to have the names of the parties entitled to the medals engravon thereon, and not, as in the case of the Ghuzneo and Jellalabad medals, allow them to be lamed indiscriminately in India, and also sent to relatives in this country, without any such specification, thereby creating great confusion and mischief. Many of the latter medals will, unless immediate steps are taken to recall them, or have the names of the parties entitled to wear them engraven thereps, fall into improper hands, and be productive of

much imposition.

introduced by "M. C." in our last Gazette, and upon which we have commented year after year, and announces that a Captain is to be added to the strength of every Regiment of the East India Company's Army. This would be a very slight and scarcely a perceptible increase of European Officers. We cannot approve of such a beggarly augmentation. Every company ought to have a Captain, a Licutenant, and Ensign, and until the Company's regiments obtain that fair augmentation, the complaints so justly made, and so nobly supported by Sir Charles Napier, will not have been redressed. We too well know the lavish hand with which the civil service of the Company is paid, and 'tis this drain on the finances of India which has prevented the Native Army from being adequately supplied with European Officers. We may blink the question at we please, but the truth is this-we hold India by the sword. The sword is a sword in the hands of justice, but it is still a sword. 'Tis the conviction of its being wielded with justice and mercy that constitutes the much vaunted "Government of Opinion." Truly, if the home authorities eke out an augmentation of the European Officers in this paltry manner, they will incur a considerable expense, and yet do very little indeed to supply the deficiency of British leaders for their gallant Sipances. A niggard expenditure is expense without real utility. Give the Native regiments only 8 companies each, but give them also 8 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, and 8 Ensigns, and then the corps will be in fighting condition always.

A " Retired Officer " writes :-

"The rumoured promotion will find its way to India in every letter, and your Gazette will be loudly and anxiously called for at every station throughout the three Presidencies. The Times is a great authority—literally great; and with its three sheets bulky too, and it not comestable to everybody in India: Military Officers have not time to read it; but the Naval and Military Gazette is taken in by every meas, and is spelt through and through by every Officer in the Service."

We accordingly republish the "Times" paragraph, without vouching for its accuracy: in fact, we believe the proposition has been rejected at the India House: we, nevertheless, still hope to stimulate the Authorities to an augmentation that will meet the exigency of the case.

"A proposal has been submitted to—and we believe that we may add approved by—the Court of Directors, for increasing the strength of the Officers in the Indian Army, by the addition of one Captain to each regiment in that Service. The suggestion we consider to have been no less well timed than its adoption is confessedly necessary. The events of our recent campaigns in the East have only served to confirm the observations of former experience as to the inadequate numbers of the Officers to whom the discipline and the safety of the Anglo-Indian Army is confided. Brave as that Army is—resolute as it is, and ever has been, under circumstances of the most trying danger, whilst fix European Officers lived to command and encurage the strettons of their men—Military experience has shown that the disproportion between the number of the Officers in the Company's and the Queen's Services is often the cause of great loss, swen though not of defeat or disgrace. The Asiatic mind requires the animaling presence of European daring, as well as the bracking influence of European discipline, are it can face the hazard of an anequal contest, or endure the hazas of a dissurtous retreat. Whilst the Officers remain, the Sepoys will ding to their colours; when they are cut off, disorder and confusion run riot among the troous.

when they are cut off, disorder and confusion run riot among the troops.

"It is, therefore, with unfeigned satisfaction that we see a first step taken towards averting the calamities to which our Native Army in the East must, in time of wer, always be exposed by the paucity of its Officers; as we are convinced by the universal tastimony of Milkary men on this sebject, that an addition to the numerical strength of its English leaders will increase the efficiency and animate the energies of that vast Army, which defends the remote provinces of Great Britain between the Indus and the Barhamponder."—Times.

We believe that arrangements have been made with the Government in India for the immediate return to this country of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry. This regiment has been abroad since the 3d of January, 1923. It landed in India the same year, and saw very severe service in the Birman War. It has, during the last five years, gone from glery to glory in every campaign, and is, we sincerely hope, now about to becove in England that welcome which gallant doeds so richly deserve. It may seem strange that this regiment should have been sent down from the Upper Provinces to Scinde, rather than to Bengal; but we have reason to believe that this route was considered not only the best but shortest, and that there never was the alightest intention of detaining the regiment

THE Times of Monday closely follows up a subject in Science. The next mail will probably inform us of troduced by "M. C." in our last Gasette, and upon transports having been taken up for the conveyance of the bich we have commented year after year, and announces corps to England, direct from Kurraches.

Our private letters from Bombay state that the health of the troops in Soinds had so much improved, that the 13th would embark is April or May.

The sunered letter of "Pro bono Publice" merits the attention of Sir Henry Hardings. We have always viewed it as a harsh measure to deprive an Officer's Widow of her Pension on remarrying, except when by her marriage she atteins to a state of afficence which may fairly cause the Scoretary-at-War to withdraw it.

While we say this, we feel satisfied that we would be justified in taking higher ground, and in easerting that in no case, except of moral depravity, nught the Pension to be taken from an Officer's Widow. The pension was formerly continued to the Widow for her life, and most assuredly when struck off it was never contemplated that it would lead to such results as we fear are too truly stated in the following letter.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Cassette.

Sin,—I beg leave (as a lover of morality) to suggest to Government, through your widely-circulated Paper, the peculiar grievance of many Widows of Army and Navy Officers, that are furbidden to marry under penalty of losing their pensions, and in consequence of which some are unfortunately living most dishonourably and sinfully, that might have otherwise been respectable members in day for almost every class of Officers, and for the community in general, surely the least that could be granted (many of them being Widows of men that died in their country's cause) is to allow them the same privilege as those married previous to 1830.

In the hope, Sir, these few remarks may induce you to give it publicity in your highly respectable Gazette, and that a kind and virtuous Government will take their case into consideration, I am, &c. Pao seno Publico.

Murch 12th, 1844.

THE intention, if it exists, of doing away with the white linen trousers of our Army serving in the United Kingdom, cannot be too highly commended. In this elimate there are not 20 days in the year on which the soldier would not be truly glad to wear cloth. We would suggest that the opinions of the Medical Officers of the Army be taken on this point; and we think we may undertake to sesert that nine in ten would give their opinion against the use of the linen trousers. The scidier has, and can only sarry, two per. The weather frequently does not admit of the trousers being dried outside, and to dry them in the barrackrooms is very properly prohibited, as injurious to health. The result of this is, that the soldier seldom puts the trouvers on dry. Hence comes a host of diseases. We most urgently beg attention to this subject. It is hardly our province to point out the proper substitute, but we conceive that a pair of cloth trousers, of a thinner but strong quality, might advantageously be supplied, and to be taken into wear on the lat May and till lat October; or continue to wear the cloth trousers, as at present, throughout the whole year.

In our last we offered some remarks in reference to improvements in Naval Architecture, upon which a correspondent has moved an amendment. His suggestions are certainly worthy attention; for if we could have "Irish" (instead of "Monster") correttes, i. e. corvettes with a quarter-deck and forecastle, it would indeed be a vast improvement. The advantages of a dry deck and comfortable shelter for the ship's company are so great, that they should not be thrown away, if they can be preserved tegether with the requisite sailing qualifications. With these prefatory observations we leave our correspondent to speak for himself.

Wire, we observe the undessing activity which is displayed by the French Government in the construction of a steam Navy, the armament of our steam-frigates becomes a subject of the deepest interest. At present, the batteries of our steam-frigates do not appear to be at all proportionate to their size and east. For instance, the Terrible, which is building at Deptford, will measure about 1800 tens; her length will be 226 feet; and she

will cost, first and last, the expense of her engines included, shout £90,000; nor does it seem that she could well be constructed for less money. She will be a splendid ship, her engines will be of 800 herse-power, and yet she will only carry six guns. We have rated the total expense of building and fitting her out at £90,000, because her engines are contracted for at a cost of £40,200; and her other expenses, from the style of her construction, which is first-rate, cannot be estimated at less than £50,000. The reason of her armament being so disproportionate to her size and cost is obvious. The weight of her engines is 500 tons, and she is to carry 800 tons of costs; and thus about 540 tons only will be left for gans, stores, ammunition, water, &c.

The remedy for this evil is not easily to be discovered. When steam-frigates are employed as single ships, or in distant voyages, the case appears to be remediless. But when steam-frigates are designed to be somponent parts of a Mediterranean or Channel fleet, it should seem that they ought to be of a different construction, and to have greater capacities for sailing, so as to be able to accompany the squadron without using their angines; and whilst their steam-engines should be of equal power, they should carry only 200 tons of coals, and thirty or thirty-sin guns of very heavy calibre. In the event of a great Naval engagement, their steam would thus be just as serviceable as if they had 800 tons of costs on board, for few Naval sugagements last more than one or two days; and they would, thus armed, be very formidable akips in a general action, where the great object is to orippie each of the enemy's ships in the shortest possible time. If coal-reservoirs be deemed advisable, a few of our 42-gun frigates might be used for this purpose, and carry each of them 500 tons of woals, and accompany the flest. The subject is well worthy of the serious consideration of the Board of Admiralty. At present our largest steam-frigates do not carry a larger armament than that which the razoed Dadalus is designed to carry, viz., two very heavy pivot 42-pounders, and fourteen heavy guns, probably 68-pounders of 66 owt.

Even prone to rejojce when real merit obtains its reward, we cannot, on the other hand, avoid giving expression to our disapprobation of the sunexed paragraph, which appeared a few days since in the "Morning Herald" and "Standard," in reference to Bir Joseph Douglas—a Master in the Navy—who, if their information be true, is to be made a Commander, and appointed Master-Attendant of Deptford Dockyard, as a reward for services alleged to have been performed by him in China.

If an Officer, in the pursuit of gain, in the Mercantile Navy, is to reap rewards which have hitherto been deemed the meed of Naval services, adicu to all zeal and energy in the legitimate Service. Naval Officers must press forward, not to obtain employment in Her Majesty's ships and vessels of war, but to command Merchant slips.

If Sir Joseph Douglas rendered those important ser vices blurted out in our faces on all occasions, and lost so much money by his speculations, it is to the coffers of the Treasury, and not to Admiralty promotion, he has a right to look. His Naval services are briefly these :- In May, 1823, he man confirmed a Master, and was one of the lucky "golden gannets." Having made some two or three thousand pounds, Mr. Douglas was appointed, in October, 1824, to the Hondison, in which frients he went to the East Indies. On the 16th Pebruary, 1826, he was superseded in the East Indies by Mr. Langdon, since which period the Navy has never benefited by his abilities. In August, 1835, having refused to serve when appointed to a ship, Mr. Douglas was scratched off the list of Masters, and was only restored to his rank within the last faw months." If unprecedented promotion and a good situation agait on such claims, what will become of those silly fellows who seek "the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth?"

"We understand that Sir J. Douglas, whose name has been too frequently before the public to need introduc-

<sup>\*</sup> If his Joseph, who is a perfect stranger, have any further services, we are ready to amend our statement.

tion, as the Captain of a merchantman, knighted by Her! Majesty, at the recommendation of the late Government, for nobly devoting his life, his ship, and his whole for-tune, at the commencement of the war with China, in rescuing the name of his country from the temporary disgrace into which it had been suffered to lapse, is about to have the rank of Commander of the Royal Navy conferred upon him, and to be appointed to the amount of Master-Attendant at Deption Dockyard."—Standard.

Wire reference to our Gunette of the 16th inst., in which we suggested the propriety of forming two Battalions of Royal Marines for service in the Mediterraneau, they now state that the Board of Admiralty we believe we have taken the subject into their carnest consideration. and are about acting upon it forthwith.

It is mended that the present Battalion in Ireland, which is now divided into different detachments, should be collected together, and permanently stationed at Spike Island - subject of course to be moved, in case of emergency, to any other part of that country. The object in making Spike Island head-quarters is obvious: in the event of a Squadron being at once required for Foreign Service, the most convenient reudezvous proviously to sailing would be the Cove of Cork and having arrived there, they have nothing to do but to take on board 800 disciplined Marine soldiers, all ready formed into a regular battalion, with the Field and Staff Officers. 'Again, whilst they are in Ireland, we can reduce the Military Establishment of that country by one regiment.

hattalions of 800 men each are to be formed for service in the Mediterranean, one to be stationed at Gib-raltar, and the other at Mults. This arrangement, which we have so constantly recommended, will prove of inosiculable benefit to the Service at large; it will enable us to reduce our Military Establishment on that station by two regiments of the line; and poor as the boon is to this over-worked branch of the Service, when the whole of these arrangements are carried into effect, the Horse Guards will have three regiments-of-the-line at their disposal, to enable them to relieve some of those corps which have been stationed in the East Iudies for the last

twenty years, and upwards.
Having stated so much, let us now take the liberty of impressing upon the Admiralty the necessity and importance of forming these battallons with a due regard to a proper number of Field Officers and an officient Staff. can make no complaint as to the efficiency of the Irish Battalion; but we "may observe that no battalion of eight hundred men should be sent on Foreign service, unless under the command of a full Colonel, as "Second Commandant," and two Lieurenant-Colonels, with a liberal proportion of Captains and Subalterns, and an officient Staff. For this service, an increase of six Highl Officers to the corps will be necessary, with a proportionate increase to the number of Captains and Subalterns. Now, when we take into consideration the few Field Officers in the Marine corps, compared with its sister service, the Royal Artillery, and recollect that there are at this moment three Lieutenant-Coloneli detached from their respective divisions on command duty, we do hope to see at least an increase of nine Field Officers to the corps.

Bearing in mind that the present Board of Admiralty have as yet, although with every good inclination towards them, sourcely done anything for their gallant friends, the Marines, we feel, now that they have commenced the good work, that they will not alone give this increase of nine Field Officers to the corps, but also add considerably to the Retired List. That there is to be an increase of Field Officers, and an axtensive retirement of Field Officers and Captains, is certain; but as we have from time to time observed, that whenever a promotion takes place in the Marines, there is a corresponding stop for some years amongst all ranks to advancement; what we wish to se e done now h a liberal retirement as to numbers given to the corps, and also a regulation made that a certain number from each rank MUST retire upon the full-pay every year-say, independent of the permanent ratirements already esta-blished, four Field Officers and eight Captains. By this means, and this means alone, the corps will be henceforward well and efficiently Officered.

We repeat again and again, that unless the Admiralty are prepared to give some extensive promotion to this efficient aim of the Service, it is worse than idle doing anything else in the shape of allowing a few decrepted old men to retire; for such will effect no general good, but, on the contrary, do a great deal of harm, by engendering invidious distinctions, and creating considerable discontent amongst those who are equally deserving of the boon, but not so forgunate as the invoured few selected.

Tun fable of the partitiont mountain has again been examplified, by the result of a General Court-Martial, held at Jamaica on the 13th of February, and continued, by adjournments, to the 17th, for the trial of Lieut. John Gaggin Cox, of the 2d West India Regiment, on two charges preferred against him ostensibly by the Major-General Commanding there.

At page 771 of our Gasette of the 9th of Decembe last, we gave a copy of two charges which were preferred against Lient. Cox before a General Court-Martial, assembled at Up. Park Camp on the 26th of October, of which Lieut,-Colonel Cockburn, of the 2d Batration of the 60th Rifles, was President. The second of those charges was of such a nature, that the Court gave it as their opinion, they had no jurisdiction to try Lieut, Con on it, and in consequence of that opinion the Major-tleneral, by an Order dated 26th of October, dissolved the Court, and referred the charges to the Horse Guards

From a General Order, dated Kingston, 2d February. 1844, of which we give a copy in this day's Gasette, it appears that the Authorities at home were of opinion that the Court was not justified in withdrawing itself tom the 2d count of the charge, as it "did not either in terms or substance allege a capital charge."

With all due deference toche learned civilian at the head of the Judge-Advocate's Department, we ber leave to differ The net charged against Lieut. Cox was, for having been the cause of the death of a soldier of the him to proceed to Port Royal in a cance, which, from its diminutive size and unsound state, was unsufe for such a purpose, and in consequence of which oulpable order the same Tam O'Shanter was drowned." Now, we submit the wording of the count charges Lieut. Cox with manulaughter at least; for the lat count charges him with disobedience of orders, in sending the man to Port Royal; the 2d, with making him go against bla inclination, by the word persisting. And that part of the count which states his having been sent in an umafe boat or cance, we insist makes the charge capital; but the drawning having been charged through Lieut. Cox's aulpable order, clearly made it so.

We will go a step turther. Any person who directly or indirectly is the cause of the death of another, is in law gutlty of felony; and what is the meaning of the word telony, but a capital charge? And, as we learn the Acting Deputy-Judge-Advocate stated the 2d count came the 70th Article of War, we consider the first sentonce thereof justified the Court in their view of the charge and decision thereon, and that they acted with sound discretion.

"At the bottom of page 565, and at page 566, of Sim-mons "On Courts-Martisi," chapter 14, on Criminal Offences, in as follows !-

"And in general, where an involuntary hilling happens, in con-sequence of an unlawfulect, it will be either murder or manalaughter, seconding to the nature of the act which occasioned it." Again, p. 388—"Also, it a suan do such an act, of which the probable conp. ass.—"Asso, it a man uo such as act, of which the probable consequence may be, and eventually in act, and hilling may be murder, although no atrake be struck by himself, and no killing may be primarily intended; as was the case of the unnatural son, who appeared his sick father to the air against his will, by reason whereoff ided; of the harlot, who laid her child under leaves in an orchard, where a kite struck it and hilled it."

From these extracts the law is elear on the subject; and the second count of the charge against hieut. Cox was in TERMS AND SUBSTANCE & Capital charge, instmuch as the death of Tam O'Shanter came through Liout. Cox having sent him to Port Royal, as stated in the charge itself, by sending him in an unsafe bont,

We are quite at a loss to understand under what claus of the Mutine Act. or Acticles of War, the Court which tried Lieut. Cox found him Guilty of the matter charged against him, in the second count; if we are rightly informed, he was very near being acquitted of it.

As the charges were preferred by the Maj. Gen. Commanding, we think it would have appeared much better if none of his Starr End been on the Court ; and as a great prejudice seems to exist against Lieut. Con in his regiment. other Officers might have been selected in place of the two Captains of his corps.

The Court-Martial which tried Lieut: Con was assembled on the 27th of December, for the trial of Lieut. Willis, of the Royal Artillery, and only one Officer of his corp. was on it (and he had very lately joined from England), that he might have an unprejudiced Court; surely, a little of the same favour might and ought to have been shown Lieut, Cox.

Pinully, we are at a loss to understand the com cent of the General Order of the 20th of February, How could the Court-Martial which meembled at Up-park on the 26th of October, and which was mason was by a General Order the same day, have continued by adjournments, and eventually have tried Liest. Cox, as it states? Surely, there must be some confusion of ideas in all this.

The Queen held a Drawing-room, the first this a on Wednesday, at St. James's Palace. The following

Officers of the Army and Navy attended:—
Field Marshel the Duke of Wellington.
Admirate.—Inglefield, C.B., Sir Thomas Brigge.
Generale.—Dyson, W. M. Burnan, Sir W. Gordon, Sir H. Wheatley, Viscount Serusioned, H. Thomasa, M. Bowen, M'Esod, Sir A. Dalrympie, Ballantine.

Colonels.—Olivier, Rolt, Sir C. Hepkinson, Graydon, D. Forbes, H. Baillis, Wysyard, J. Low, Rainey, W. Thoraton, Sir G. Coaper, G. Wilson, Falconar, Fraser, Ostell, Hibbert.

Mejore.—C. Briige, W. Pottinger, Lyuch, Waymouth, Lushington, Sir J. J. Hamilton, Brandling, Graham, Harris, Chipchase, H. A. O'Neill, Be Winton, F. S. Hamilton, Wade.

Captains.—Cuddy, Mostison, W. G. Hebbert, G. Locia, H. Smait, Ormahy, J. C. Wright, J. C. Dacres, Shea, S. Hart, Pitman, Pring, Hands, Daniell, Berkeiey, G. T. Curry, T. C. Bate, W. H. Henderson, G. B., C. T. Hill, N. Wood, E. Taylor, M.P., Liddell, Roott, H. Hamilton, Sir T. Herhert, K.C.S., Glyn, F. Wood, Wingfield, Fenwick, Gibsone, R. Watts, Alcock, Sprve, Polisil, M.P., Fenron, G. H. Beilade, Dickson, E. Lloyd, K.H., A. Guatin, Schouwar.

Commanders.—W. H. Hill, T. P. Robinson, A. Baird, James A. Legard, J. F. L. Wood, Deuham, W. Crispin, C. H. Tay, Sulivan, M. Hayes, H. Matson, Wunnstt, Woodgate, J. C. M. Touzeau, U. C. Wood, McCleverty, A. H. Ingram.

Lieulenania.—W. G. Pendegast, P. Briggs, A. B. Kingston, F. G. Leigh, H. Carling, W. Kenyon, B. C. H. Spenoer, W. S. Simpson, Robons, Perley, G. Twiner, J. A. Ewart, R. T. Snow, Horsee, C.W. Girdon, Machinnon, B. Sall, B. Smith, J. C. Romer, Romer, W. A. Lyere, Fairholme.

Cornels.—Whitshead, Clements.

Cornels.—Whitehead, Clements. Ensigns.—Andrews, Bendaell, C. Roberts, Dowling.

The Queen of the Belgians embarked at Ostend on Tuesday morning, and arrived at Woolwich in the after-nuon, on a visit to Her Mejesty.

On Thursday, Prince Albert left town for Germany. His Royal Highness arrived at Dover in the state carthe South-Eastern Railway, by special train, ringe of attended by Sir Edward Bowater and the Hon. G. E. Anson. On the Royal carriage arriving on the platform at the Dover terminos, the Prince was received by Col. Jones, Commandant of the garrison, and a guard of honour of the 77th Regiment, and under a salute from the guns of the Western Heights. His Royal Highness proceeded to view the station, after which, attended by Colonel Jones, he ascended by the private staticase to Archeliff Fort, and spent half-an-hour in inspecting the fort and surveying the surrounding scenery. His Royal Highness then proceeded towards the harbour on foot, attended by Colonel Jones, &c., and walked along the quay to the steamer the Princers Alice, which lay at the Crosswall ready to receive him. On the Prince going on board the steamer, his own flag, the Gotha aims, quaitered with those of England, was hoisted at the main. At a quarter-past 3 o'clock the Princess Alice got under weigh, and steamed out of the harbour.

We understand it is quite uncertain whether the King of the Beigians will come to this country before Prince Albert roturns from Goths, as we hear, before the illustrious consort of King Leopold lett Ostend, His Majesty contemplated accompanying Prince Albert to Coburg and Gotha, to visit the reigning Grand Duke. There is no doubt, therefore, that the King, who was to meet Prince Albert at Ostend, would accompany the Prince the remainder of the journey, and will come to this country with His Royal Highness, after the visit to Goths, and pass several days with the Queen, and in illy leave with the Queen of the Belgians about the 20th of

the ensuing month for Brussels.

Gazette Appointments.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Benvenuto Mathew, Esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Bahama Islands. Also John Mucaulay Higginson, Esq., to be Civil Secretary to the Captain-General and Governorin-Chief of Canada.

The Earl of Cardigan lost during the past week two very valuable horses; a favourite hunter, prized highly by noble owner, was killed on Friday when in full cry after one of the crack packs of hounds in this county. He was ridden by Mr. I'eel, of the 11th Hussers, son of the Premier. On Saturday a trustworthy groom was sent by his Lordahip on another hunter, for the purpose of exercise, to have the carcass of his pet hunter brought home to the kennel for the dogs; and, strange to say, that this second horse was run against by a horse and cart, his chest burst in, and killed on the spot. His Lordship, it is eaid, heard of those losses with his usual equanimity and indifference, speaking of them as ordinary alties,-Dublin Paper.

Miss Quentin, daughter of General Sir George Quentin, is included in the reductions of the Palace; she retires on a pension of 300% a year.

Sir Themas Picton's Monument,-At Carmarthen a subscription has been commenced for the purpose of repairing the gallant Sir Thomas Picton's monument, which has been so long a reflection upon the county.

The Yesmen of the Guard .- Amid the many reductions and alterations in the Royal household, we hear that it is in contemplation to reduce the number of the Yeomen of the Guard. This ancient and picturesque corps was formed originally by Henry VIII., maintained by successive soveregue, and kept in requisition, day and night, at St. James's Pelace and Windsor during the reign of George III. On the accession of George IV., and since that period, their duties have been curtailed, although "the roll" is called every day at tweive o'clock at St. There yet. In cases every my at tweever the confined panels Palace. Their official duties are now confined to State processions, State balls, levees, councils, and drawling-rooms; their services being dispensed with since the Queen has attended divine service at the new chapal in

Buckingham Palace. The necessary qualification for a yeoman, was formerly, the stature of six feet, and the payment of 300/. But William IV. altered these rules, und graciously conferred the appointment of a recman of the body-guard on deserving Wurrant Officers of the Navy and Non-commissioned Officers of the Army. Among the earliest admissions was Serjeant Secker, of the Royal Marines, into whose arms the immortal Nelson fell m tally wounded at Trafalgar; and the corps now numbers many of those gallant men of the United Service who have

deserved well of their country.

The Merchant Service.—A Deputation on the subject of the establishment of Boards for the examination of Masters and Mates in the Merchant Service, had an inter-Masters and Mates in the Merchant Service, had an interview with the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone on Monday, at the office of the Board of Trads. The Deputation was headed by Captain Gladstone, M.P., and consisted of Mr. G. Duncan, M.P. for Dundee; Sir J. Duke, M.P. for Boston; the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Adam Black; the Lord Provost of Glasgow, J. Lumsden; Mr. R. Henderson, of Glasgow; Mr. G. Levie; Capt. Cook, for London; Mr. Robert MrKie, for Lundon; and Mr. A. Macdowall, for Glasgow. After a desultory converta-tion, in which Sir H. Douglas and other Honourable Members took part, the President of the Board of Trade

stated that the measure had been for some time under the

consideration of the Government—that they were inclined to deal with the subject-and hoped that they might be

able to introduce a Bill in the course of the pre-Merchanis' Seamen Society.—On Wednesday a mosting of the Governors of this charity, which is established for the relief and support of sick, maimed, and disabled seamen, their widows and orphans, was held at the So-ciety's rooms, Birchin-lane. From the Report read by Mr. on, it appeared that the receipts amounted to 21,731/. 3c. 9d.; and the disbursements, including 17,638/, paid to pensioners, figured 20,330/. 17s. 2d. The following the pensioners on the Society's funds, viz., 1646 men

2519 women, and 2785 children.

Accident to Sir Robert Gill.—Saturday week Sir Rohert Gill met with a severo accident while hunting with Mr. Candler's hounds at the Trench Woods, near Crowle. Mr. Candler's hounds at the Trench women were stated Sir Robert, during a check, was in the act of lighting a check, was in the act of lighting a check, was in the act of lighting and cigar, when his horse; a very spirited unimal, shied, a rearing himself perpendicularly, fell backwards with his rider underneath him. Bir Robert was very severely bruised, but is going on well.—Worcester Chronicle, Lieut, Victor, R.N., who was drowned at Belfast,

was the aon of an old and distinguished Officer of Ma-rines. He entered the Naval Service at an early age, in 1806, on board the Hannibal. In 1807 was promoted to Lieutenant; in 1811 he received high testimonials from Gen. Sir H. Fane, in consequence of his servicus in the gun-boats, while acting under that Officer. Lieut. Victor was appointed an Officer of the Customs, in which he continued up to his lamented death.

Sudden Death. Yesterday morning about ten o'clock Captain Doran, R.N., one of the Directors of the General Steam Navigation Company, expired at his residence in Piccadilly. On the previous afternoon Capt. Doran, who was in his usual good health, proceeded to Lombard-at., for the purpose of transacting his usual business, and whilst there complained of being unwell, returned home, and expired as above stated.

By the death of the King of Sweden, Marshal Soult has become the sole survivor of all the 18 Marshals of the Empire created by Napoleon in 1804, at the damp of

The Field of Waterloo. - Bruncels. March 21. Baron Kielmaneegge, the Hanoverian Minister at the Hague and at Brussels, has been to Waterlon to visit the field of battle. He gave the necessary orders for the repair of the monument created in memory of the Hanoverian soldiers who fell in that battle. His Excellency requested the Burgomaster to have the kindness to see to the execution of the work.

Amputation Performed during Memeric Sleep. Welserhampton Chronicle contains the following extraordinary statement, for the accuracy of which it vonches:—John Marrion, aged 45, residing in Canlane, Sedgley, received an extensive miury of the middle finger in January last, and became a patient of Mesers. Thompson and Dunn. It has since been treated by those a non-peen and Dunn. At massines over treated by cover gentlemen in the usual manuar, but the nature of the injury rendered amputation necessary. With a view to test measured sleep, Marrion consented to the proposal to place himself under the treatment of Dr. Owendy and on Sunday week, for the first time, he was measurerised. The patient week, for the first time, he was measurerised. The patient was afterwards daily measurerised, and the case created intense intense in the public mind, more particularly among medical men, who attend in numbers every day to mark Dr. Owens' progress. On Saturday the operation was performed, and Mr. Dunn's room was througed with medical and other gentlemen, to witness the event. The patient, on being brought into the room, appeared wither flushed, but Dr. Owens addressed him in a lively and friendly manner, and he took his sent evidently quite somposed. In two minutes and a half deep along was produced, but the dooler kept his position some time

Dr. Manniz then felt the petient's pulse, which best one hundred per minute. Some questions were put to him while in this state by Dr. Owens, and language to him while in this crate by Dr. Ciwons, and language being excited, he said he felt very comfortable. "Pro-ceed with the operation," said the doctor; and in one minute Mr. Duna had performed it very neatly. The cutting the flaps and the dividing of the bone by the nup-pers was watched with breathless scrutiny by all present, but not a muscle quivered nor did a sigh escape, nor dul any single thing occur to betray the elightest sensation. During the dressing of the erra the hand was suspended over the table in a cataleptic state, without any further support. Two minutes after the operation Dr. Mannix falt the man's pulse—it was still 100. Dr. Owens then excited laughter, and the patient laughed happily, evidently quite unconscious of the relief he had undergone. Some time clapsed, during which he continued sleeping, and on being questioned in that state he was not at all aware of what had been done. Being awake (which was done instantaneously by Dr. Owens knuching the organ of firmness, which seemed to act almost mireculously), and finding his arm in a sling, he sjaculated—"Thank the Lord for that." In raply to questions, he said he had not felt it. Every gentleman present signed the minutes, which were noted by Mr. Gatis, during the operation, when a liberal subscription was raised for the

man, and Dr. Owens was warmly oungratulated.

Elections.—Christohurch and Hestings have this week
returned Conservatives; at the former the Mon. E. A Harris obtained a majority of 96; and at Hastings Mr. Brisco had a majority of 342 over Mr. Moore, out of 680 votes. The latter contest may be considered a signal defeat of the League; as at the former election the Con-

servative majority was but 19!

Admiral Dupetil Thouars.—Public subscriptions, every one knows, are being raised in France for a sword to be given to the French Admiral, who exhibited his Gallic valodr by a victory over Queen Pomare-a feat which Mr. T. P. Cooke, the only recognized British seaman, would very properly describe as an set "unworthy the name of a Tar, who would rather see all his timbers irrevocably shivered than run down a craft with a helpless recently anterest than both the ought to be piping all bands for the protection of lonely, defenceless, and, of course, virtuous woman." Punch, ever anxious to combat against humbug of every description, and to rush into the thickest of the fight, has called upon one of his artists to draw the sword, which has been accordingly drawn ; and it is hoped that our cut of this sword is more to the purpose than any cut the sword will ever give in the hands of its intended owner. The hilt represents Queen Pomare, whom the French Admiral audeavoured to make a bandle of. On the blade is another representation of her Tahitian Majesty, keeting before Thouars, who with a littleness that quite justifies his presumen of Petit, it waving insultingly over her that most obtrusive bit of rag, which was formerly respected as the tricolour, but which is sadly soiled and degraded by some of the hands it has since fallen into. The scabbard is covered with various emblematical designs, headed by a little monstrosity intended to signify Young France, who, if not both "old enough and agly enough" to take care of itself, certainly possesses the latter of these two requisites for self-protection. other devices are emblematical of the object for which the sword is given; but the Admiral himself is typified by the inside, which, as the sword is out of the scabbard, conveys the idea of absolute emptiness.— Punch,

Temple of Juggernaul.—A dispatch has been sent out

from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India, relative to the Temple of Jaggernaut, and the superintendence of the native religious institutions. They transmit with it copies of a publication respecting the present state of the temple, in which are statements to the effect, that patronage and support, notwithstanding the abelitaon of the pilgrim-tax,

whole we never remember to have seen the rooms at crowded on any similar occasion. Amongst the more dis-tioquished exhibitors may be mentioned Hurlstone, J. P. Davis, Tennant, Holland, Dickson, Clint, Prentia, Leigh, Redgrave, Muntague, Stavens, Woolmer, &c. From the crowded state of the rooms, however, and from the insbility to obtain a catalogue until towards the close of the day, we are unable to particulariae. Without any production of a very commanding obsersater, there are good pictures this year, and fower bad ones, than we have been accustomed to observe on the walls of this institu-

tion. Sculpture is evidently in a state of "progression."

Panorama.—On Monday we had a private view of another new panoramic picture in Lajaceter Square—that of the Island and Bay of Hong-Kong, pointed by Mr. Burford, from drawings taken by Lieut. F. J. White, of the Royal Marines, in 1843. The subject, we hardly need say, is one of an eminently attractive nature; and it

the Royal Marines, in 1843. The subject, we hardly need say, is one of an eminently attractive nature; and it appears to have had every possible justice rendered to it'in the execution. In the words of the printed description—"The Panorama is taken from a commending attaction in the herbour, and sentences a very considerable extent of view. On the contin is the labed, presenting the whole of the night town of Victoria, already rising into consequence. Streets of commodiate houses, in every style of architecture, separal churches and chapts of inferent denomination, where, a stores, and mounterplie cottages and hults of the Chinese, structs along the shure, it on irregular manner, a situance of super, taken two milies; whilst various little eminences, rising at intervals, are crowned by buildings of eministants size, among which the British enalga, as are several charitable institutions, from their size and situation; the whole is bacted by a range of high, rugged, and barron hills, of every veriety of character, and every diversity of colour, forming an impusing heat-ground, and contrasting finely with the pleaning appearance of the town. To the murth, the mainland of China presents a few buildings about the small town of Kuw-loom, and a succession of infly hills and mountains, or far as the eye can reach; some tring suddenly from the water's edge, and towering is an immuse height, the gagged and stern character of which gives granders to the sceed, which or overly doscription; large heavy-built, and wretchedly appointed war-junks, offering a strange cautivas to the beautiful symmetry and overved per special or a strange cautivas to the beautiful symmetry and overved per proved and palotad Mandarin-host, fishing and fast house, close to the speciator, as to afford an interesting insight into the manners, cautomia, and cowness of this singular people."

There is not a word in this description beyond the plain and simple truth. The respective objects in the paintifully transparent—the datames are finely preserved

as force and breadth in the execution. The air-tipt is beautifully transparent—the distances are finely preserved mand the sky is exquisite reality. We regard this ploture as one of Mr. Burford's greatest triumphs. The figures, we should add, are by Mr. M. C. Selous: they are admirably nainted.

#### Parliamemary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MARGE 25.—Entirinents from Workhouses.—The Marquess of Normany, in presenting a putition from the relatives of a boy, 124 years old, who had been, it appeared; entisted from a workhouse for unlimited service as a Drummer, and was now on his voyage to India, and great completing that arises as to the practice of entisting boys from union workhouses. In this particular case he imputed no blame to the Military Authorities, they having had an erroneous certificate of the boy's age.—The Dake of Weathearch desired that he might be supplied with a copy of the petition, for the purpose of investigation.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Manus 16.—The Conquest of Gendler. — Mr. Macaullay gave notice, that he would soon after the Easter holidays submit to the consideration of the House certain resolutions to toolsing the late interment might, if they thought it desirable, lay on the table of the House before that time any document lighty to elucate the subject. Apy hon Member might move to that effect, but it was not his intention to do so, as he

publication respecting the present state of the templa, in which are statements to the wifect, that parousage and support, notwithstanding the abolition of the pilgrim-tax, are still afforded to Juggarnent, in the annual payment of 60,000 rupees for the maintenance of the templa, the feet of the pilgrim bunters, the embellishments of the idol, and the pemp of the festivale. They further request to be informed as to whether the trade of the Purkares, or pilgrim-hunters, is continued, and the authority of the police employed to impress the isbouring clauses to drag the idol's ear at the great festivals. Also, whether the trade of the Purkares is sanctioned by the Government; whether the superstition at Juggernaut "is now flourishing beyond all experience;" and whether the loss of life among the pilgrims is as high as 50,000 yearly? The dispatch intimates that it is the express desire of the Caurt that the quthority of the police may be employed on all consistent in the people from dragging the idol's ear.

India Rubber Pawment is being laid down in the Admiralty court-yard. Query. For "Leap Froy," and the young Officers to jump over the old ones' heads?

The Twenty-first Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk Street, was present; and upon the

doing. The Court, therefore, recommended him to mercy, and but for that recommendation he would have suffered death. He was sent home and transported for 14 years. But the effect was lost upon the fact; there was no example before them; mobady knew what became of the man. The Article ought to be altered. Let it be death, or such other punishment as the Court. Martial should think fit, to be inflicted upon the spot. The Court. Martial should not be put in a position to prevent them carrying the law into effect. (Hear.)—Mr. S. Hannar would not at that moment give an opinion upon the expediency of the alterations suggested by the hon, and galant Gentleman; but he would consult with the Admiratry, and give an answer upon the bringing up of the report.—Mr. M. O'FMRALL said this question had arisen in the case of the Marines on service on the coast of Spain, and urged that some alteration should be made.—Caut. Pacsus, was aware that this was both a difficult and a delicate subject. But when they heard that every person, including every Midshipman and every Volunteer, who should sleep on his watch, was listile to the founishment of death, or such punishment as the Coart Martial should think fit, they must admirt that an alteration of the law was required. Sleeping on a watch was not so bad an offence as a sentinel sleeping at his post; and men wayo constantly in the habit of sleeping on their watch, with this threat of death hanging over their heads. The bill went through committee. The Court, therefore, recommended him to mercy, and

not so bad an offence as a sentine alrephing at his past, and seem wago constantly in the bablt of siesping on their watch, with this threat of death hanging over their heads. The bill went through committee.

THENDAY, Mager 26.— Dr. Horrison's Family. — Bir G. Braustan moved for a committee of the whole House, to consider of an address to the Crown in favour of the widow and family of the late Dr. Morrison, on the ground of his eminent public services in China, sulogised in a wronkamation of Sir Henry Pottinger.—Sir J. C. Houncome seconded the motion. He referred the House to the beautiful memorir of Dr. Morrison and his son; and expressed his hops that some way would be found consistently with the forms of the House to effect the proposed provision—Sir R. Prazz, while he praised in the highest terms the sert ices of Dr. and Mr. Morrison, lamented the difficulty of accreting to a proposal which would constitute a precedent of the rhost embarrassing description. The cases were very numerous in the civil service where strong claims were brought before the Treasury, which there were no funds for meeting. In the Army and Navy, the State provided ponstons for widows, but in the civil service, the principle was that each person in the public employ should receive a liberal salary, out of which he was expected to make provision for his family. Therefore, unless in some very extraurdinary case, the public could not provide for the families of its servants. He would now specify the circumstances of this particular claim; and the House would judge whether they were of a nature so peculiar ageto warrant an exception. He accordingly stated the details of the case, and explained that Mrs. Morrison had been actually provided for to the extent of 2001, a set has a supoliment had been promised for the second son as soon as he should be of an age to receive it. On the whole, as compared with the surviving families of other eminent public servants, this family had been actually when he within the one would not press his motion

#### Literary Motices.

A New Spirit of the Age. Edited by R. II. Horne, Author of "Ocion," "Gregory VII.," &c. 2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Title chief value of these volumes will be found in their suggestiveness. Frequently have we heard it said, that "a good copy is better than a bad original." We deny. We deny point blank, the truth of this proposition. We would rather possess a painting, or a status, the production of a man of original genius, though the creative power might not have been of the highest order, than we would possess (unless as a matter of curiosity, or that it might convey to us some notion of the ideas of the originating artist,) the finest copy of the finest work of art that ever emanated from the mind and finnd of a master. We detest imita-tions: no mere imitator ever achieved greatness. Now, whatever may be said respecting Mr. Horne, he incurs no risk of being classed amongst imitators— amongst the copylsts of other people's fancies. Bad or good—and he is occasionally both—he is at feast an original. As we have said, the chief value of his book consists in its sug-gestiveness. He describes and characterises, after his own fashion, forty or more of the popular writers, &c. of the day:—Dickens—Lord Ashley and Dr. Southwood Smith— Ingoldsby— William and Mary Howitt— Dr. Pusey—the novelists, James, Mrs. Gore, Capt. Marryat, and Mrs. Trollope—Talfourd—Mines and Hartley Colemides. Sidner South A Robbinsha and Lavalley Colemides. ridge— Sidney Smith, A. Fonblanque, and Jerrold—Wordsworth and Leigh Hunt-Alfred Tennyson—T. B. Macaulay—Hood, and the late Theodore Hook—Harriet Martineau and Mrs. Jameson-Sherldan Knowles and Macroady-Miss E. B. Barrett and Mrs. Norton-Banim and other Irish novelists-Browning and Marston-Sir E. L. Bulwer-Ainsworth-Mrs. Shelley-Robert Montgomery-Thomas Carlyle-Henry Taylor and the author

of "Festua," Sec.

In perusing Mr. Horne's strictures upon these authors, we doubt whether a single reader will, in any individual instance, be found to agree with the writer throughout. On the other hand, probably every reader will find something, in almost every article, to the critical justness of which he will be disposed to yield his assent; and, whether or not, a variety of suggestions will arise out of the matter perused. Few persons, we apprehend, will relinquish the volumes without reading them through. This remark, of itself, implies no slight degree of praise.

In many parts we consider the work to be much too sketchy; the phraseology frequently far-fetched, and affectedly mystical; and scarcely a page occurs in which, were we controversially disposed-for Mr. Horne views objects through very extraordinary media — we should not find much to oppose. To act thus, however, would be only to set up one opinion against another; and, for our parts, we would rather the allowed to enjoy our own quietly, very frankly conceding the same privilege to Mr.

Mr. Dickens holds the post of honour, in being first

Mr. Dickens holds the post of honour, in being first introduced. With a glance at Defoe, a parallel is drawn between Dickens and Hogarth; and the portrait of the former is thus amusingly, if not indicrously, sketched:

"Mr Dickens is, in private, very much what might be expected from his works, by no means an invariable concidence. He talks much or little according to his sympathics. His conversation is genial. He hates argument; in fact, he is unable to srgue—a common case with impulsive characters who see the whole truth, and feel it crowding and struggling at once for immediate uttorance. He never talks for effect, but for the truth or for the fun of the thing. He tells a story admirably, and generally with hundrouse exaggerations. His sympathics are of the broadent, and his literary tests appreciate all excellence. He is a great admirer of the poetry of Tenayson. Mr. Dickens has singular personal activity, and is fond of games of practical skill. He is also a great walker, and very much given to dancing fit Roger de Coverley. In private, the general impression of him is that of a first-rate practical intellect, with no nonsense about him. Seldedon, if ever, has any man been more beloved by contemporary authors, and by the public of his time. His portrait in the present work is extremely like him."

Upon Ingoldsby, Mr. Horne is mercilessly severe; nor is Mrs. Trollops, stor Ainsworth, in the slightest degree spared.

gree spared. To the broadth and force of the lady's bu-

mour, he appears utterly insensible.

We transcribe the following passage from the stric-tures on Bulwer, because it involves the illustration of a beautiful truth. Speaking of Sir Edward Bulwer's romance of "Zanoni," some portions of the machinery of which, it will be recollected, are supernatural, Mr

romanne of "Zanoni," some portions of the machinery of which, it will be recollected, are supernatural, Mr. Florse observes:—

"The character of Viola; the woman through whom Love useris his pre-smineros—bis 'psign starnal over all'—le exquititely draws in the first portion of the story. Her life as an actress, with the pathetic history of the musician Pisani, her father, are especially beautiful. The charm of the ideal is thrown over everything connected with her, and her purity. childlike and spotiesa, combined with her manasioned devolice to Zanoni, the hero, reader the picture perfect. Out of this lovely character, however, arises the grand fault of the work, as an ethical harmony. It is the compromise of her passion fur Zanosi by her maternal instinct over-massaring it. When she becomes a mother, she deserts her husband for the sake of her child. This is no here a grant and exalted love. It is too true that it happens very commonly in real life, but not with such a woman, and such a love. It was necessary to the course of the story to remove her from her great protector, yet some other means should have been invented. Deep nature is sacrificed to an immediate requisition of the narrative. But superatition could steps have been so strong as her love—because, as we have said before, a great and emobiling passion is the voice of tiod in the soul, and banishes all weak fears. The egulted faith of Zanoni, and the heart-broken intensity of affection in Viola under the separation, are finely done; had the re-union attit finer. They meet again in a daugeon in Paris in the Reign of Terror. Viola is condemned to the guillotic comes upon her; Zanoni, radiant in his youth and beauty, is there—"On to the Earlieve du Trone I frewas dar in the Reign inn, a vision of the procession to the guillotic comes upon her; Lie bridge but ween the sun and the shades so brief —brief as a sigh! There—there—his turn has come. Die not yet, leave me hot behind! Har me—hear her leave he hove he her with the heavity and the major and with

we close:-

we close:—
"Mr. Macroady's character (we deal only with such elements of it as are directly or indirectly of public influence,) is made up or stronger opposites than is usual, however common those antaponiums are in forcible characters. He has great energies of action, and a morbid will. He has a limited imagination, with

a large ambition. His imagination is alow and duli of vision, but quick and seculity to feel. It, therefore, continually misleads him beyond retreat. For this reason, his hasty judgments are always wrong, and his slow judgments futile from enhausted impulses. In these respects he has been much assisted by Mr. Serle. It is evidently the opicion of this gentleman that a cold dispassionate judgment is the only popular test of excitcul imaginations. His advice, therefore, is always jadleinus, and ineffectual. But it is quite a mistake to suppose that Mr. Macready is misled by the advice of friends. We are aware that Mr. Forster and Mr. Serle have been commonly annused of this; but we think very unjustly. Mr. Macready takes no advice but that which backs his own opicios. His constant errors in judgment show that they proceed from the same man. His spirit is a hot-headed steed, capable of leaping great conclusions; but he wants faith in those things, and is himself, which would enable him to succeed greatly, and when he does leap, he makes up for a long arrear of doubts by willtiness, and 'falle on the other side.' He has genial feelings, but a morbid fancy which troubles them. It paics him to laugh. His temperament is impetuous, his lopes drary, his paryouse high-minded, his opicions conflicting, and 'his luck against him,' with his own assistance. He boddy incursed the odium of allowing Anti-Corn-law meetings in Coveat Garden, besides giving an arm-aweeping slash at recent anxious in a farewell addram; and he made a speech to the poor Duke of Cambridge, on receiving a 'testimonial,' at which all his best friends blushed, and he himself, before the farce was concluded, which had cost so much pains to get up, wished a large trap-door would unboit titelf beneath his feet. a large ambition. His imagination is alow and dull of vision, but quick and seasitive to feel. It, therefore, continually mislands him farce was concluded, which had cost an much pains to get up, wished a large trap-door would unboit itself beneath his feet. wished a large trap-door would unbolt fireff beneath his feet.
As a patron of modern dramafic literature, he has been totally
mistaken by others, and the less he ever attempts of this kind
in future, the better for all parties. As a supporter of the
Shakapersan drama, and all the fine old 'stock pieces,' he has
not been encouraged according to his deserts; and, with all his
faults, the want of sufficient patronage in his own country is
discreditable to the age."

#### Foreign and Colonial Antelligence.

PRANCE. - The Courrier Francais publishes the follow-

Foreign and Colonial Entelligence.

France.—The Converter Francais publishes the following Biography:—

Licutausant. General Pajol was born at Besancos, al Feb., 1775. of distinguished parents, and was intended for the bar; but, having taken a part at the capture of the Bastlie, his vocation was cellede, and he antered the Army is Nec. Licut. In the rept. of Saintonges, and with that step commenced a currer of glory. He was wounded at the capture of Spires, 20th Sept., 1792. These was wounded at the capture of Spires, 20th Sept., 1792. These was wounded at the capture by order of Custine, which he captured by the sept. The sept. 1892. At the bead of 180 mers by order of Custine, which he captured in the sept. 1892. At the bead of 180 mers by order of Custine, which he captured is the sept. 1892. At the bead of 180 mers by order of Custine, and A. Lenbourg, he contributed, with his little troop, to the success which the Conneral gained over the Prussinos on 5th Nov., 1792. At the Battle of Hochelia, on 6th Jan., 1793, Pajod so much distinguished himself that Lauture placed him on his Near. On the sith April, 1791, he captured Biebrich in a night attack. In 1791 he was appointed Alde-6-Camp to Kleber. He was recent at the Battles of Marchienne, Pleurus, Esneu, and La Roer. At the Siege of Marchienne, Pleurus, Esneu, and La Roer. At the Siege of Marchienne, Pleurus, Esneu, and La Roer. At the Passage of the Ireers Vupper and Sieg, and at the Battle of Viceor, Capt. Pajod so delinguished himself that he would not was relected present to the Saidonal Course him he stomach, he would not wait for surgical aid until his horse fall dead under him. In the following year, at the Battle of Altentirehen, ap captured 30 cannon and 600 men with a charge of Cavalyr. Sw 24th Aug., 1793, he had a house killed under him. 18 12 though the made two battalious prisoners. He then joined the Army of Italy, but returned to France after the Battle of Rowinson, Pajod performed produce of reloance. He had not supplied to the Army of the S

DAVIS'S IMPROVED FLEXIBLE CONCAVE HORSE BRUER,—As Improved New Invention.—A. Davis, Sponge Merchant and Breah Manusciurer to Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and nearly all the El. Family, 31, Strand, and at 20, Regent st., Water-loopis, 2 doors from Jermyn-st., begs to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry be has seconded in making great improvements in Horse

Brushes. The pseulter merits of Davis's improved Horse Brushes are combined by its fixing strell to every extreme part of the horse, thoroughly searching into all the cavities; bending itself in all directions, to prevent troublesome irritation. This moved Brush, being constructed on accentific principles, quite seperades all other inventions. Insummed as the action is tempered by its own dissticity, not requiring any pressure, as common brushes; all projections on the surface of the coat are equalty cleaned; the having been tried on horses of all descriptions, with the most satisfactory results. The yielding properties of this celebrated Horse Brush is formed by aprings and catgut, graced in between the upper and lower parts, being equalty divided, forms an elastic concavity, so much desired, and thitesto unknown is all other inventions. Noblemen and gentlemen, in town and country, supplied at wholeesle prices, and the goods sent, carriage free, any distance, with the following articles for the use of horses and carriages, at a saving of at least 40 per cent, under any house in England:—Hurse and carriage broshes of every kind; aponges of the best quality, at half the modifier' prices; chamols horse-riching of every pattern, horse islanders, head stalls, and reins, attrup leathers, seddle girths, composition for harness, carriage wool mats, handeges, and every requisite for the use of the relation, at wholesale prices. All kinds of brushes, brooms, turnery, cuoperage, rope and wood doormats, soap, black-lead, eccuring paper, and sleves for house-hold use, at Wholesale Prices. Itavis's celebrated Tuotis-brushes, composed of corded nith, and India-rubler, by which it is impossible for the hairs ever to come loose in the month. For dutability, they will be found to excel any yet offered, and the only kind that can be warranted from corroding. Persons frequently get bad tech and gums from these causes, the corrosions being poisson to the breath, and cancer to the gums. Also inventor of a new and improved Nail-brus

#### OSCARI, KING OF EWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The great qualities, the high achievements, and the renown of Charles John have hitherto eclipsed those of Oscar. Nevertheless we may confidently affirm, that the son is worthy of the father, and that he will continue to pursue the glorious path which the former has traced out.
Osear was born in Paris in July, 1799, and consequently

he will shortly complete his 45th year.

At the time of his birth his father was commanding the Army of reserve on the Rhine, and was, in the same year, appointed Minister of War. His mother was Desirée Clary, the sister of Joseph Bonaparte's wife. In 1796 Napoleon had been a suitor for this lady's hand. In one of his letters he said, "I will insure to you a brilliant lot. Possibly I may pass away like a mateor; but I venture to predict that my passage will be long remembered demoiselle de Clary's father, a rich merchant at Marscilles, refused Napoleon (then General in-Chief of the

Mademoiselle de Clary's father, a rich merchant at Maraeilles, refused Napoleon (then General-in-Chief of the Army in Italy), observing, that he thought one Bonaparte enough in his family.

In 1804, Oscar, then five years of age, joined his father, who was governor of the Kingdom of Hañover. He was taced at a school, where the soms of some of the best families in the country were his companions. His reducation took a German rather than a French direction, and he imbibed that toste for the literature and tanguages of the morth which he has constantly retained. Oscar came to Sweden with his father in 1810, since which time he has acarely ever quitted the country. He has so identified himself with Sweden, that he schoon speaks any other language than the Swedish; and he writes it with a degree of ourity, of which several of his printed works hear evidence. Immediately on his arrival in Sweden, the educat on of the young Prince was consigned exclusively to Swedish masters. The good truits of that education are manifested in his solid and extensive information and his truly national apirit.

Prince Oscar accombanied his father in the campaign in Norway in 1814, and thereby acquired some experience in warlike operations. He has a taste for the Military Art, though he is not exclusively devoted to it. He can magnetive with admirable skill a corps of Infastry or Cavalry, or both together. His knowledge of Artillory is attendive, readed Grand Master of the Artillery of the two kingdoms (Master-General of the Ordonace).

The variety of his tastes for different branches of Military science, has not prevented him from making very extensive acquisitions in several other departments of knowledge, particularly in philology and geography. Having been the pupil of Berzelius, so great is his knowledge of chemistry that Sir Hampiperson. Besides these emment qualities, the Prince expresses himself in public speaking with elegance and facility, and he has manifested extraordiosey takent in the features regular, his figure noble and

extemporise in French.

His countemance is handsome, his features regular, his figure noble and well proportioned, and his hook is full of amenity, line manner duplays more of the calemass of a native of the north than the vivacity which might be expected in one of French extraction. He has well discharded all his high state duties as Frince Royal, and has at four different times, owing to the King's ill-health, had in his hands the government of the Ring's ill-health, had in his hands the government of the has, moreover, exercised the functions of Chancellor of the Universities of Uyasla, Land, and Christiania, of High Admiral, and, as we have already asid, of Commander of the Artillery. In consequence of his attention to the execution of those duties, and his careful study of everything relating to the two kingdoms, King Oscar acceude the throne better prepared and with the possession of more instruction than any Crown Prisus who has preceded him.

He married 30 years ago Josephine, the daughter of Engance Beanharnois, Dake of Leachtenberg (one of the great characters of our age, by a Princess of Bararia, sinter of the present King, Pour sous and one daughter see the issue of this marriage.

The succession to the throne is the more firmly secured to his family by the descent of his sum from their grandmother,

the Princess of Bavaria, a descent which brings them nearer to the ancient house of Vasa than the Prince is who takes that name, and who really is only Prince of Holstein Gottorp.

e Princess of Bavaria, a descent which brings the the ancient house of Vans than the Prince is who to me, and who really a only Prince of Housets Gottor me, and who really a only Prince of Housets Gottor [For the Naval & Milliary Genetic.]

Er Mas. Hoylaxia.

Farwall. I Bustrious King, a and ferewall! Yet death still leaves thise image in the ineuris Of loyal millions, who shall hiers thy name.

And laud thy prowest, wisdom, truth, and worth, E'en to the verge of time.

Then from conflicting elements brought'st forth The highest biresing man bestows on man—
The brightest book that heavenly mercy gives To nations worthy such divine behest—
Order and law—firm conflictine—wise fear—
Unsullied justree—which "dath never held Her aword in vala," though Mercy ever thared Her atstely throne in gentle sisterhood, And pare Religion o'er them waved her wings.
These were thy gifts unto a suffering land;
A land whose hist "ty is one vast romance" if enterprise and sourrage, blood and was;
From Bulicarian mine the here ogroung
That gave his native Sweden life and light. Nor leas his grandomy claims the foreness much.

If comet-like rash Charles is arrest the eye,
Whose valour rose to sundness, and destroy'd
The very country that he foodly loved,
If the very country that he foodly loved,
The very country that he foodly loved,
The very country that he foodly loved,
The very country that he foodly loved,
The very country that he foodly loved,
The very country that he foodly loved,
And hede the nations tremble as they gured.

Nor be it lees thy praise, that, having te'en
The honours of the land, then or large.
Thy people gave was fully justified;
For then did'st cling to all her sense—her rocks,
Her lakes, her mountains, any, her stormy skies
Were dear to thee, and held a wacred spail a
Tro mingle in thy breast all tender claims,
With gallant daring and relations might.

Greakest among the great' compared with three
How sink the proudest names that Gaul can vanet.
The scan her deed, or of her duput tell;
They are deep writ in bl

THE LATE COLONEL JOHN PREDERICK BROWNE, C.B. WE regret to announce the decease, at Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, on 25th inst., of another distinguished Veteran War Officer, Col. J. F. Browne, late Commanding the 28th Foot; and is which Corps he chiefly see

Veteran War Officer, Col. J. F. Bruwne, late Commanding the 28th Foot; and in which Corps he chiefly served from 1781 to 1827, when he retired from the Army. The following record of his services is from Hart's List:— "Colonel John Fraccisck Browne served on the Continent in 1792, 94, and 95, and was present during the siege and at the sortie of Nimeguen, as also in the action at Geldermannel. In 1792, 94, and both forme Fortenée. On board the 14-gun-brig of the Heights of Morne Fortenée. On board the 14-gun-brig Expoir, crusing near Gibralitat, when she captured on the 7th of August, 1795, after a very gallant action, the Liqueis Geneces Pirate of much superior armament. Present at the taking of Minorca, in 1795. Merved the Egyptian campaign of 1801 (medal), including the actions of the 8th, 18th, and 21ct of March, together with the capture of Grand Cairo and Alexandria. Commanded the 28th on the expedition to Hanover, in 1805. It accurates that also in the expedition to Hanover, in 1805. I a Grenadier bestialion at the alege and easyture of Copenhagen, in 1907. and the 28th on the expedition to Hanover, in 1806. In 1807. Subsequently joined the Army in the Peninsula, and was present during Sir John Moore's retreat, and at the lattic of Corman. Retree dering the whole of the Walchsrenespedition. Appointed Commandant of Tarifa 18th of April, 1850, which althation he held for 18 months, during which time he requised a desperate attack mode by the French. Commanded a Sank hattalion at the hattie with the avering Army at the alege of Badejox. Proceeded in Command of the 56th te Holland, in Nov., 1818, and served there and ill 1814, most party of the time in Command of the Februard there are also the testing the thought of the Egyptians, to

Libraries.-It was a fine thought of the Egyptians, to place as an inscription above the entrance of their libraries The nourishment of the soul; " a sentence bappily expresses the use and value of books. a sentence which afford the means of incorporating into the mind what-ever is most estimable in the ideas or character of departed greatness, and are commonly as much an aid to virtue as they, are a mine of knowledge, or a fource of anusement. No fear that, my of the choice spirits of the past will be out of temper, or will snewer the questions of ignorance with a frown or sneer; their mee is always at our service; mighty as they are, seequence is always at our service; mighty as they are, the humblest thought has a magician's power over them, and can rifle their treasures at will. The master of a library is the monarch of a kingdom; and his subjects, though greater than himself, are under his command.—Court Journal.

\* See the history of the Danish Invasion, the murder of the moties, the mainten of Eric, &c.
† Gustavus Adolphus. ; Charles XII.

BIERRA LEONE

Is ever you wish to ramble from home.
And leave debtors and done to grumble and gruen,
Och i travel away to Sierra Leone [1]
The land of case and plenty.
'That have you'll see the Meager Kings, !
All cover'd with goods and allow rugs.
And the height of offer beautiful things,
Knough to please and content ye.

The pearls and diagografs are met on the ground, And the richest of jewels in heaps abound, And the guides dust 3 is easily found.

In this land of sace and plenty. The sugar in loaves grows on the trees, And you small the panets in every brees, As it consists the lesson and orange seas, And all for authing to seent ye.

As enon as your foot touches the strand, The kings and princes in high command, Most cordinity shake you by the haud, In this land of eace and pleaty; Baying, "Come along with us and dise, We'll give you ale, whisky, and add purt-wine, And a due black lady to peer your time," That, I'v you're a priest, will tempt ye.

The Governor here religns like a King,
With Dukes, Earls, and Lords to attend on him,
And his pockets are lined with fashings of fin,<sup>3</sup>
In this land of each and plenty.
And when he ests slows to the in state,
"Its real Princesses that on him wait,
The real Princesses that on him wait,
To bill the glass and change his plate,
Whose beauty's enough to demont ye.

The merchants here are quite custent,
To charge for their gunda farse hundred per cent.,
And to make large highly are in no ways bent,
In this land of sace and plonly.
And the lawyers, too, are so kind and free,
As to inver dream of taking a fee,
Or squeezing a client que if riendly ples,
liut with 3 our greatest for will cement ye.

No paspers are found in Sterre Leone '11'
No Paspers are found in Sterre Leone '11'
Not beery man has a house and home,
And to work for him a joily old Jean,
In the land of ease and plenty.
The slavest themselves are no recan you please,
And sit down builtony all day at thou sale.
From mouning to night enting bread and choose,
Each man with enough for twenty.

For this is the place where there's sothing to do, but to eat, drink, and sleep, and slay three-card joe, And pleage one another in mountain daw, in this land of ease and pleaf y.

Por Lorde, Commune, and People are all the same, And have no distinctions but buring the mana. White, black, yellow, and brown playing all the one game Of nothing to do or torment ye.

No sortow or care are aver nict here list incrity passes each social year, And of lever or death there to no lear in this find or ease and plenty. No tailors' bills can near you come, Or an investment visit from a tiresome of Or a freadly tap from a viligat him, To worry, annoy, or torment ye.

Ho if ever you wish to ramble from home.
And leave debtors and dumma growth and grown,
Oh, travet away to Nierra Loose!
The land of wate and picaty.
The there you'll see the Niegra Kings,
All over'd with gould and silvertings,
And the height of other brantful things,
Emough to please and content ye.
PATHER LUBE. · washing a resident

1 The "Poulsh and Mandingoe" Chiefafraquent Freetown, and deal is gold-dust; they are generally motorious cheats. Two itead-men of the Foulsh nation visited me every flinday for any weeks; and having finally "sold me every flinday for any weeks; and having finally "sold me every flinday for all weeks; and having finally "sold me every flinday for all weeks; and having finally "sold me every flinday for all first their attendence. Their dress was very picturesquo—a blue control to attendence. Their dress was very picturesquo—a blue control to a tendence of industry patterns, a fall first transfer coming to the knets, of Indus-blue bat; the lega bare, and the feet protected with a sandal; a handsome ivory-handled dagger, mounted in silver; a large leather purse. The Talkule, or charm-bag, round the nets, and a musil copy of the Koran in an embrased saws, completed the entance of Habshal Mahamed, a grandaun of the late lemann of Twemboo.

2 The gold-dust is brought from the interior of Western Africs, in the maps of propint rings, and sold at about 44, an onnes.

3 Foutle Brenae—the Governor's income is frifting indend, when the extensive and responsible command be presiden over, from the "Gambia to Cape Coust," is taken into consideration, environced by crafty and welfair indicas. His appointment is modical, wen thousand a year is a poor equivalent for basishment to the Western Coast of Africa.

4 me per cent, is under the mark for a sommon tin nuture protect a merchant demanded any shillings and sixpence; and if podd to the Colonial Apothecry; for oil of galassia, at his west and of the town, three pence—a merchant demanded any shillings and sixpence; and if one penny.

5 The Riberated Africans taken from alavers,—an induicut, I The " Pouls) and Mandingne" Chiefa fraquent Freetown, and

one penny, agree arrays can be proved and the agree 10th, vit., one penny.

The liberated Africans taken from alavers, an indefent, happy, hard-eating race of Niggara.

(Correspondence continued from page 167.) REGIMENTAL BADGES OF DISTINCTION. To the Editor of the Nanul and Milliny Gunetle.

Bin, Can you inform your numerous readers why it that some regiments which were in position and under so at the battles of Busses and Tholouse do flot bear the honourable memorial on their colours? My old regiment meaning meaning of the state of the second at Tuolouse; it stormed a field-work, and lost a Field-Officer (Major Baker), and some 30 Non-commissioned Officers and

privates in the successful assault, yet does not bear either Busaco or Tholouse on its colours. All the world knows that regiments which were not under fire at Waterloo yet wear the medal, and bear the memorial on their colours.

[The regiment alluded to would now obtain the distinctions if applied for. We know of many instances where, from the negligence of Officers in command at the time, honours well deserved were not claimed by them for their regiments, which have since been obtained through the application of their successors, who were actuated by different feelings. We further know several corps which to this hour have not on their colours the names of actions in which they shared the danger, but of which they have never shared the fame. .... ED.]

DURELING,
To the Editor of the Nami and Military Gagette.
Sin,—We must admit as axioms that,

The man who goes out in a duel to satisfy his wounded honour by firing wide of his adversery is a Foot.—And He who goes out with the intention of firing at his ad-

versary is a MURDRERE. Just see what St. John says on this subject in the 3d chap., and at the 15th verse of his list Epistle—and arrely this is paramount to the Law of

I may then most earnestly to each individual of the Navy or Army, he his rank what it may, and whether he be on full or on half-pay-Comrade, remember " we ought to obey GOD rather than men.'

Can you then hesitate to join the Society rose the Sources which from the high rank and repeatedly-proved gallantry in the field of so many of its members, has unquestionably tended much to leaven public opinion on the subject, and which uncaused them to determine on, as we learn from the Debates in the House of Commons, making some most salutary alterations in the Articles of War.

You have but to send your name, mentioning your rank and corps, to the Hon. Sec., Capt. Hope, C.B., Bruns-

wick Hotel, Hanover-square, with a request that you may he enrolled among the members.

March 23. P.S ... It is little more than a hundred years, incredible as it may appear, since a woman was burned in this king-dom as a witch I Surely, then, it is not predicting too

much in saying that such will also be the progress of public opinion before this generation shall have passed away, that people generally will be astonished to think that so absurd and murderous a custom as duelling should have been advocated in these enlightened days, by men calling themselves Christians.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

To the Editor of the Naont and Milliney Gazette.

Str.—The reported razeeing of the Disdalus, 43, gunfrigate, suggestion very important improvement upon the plan of making her a corwitte. I am disposed to think that a more efficient ship, in everyway, would be insured, if her present quarter-deak and forecastle were allowed to remain, but without carronades or guns, (except, perhaps. two long guns of good range for shere guns). Cut down the quarter-deck and forecastle bulwarks to the present height of the waist-hammock nettings, and by making these, fore and aft, as pliable as possible, I very much question whether such a ship would not sail with our best frigates, and certainly as well as the Magicianne. By metamorphosing 42 or 46 gun-frigates into corvettes, vast advantages are ascrificed, whather in peace or war! action sail-trimmers must have room as well as the men at the guns; but by making these work upon the same deck they must of necessity be in the way of each other. The same may be said of the Marines, who are now drawn up upon the poop, or wherever they can find a place; whereas, by keeping the quarter-deck over the heads of the men on the ngitting deck, these would have full power to set. In the event of a most fulling in action, this would most probably duable some or more of the gunz, if the lhip were a correcte, but this would be prevented by the above plan-

In time of peace the advantages of having a main-deck can only be appreciated by those who have served in a flush-decked vessel, and in a frigate in a tropical climate. When sickness assails a ship's company, who can describe the comforts of a main deck? The experiment is certainly worth making, for if unsuccessful—that is, if the ship could not be got through the water fast enough-ehe might be cut down after all; but to put a quarter-deck and fore-castle upon a covette would be rather an expensive job. The same principle would apply to line-of-battle slups. Cut off the peop of the old 74 gun-ships, take away their quarter-deck and forecastle gags, out down their bulwarks, and then try whether the man facilities of the results of the people of the old 74 gun-ships. and then try whether the new-lashioned ships are so very

dawned gradually upon our ship builders, and the only fear now is, that they will carry their principle of gun-retrench-ment 100 far. "Monster" corvettes are objectionable, because they must carry a large complement of men, and one deck is not sufficient for their necessary comforts in case of airkness, and in climates where rain and bad weather prevail. The Dedulus might mount 32-pounders on her n deck, and I prophecy she would prove a fast, comfortable, and efficient ship. Your obedient servant,

REMODELLING THE BILLIPIA.

To the Editor of the Naval and Ministry Gazette.

Sir,—As it has been several times stated that it is the intention of Government to remodel the Militia, permit me to offer, through your valuable Paper, the following suggestions:-That the ballot should take place every five years as formerly, so that in case of any emergency we might have our men in readiness for service. That a list of the Officers should be published twice a year in the Army List. That the lace should be of one pattern throughout the Service. That the half-pay of the Subal-terns should be increased from 45. per summ to the half-pay of the Army. That our Staffs at head-quarters should be made efficient by filling up the vacant Adjutancies from the h.-p. of the Line, and by penaioning off the old Milita Serjeants, &c. That the regiments, instead of being named after their counties, should be known by their per manent nambers; for instance, the "Warwick Militia" should be termed the "Soth Militia."—I have the honour to be, &c. &c. A MILITIA CAPTAIN.

THE MILIGIA.

To the Editor of the Naoni and Military Gazette.

Sin,—I have read with much interest and satisfaction an article in your valuable Paper, relative to the very disorganised state of the Militis, and its total inefficiency should that form be unddenly called upon to act, in case of any audden uyasion or outbreak. It is most true that this once most valuable force has dwindled down to a mere nothing, and a Militia Officer is considered as a mere nothing, freling a diffidence in mounting his red coat, or taking his rank in society as Colonel, Major or Captain. This is a great piece of folly. Why should be not feel a proper pride in holding his commussion?—his commission is as good and as valid in its way as one of the regular Service; for I hold that the regular Militia is to all intents and purposes, when embodied, a branch of the regular Service, and has ever proved itself a most valuable Why, then, is the once valuable and constitutional force to be allowed to die a natural death, merely to save the country a few thousands of pounds? Should the force be again embedied, the sum required would appear large It may on paper, but the country would hardly feel it be called economy, and a wretched economy it is-penny-wise and pound-foolish in every sense of the word. For even at the present time the country is paying some thousands of pounds for the keeping up a set of useless, old men on the Militia Staffs, who are almost all worn out and of little or no avail as an acting body. The proposal in the article alluded to, of raising a third is good as far as it goes, but why confine it to a third of the Militia, or to the immediate district around the metropolis? - this would be only a half measure. There are other parts of England which require an assistant force to act in conjunction with the Regulars, even more than the Metropolitan districts, and contain each a population of fine hardy men as any in Her Majesty's dominions, and gentlemen of very large landed property and influence in the county, who hold commissions in their Militia. Take. for instance, Lanceshire, Yorkshire, and many other northern countries bordering on the British and Irish channels. Should an invasion take place, why need it be the Thames? they might take the Humber, the Mersey, the Tyno, and strike at once at our large mercantil interest. This would be an serious to the country, or more so, than the metropolis itself. If, therefore, a plan is to be adopted, of raising a portion of the Militia, let the distribution be equal over England, if not of Scotland, and select those regiments whose complement of Officers most complete, and who hold the most important stations in the county. I will renture to say that all gentlemen holding commissions in the Militis, would be delighted to offer their services, and though the expense on paper might appear large, the country would hardly feel it, and no well-disposed persons would grudge it. Let me hope that this idea, once started, may produce something which will cheer the hearts of Militiamen, raise us from oblivion, and let our Sovereign and country see what we really are. AN OLD MILITIA OFFICER.

BIRTHS.

March 21, at Maunhoim, the lady of Col-Malway, of a son.— March 25, at the Ryalis, Scatter, Devonsire, the lady of Major DAUERNBY, C.B., Shit Post, of a son.

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EXAMPLES.

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Hutrs	Policy No.	Agv	aum.	Assoral Premium	Honus adited.	Bustus.	Piem. reduced.				
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	Amelh	rr Ha	mile mile	i be declare	d in the j	eronami Ye	er.				

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Chap, XVII. The Queen of the Chap brushes a colweb, meeting in the Bench, with sand almost unnihilates a loving couple, and couple of invers.
Chap. XVIII. The Marquis seems behind the scenes.

MESSRS. BARRY and SON beg to in-ESSRS. BARRY and SON beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have for inspection at their Establishmen coat the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICADILLY, or 122. Historisolan Sterry Within, a large association of Visitino Carda, which they have had the honour of engraving, with heraldic hearings of the meat recherche character; also specimens of dies for stamping wafers, writing paper, &c., with devices, cress, coats of arms, coronets, and initials, executed either in various or their proper heraldic colours. Measrs. B. are also enabled to print at ms in their colours proper to book plates. Their miscelianeous stock, which is very large, embraces every sort of useful and decorative stationery, whether for the counting house, library, drawing-room, or tollet table. Itsis of a description particularly adapted for presents, and may be had getter pain or most costy, with pratage stamps and envelopes at Government prices. Measrs, B. and Son are also West-end ey gents for Mr. R. B. Ede's Perfumery. W. H. ALLEN & CO., LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON.

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L. Price its., adepted be practical purposes for Tweaty-two
yours, commencing January, 1843, for the use of Mariners, Circ.
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which together contain all the principal problems for determining the Lallude and Longitude at sea or on abore, with
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Among other advantages of this prospective work, are these,
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of Greenwich is given (in Table B) for every day of the Year
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opening of the book (in Table C), is a simple sorrection for
reducing the culmination to any other meridian. Again (in
Table B) to 1864, not only showing the time when to observe the
maridian altitudes of the English for the latitude, but to facilitate
the computation of the Table in the English from the observed altitudes of Stars; thus, baving found the Houn Anolus of the Etnr,
lessen it, by the quantity mawering thereto in Table B; the remainder added to, or subtracted from the reduced culmination,
will be the mean time at the ship, and hence the longitude by
clironometers or by hinder observations; independently of the
Sun's or Star's right appeals of the secund on a fine, or of the
siderest time at mean many with their teclous, though indispapashir reductions, which has more or less employed by other
methods hereatoure used.

On sheet, the work affords a very simple and accurate means
of determining the rates or guing of ohrunometers, clocks,
which are often an afforded by atmospherical refraction, as to
give the inexperienced observer an unjust opision of the performance of his chronometer, which is avolved by

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Drum-Majura' Trophica.—Registrar of Band - Mastera.

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Belleis for Regiments in India 

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pair; black horn table knives, 5s. per dozen; desserts, 4s. per
pair; black horn table knives, 5s. per dozen; desserts, 4s.; carveix, 2s. per
pair; black horn table knives, 5s. per dozen; desserts, 4s.; carveix, 2s. per
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2. The intervals in the Diatonic and Chaumatic Scales are perfect, the compass greater, and the most rapid and shiftedly passages may be performed with a precision, treedom, and fulness of tous, and comparative east to the performer.

ness of tons, and comparative care to the performent.

3. Combinations in harmony, which sever before could be performed at all by any Busas Instruments, may now be specured with perfect each, and Ten or Teneve instruments on this principle, one produce a more rich and somerous effect than I wenty-four could do on the old principles. The hardwoose down in the former litten instruments beard together, findaces military and heart of these instruments beard together, findaces military and heart of these instruments beard together, findaces military and heart of these instruments were heard.

These instruments are now in use in litta Malmott's Parvays Raps, Finer Litts Guans, Royal Honses Guans, Guanasiss Guanas, Royal Honses Guanas, Guanasiss Guanas, Royal Honses Guanas, Chandon Drawings, and Prices, forwarded on Application at J. KOHLEGO, Permany 20, 1841.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH.

BRUBII and SMY REA SPONGES. This Touth-Brash has the imporfant advantage of scarcining throughly fait the divisions of the treth, and cleaning them in the most effectival and extraordinaly manner, and is forous for the halis most coming lower, is. As improved Cothes-brash, that cleans in a third part of the uncul time, and measable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Bair-in-olses, with the decable unbisected Resistan bristies, which not not solten like eminant bair. Flesh-brushies of tempered granuated and powerful friebon. Velvel-brashies, which not at it's most on paining suddances shit insinter. The genuine billy Rea Herbory, with the preserved variable properties of absorption, vitality, and surability, by means of direct importantons, dispensing with all intermediate parties preserved and eigentific bird, sing, and securing the laxary of a genuisit hmytim approach, sing, and securing the laxary of a genuisit hmytim approach, street. Continuo-Beware of the words, "from Metcalie's," suspect on annealist incomes.

TOOPING OF THE SHOULDERS CTOOPING OF THE SHOUIDERS AND CONTRACTION of the CHRST, are entirely presented, and gently and executally received in Youth, and Laines and Gentlemen, by the recusions use of the PATENT NT. JAMES B CHRST EXPANDER, which is light, rimple, cashly graphy of outwirdly or investory, without bester bester the arms, presented and constraint, or impediment to agarcine. Sent per post, by Mr. A. Bunyon, 40, Tavistock Street, Strand, London; or full perticulars on receiving a postery stamp.

#### Milliary Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

Herts Yeomanry Gavalry, Cashio Troop—Cornet John Branton
to be Licut., v. Oddie, res.; Thomas Kinder, Gent., to be Cornet,
v. Branston, promoted.

v. Bransun, promoted.

FROM PRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

WAR Oppics, April 4, 1844.

Munorand by the Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 40th Regiment to hear on its regiments or second colour, and likewise on its appointments, in addition to any other distinctions heretofore granted, the words "Candahar," "Chuznes," and "Cabul," "1842," in commemoration of the services of the regiment during the second campaign in Afghanistan, in the year 1842.

WAR-Oppics, April 12.

8th Lt. Dragoons—Cornet E. Tomkinson, to be Lieut, by p. v. Tomkinson.

Tomkinson.

Scota Fusilier Guards—C. T. Wemyas, Esq. (Page of Honour to the Queen), to be Ens. and Liout. without p., April 114 Lord B. T. M. Ceell, to be Ros. and Liout. by p. v. the Hon. J. W. Forteacue, whose appointment has been cancelled.

18th Pool—Lieut. Col. T. S. Reignolds, from 49th Poot, to be a test Col. v. Adams, who exchanges.

Lieut, Col. v. Adama, who exchanges, 24th—Gent, Cadet Hon, R. Handcock, from the Rl. Mil. Coll.,

isth Foot—Lieut. Col. T. E. Reignolds, from 49th Foot, to be Lieut. Col. v. Adams, who exchanges.

24th—Gent. Cadet Hon. R. Handcock, from the Rl. Mil. Coll., to be Eos. by p. v. Wodgate, who retired.

26th—Gent. Cadet R. W. Clerke, from Rl. Mil. Coll., to be Eos. by p. v. Wodgate, who retired.

26th—Gent. Coll. H. W. Adams, from 18th Foot, to be Lieut. Col. v. Reignold, who exchanges.

52d—Lieut. J. R. Alleyne, to be Capt. by p. v. the Hon. H. C. Grey, who retires; Eos. L. H. Peel, to be Lieut. by p. v. Alleyne, A. G. Corbet, Gent., to be Eos. by p. v. Peel.

52th—Lieut. W. Pulton, to be Capt. by p. v. Fuller, who ret.; Eos. R. C. Holmes, to be Lieut. by p. v. Fuller, who ret.; Eos. R. C. Holmes, to be Lieut. by p. v. Fuller, who ret.; Eos. R. C. Holmes, to be Lieut. by p. v. Fuller, who retires; Lieut. R. J. Killot, to be Major by p. v. Islam, who retires; Lieut. R. J. Killot, to be Major by p. v. Islam, who retires; Lieut. R. J. Killot, to be Major by p. v. Rillot; Eos. and Adjt. H. Stackay, to have the rank of Lieut. April 11; Ros. W. A. Mainwaring, to be Lieut. by p. v. Napier; O. Graham, Gent., to be Eos. to be Lieut. by p. v. Napier; O. Graham, Gent., to be Eos. Lieut. C. Lee, from 77th Foot, to be Capt. Without purchase.

MEMBARANDEM.—The Christian names of Eus. Coxon, 45th Reg., are George Stacpole.

Operics of Ordensex, April D.

R. Ref. of Artillery—tapt. and Bt. May. J. H. Wood, to be Lieut. Col. z. Darby, ret. on foil pay. Sec. Capt. F. Weller, to be Capt. v. Weller; Soc. Lieut. J. D. Teller, to be kieut. Col. v. The Hou. W. Arimet and ret. on foil pay. Sec. Capt. F. Weller, to be Capt. v. Weller; Soc. Lieut. J. D. Teller, to be kieut. Col. v. The Kown, to be Sec. Capt. v. Kontonill, Soc. Lieut. C. J. Strange, to be First Lieut. v. Lawin; Capt. and Bt. Maj. G. Danfond, to be Lieut. Col. v. Marchanill, Sec. Lieut. C. J. Strange, to be First Lieut. v. Lawin; Capt. and Bt. Maj. G. Danfond, to be Lieut. Col. v. Marchanill, Sec. Lieut. R. Gregors, to be Urst. Aven. v. W. Wight; Sec. Capt. V. Wight; Sec.

#### DAVALRY.

3d Drag. Counts -- Saturday last, after guard-mounting, the entire of the reg., under Liant, Col. Arthur, with their fine hand, entered the yard of Dublin Castle, where they passed in review before the Lord Lieutenaut.

ORDNANCE CORPS. Rl. Artillery Col. Mung, having left Dublin on leave, Litent. Col. Gordon, Assist. Adj. Gen., has taken the command during Col. Munro's absence.

#### INFANTRY

Scot's Fusilier Guards-Col. Campbell, Capt. Ridley, Lieut. Hepburn, five Serjeants, five thummers, and 80 r. and f., marched this morning from the Sheet-at. Barracks, Windsor, for Brighton, to do duty there until the arrival of the 7th Hussars.

12th Depot. Capt. Gillman, Lieut. Persee, Ens. Dundas and Littlebales, I Corp., and 66 r. and f., have embarked in the British Soversign for the Service companies.

22d Dopot-Leut. Aplin has embarked in the John

Know, to join the regiment in India.

40th -This regiment expects very shortly to be relieved from the West Indice by a regiment from Gibraltar or Maita, and go to Canada. Ensign and Adjutant Sharpe died at St. Vincent on the 20th of February. For the distinctions conferred on this gallant corps, see the Official

Gazette of last evening.
42d Depot-About 90 of this depot have embarked

in the British Sovereign, for the service companies.

57th Forty-two invalide, under command of Lieut.
Hunt, embarked on board the M'ellington on Friday last, and on the following day this fine vessel left the roads in pronecution of her voyage; sixty men are to embark in the Duke of Argyle under the command of Capt. Ovons, the Duke of Argyle under the command of Capt. Ovens, and the remainder of the invalids of H.M. and the Hon. Company's Service will proceed home in the Lady Flore, but under whose command is not yet known; as, how-ever, the number of men to be embarked, balonging to both Services, will amount to unwards of 130, it is pos-sible that three if not four Officers will be selected for this duty.-Madras Examiner, Feb. 19.
• Rl. Marines-The detachment on board the Cadel

convict-ship, at Kingstown, for New South Wales, consists of Lieut, and Act. Pay and Quartermaster Lambrick, 1964. Weight, Sericants, 1 Dranmer, and 30 r. and f. First Lieut, States Mowie, one Serie, 2 Corporais, and 20 privates, chilinged on 9th inst. on board the Thames, convict-ship. Robbirded at Portamouth—two Subalterns and 100 s. and f., in 131.S. Fernon, for passage to Cork. convict-ship.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Ganetic

SIR,—It appears to be understood as an arranged matter that two Battalions of the Rl. Marines are shortly to be sent to take garrison duty in the Mediterranean, and it has also been rumoured as probable, how truly I know not, or pro-posed, that a proportion of this branch of the Service be likewise deepatched to North America for the same purpose. On the propriety of this arrangement as regards the gallant corps which will be benefited by its provisions, I abstain from offering remark. The Ri. Marines have high claims to favourable notice, and are deserving of every consideration. But when it is gravely affirmed (as it has been affirmed with exceeding gravity,) that this new system is to prove a boon to the Infantry of the Line, I must beg leave to dissent from the assertion. What! a boon to be almost dealed entrance to the Mediterranean? to be thrust, in a great measure, from Causda and Nova Scotta, for the pleasant privilege of enjoying, in a greater degree than at present, the soft fever-breezes of Scinde? of inhaling with more extended licence the subtle venomdamps of Hong-Kong? or of basking in torrid luxury beneath the vertical sunbeams of Hindostan? To be told, in short, in blandest of official accents, that for the future they must all but resign the most eligible foreign quarters, and content themselves with those which are least desir able? This may be & boon, Sir-I will not quarrel with a word—but it is a boon that the Army-Infantry, however much they may desire the welfare of their distinguished brothers-in-arms, the Infantry of the Marine, would infinitely prefer, did the choice lie with themselves to reject and to receive.

It is not foreign corvice-far from it-which the Army dislike or would avoid; neither is it in all cases the length of time regts. may be kept abroad, though this is eccasionally irksome; but it is the poison breath of some stations which is falt as a misfortune, the hostility of their atmosphere to animal life and health, added to their generality lengthing which he improves the acceptant of a graphical position, which, by imposing the necessity of a long and expensive homeward voyage, prevents many from asking for leave of absence, even when simpaired constitution or important private affairs call for a temporary return to the country of their birth; to say nothing of those natural sympathies all right-minded persons cherish for the friends of their youth far distant, their mearest kindred estranged by absence, and early ties ruptured by the neccesities of the Service, and the requirements of its duties.

It is observable, too, that amid these ramours and pro positions there is no word uttered about a proposition of the West Indian duty being performed by the Rl. Marines. The Mediterranean is a pleasant station; has a delightful climate; doubtless let the Marines go there. Canada, too, is not bad; New Brunswick tolerable; Nova Scotia undeniably good; let the Marines go thither likewise. But for the West Indies; there is much fever to be got in the West Indies; death is frequent, and the land-orab instant in attendance; ennui is rife; the musquito abundant-more abundant than agreeable; let the Army keep these, in God's name, not forgetting the black corps

Saturday, April 6. Our highly-esteemed Correspondent overlooks the

Saturday, April 6.

[Our highly-esteomed Correspondent overlooks the point that a partial change in the present system would probably lead to other reliefs of greater importance.—E.D.]

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having had under consideration the present pay and appointments of the several barrack Masters of the Ruyal Marine, are pleased to direct, that from the 29th of March, 1644, they shall be divided into three classes, and paid as follows, 18:.—

Third class, under five years' service, 162, per day. Second class, after five years' service, 162, per day. First class, after ten years' service, 152, per day. And that Marine Barrack Masters of the first class shall be allowed the relative rank, and wear the uniform and spealettes of Majors, and shall receive the same consideration is respect to quarter or lodging money, as Officers of that rank.

The minimum rate of pay, 72, 5d, per diens, to commence with future appointments.

By command of their corresponding ranks, evene estate upon to appear in uniform, are to wear the acifers of the corps, with the spaulottes of their corresponding ranks, evene class, with regulation loop, and builton transles, but willout fasther; black water-belta, with ellings to be worn under the coates.

By command of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Jowen, Deputy Adjutant-General. Owen, Deputy Adjutant-General. Royal Marine Office, April 6, 1844.

Bith.—A draft of 1018 r. and f. embetiks et Deptford next month for New South Wales, as convetet guards, in the Marin Nomers, Barrossa, and Angelina transports.

72ti.—Capt. O'Brien's comp., from Permoy, has replaced Capt. Gore's comp. at Mitchelstown, and which has returned to head-quarters.

78th.—A private letter from a Non-Com. Officer of this

turned to head-quarters.

78th-A private letter from a Non-Com. Officer of this gallent regiment, and at present doing duty with his corps, under the command of Sir C. Napier, in India, states that the left wing joined the right on 22d Dec. last. It left Hombay on the 18th of that month in the frigate Auckland, for Scinde. The regiment has suffered in some degree from fever and ague, &c. but the Highlandors are in excellent spirits, and are much respected by their brave countryman and Commander, Sir C. Napier The following passage records a providential escape which the writer had from drowning:—

"We left Bombay for Beinde 18th Dec., 1845, and, on our arrival, I remained on hourd, to see all my company's baggage put on shore. We lay about two-and-a-half miles from land, and about seven miles from camp; we lost the tide, and had to remain in the boats until the tide rose again. I was so sager to be with the company, that another Berjeant and to remain in the boats until the tide rose again. I was so sager to be with the company, that another Berjeant sho sager to be with the company, that another Berjeant sho sager to be with the company of the camp, across the beach, the searest way we could get. This was in the evening, jost about the time that the sun was setting. We continued our route till it was quite dark, and by that time we were fairly done up for want of everything; both shoes and stockings were lost, and weep animing in clay, so that got so weak that I was obliged to give up. I was now five miles from the camp; and my courade left me for lost. Here I remained for some time, till I got in a small jungle or shrubbery. The lide came in on me at seven o'clock, r.m., and rose gradually natil it came up to the lower builton of my cout; judge what a state I was in. It being quite dark, I saw a light at a distance, but calling for assistance was in vais. As my last resource, I took of my such interesting that I was lost for ever; parties went out in all directions is search of me, but none could find me. Well, I made my way out by ten o'clock a.m. the following morning, with a hard fight, and was received at the camp by my comrades in the Highland and hospitable manner of our country, by offering me everything that could be procured. I got a slight coid in consequence, but now I am quite recovered from the effects, and enjoy excellent health, as indeed I have ever since I left England."

79th...Gibraltar.—Col. Hon. L. Maule this year inti-

79th-Gibraltar-Col. Hon. L. Maule this year intimated, as an encouragement to his men for paying proper attention to their ball practice, that he would award prizes to the best marksmen of each company; and, to the best shot in the corps, a gold medal, to be worn by the soldier on his coat on all occasions. The Colonel having previously distributed his minor prizes, decided on the evening of the 23d March as being favourable for the purpose of firing for the first prize, as he was taking his reg., at all events, to the neutral ground, for field exercise. On its arrival, and immediatly after formation into thres sides of a square, seven competitors stepped from the ranks, and were supplied with three rounds of ball each; the target was placed at 120 yards' distance, and each soldier fired his quota of rounds before he made room for the next; the firing was excellent, but the prize was borne off by private John Anderson, of Captain Monro's company, who hit the target three; great excitement prevailed among the soldiers during the contest for the prize. His Excellency the Governor happened to be on the ground and the Col. requested him to present Private Anderson with the medel. The gallant General acceded to the Colonel's request, and addressed the soldier in nearly the following words: —" He had much pleasure in having the opportunity afforded him by Colonel Maule, in presenting Private Anderson with a gold medal, he being the successful marksman on this occasion. His Exc. further said that the soldier was a credit to the distinguished reg. to which he belonged; he wished the soldier long life and prosperity to wear it, and hoped the soldier's conduct would be always such as to merit the approbation of his Officers, and the esteem of his brother soldiers." The medal is a splendid one, of a large size, and suspended by a regimental tartan ribbon, gold clasp and ring. 80th—This reg. proceeds to India this year, from N.S.W.

83d-This reg. at Northampton, and the 64th Reg. at

Weedon, changed quarters on the 8th April, 85th-Hd.-qrs. have arrived at Barbadoes from Antigua 86th—The gallant Col. Deriuzy landed his splendid regiment, 1100 strong, on the 8th February, at Kurrachee, time enough to join in the grand banquet given to Sir Charles Napier on the 17th, who delighted his hosts by the frankness and amonity of his manners. He made them a heart-stirring speech. The troops, about 4000, were in camp, and were, about the lat April, to follow Sir Charles to Hyderabad. The heat was great; but all ranks animated with the true spirit, longing for a brush.

91st Depot-About 70 of this depot will leave Albany Barrecks, and go out in the British Sovereign freight-

ship, to join the service companies.

-Lieut. Cruice, an old and deserving Officer of more than 19 years' standing, succeeds to a company in consequence of the death of Brev.-Major Tathwell, at Dover, on the 4th inst., which event we announced last week. Lieut. Cruice, formerly belonged to the 58th Reg., from which he was promoted June 13, 1830, to a Lieutenancy in 62d Reg., and served for some time in India with the latter corps. He was appointed to 95th Reg. in 1835, and embarked for the service cos. in May 1841, since which time he has been stationed in Ceylon. He is

descreedly respected by the entire regiment.

98th—We learn that the Cornwell transport, with Lieut-Cel. Gregory, several Officers, and upwards of 300 men of the 98th Rogt. arrived at Hong-Kong on the 27th Dec. This vessel fell in with a cance in the Pacific Ocean, 200 miles from any land, manned by four natives, whom the Master took on board in a very exhausted state. The poor creatures appeared highly delighted at their rescue, and on their arrival at Hong-Kong were taken under the protection of Government. Although no person has yet en able to interpret their language, the master attendant is of opinion that they may earn a comfortable livelihood, as boatmen, in Government employment.

3d W.l. Reg.—The following Officers embarked this day on board the freight-ship Superior, for Sierra Leone, vis., Capt. Haining, Licut. Watson, and Ess. Davidson.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c., DVAING MARCH, 1846. Atmy.—Capt. G. Jackson, Slat-Mal. Van Corthudt, Lt. 64th F., Mejor, Jan. 10, 1837; Col. v.Col. Churchill, C.B., hilled PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENS, Army.—Capt. G. Jackson, 64th F., Mejor, Jan. 10, 1837; Lt. Col. Rive. Hay, E.I. Comp. Depot at Warley, to have temporary rank of Colonel white so employed, March 1, 1644; Capt. Hrowne 45th F., Mej. July, 72, 1630; Capt. Armstrong, 1st W.I. Reg., Major, January 10, 1837, 1st Life Gaards—Cov. Sutton, Lieut by p. v. Clifton, ret., March 79, 1844; G. Vinc. Dupdin, Cornet, ditto.

in, Cornet, ditto.
2d Dr. Guarda—Fred. Ulric Graham, Cor. by p. v. Pligrim,

Graham, Cos. by p. v. Pligrim, retired. ditto.

3d Drag. Gwards — Rdmund Hen, Turrou, Cos. by p. v. Plizgerald, ret., 18th ditto.

4th — Cupt. W. C. Forrest, from 11th Dr., Capt. v. 1bbet. son, exch., 1st ditto.

7th—13. Gray. from 14th Dr., 2d br., 2d do., 3d Drags. — 15. Robertson, from 7th Br. Gdes. Lieut. v. Ramsa., 14th Dragoons, ditto.

3d Lt. Drags.—Cor. Curcton, from 16th Dr., Lieut. v. White, dead, Dec. 19. 18ts. Serj.-Med. John Rathwell (Riding-Master).

and Drags.—Lr. Rovertain, from 7th Br. Gda, Liest. v. Ramsay, 14th Dragoons, ditto. 3d Lt. Brags.—Cor. Curation, from 16th Dr., Lieut. v. White, dead, Dec. 19, 18d3; Serj. Maj. John Rathwell (Biding. Mastr.). R. Swatch. R. Rams. P. Rowald Physics. Cor. v. Brunt, Rt. Horse Gds., March 19, 18d3; Capt. v. Wakefield, 28th F., Dec. 20, 11th Husanrs.—Assist. Surg. v. Dr. Maclean, 76th F., 13th do. 14th Et. Lirags.—Lr. Ramsay, from v. Dr. Maclean, 76th F., 13th do. 14th Et. Lirags.—Lr. Ramsay, from v. Dr. Maclean, 76th F., 13th do. 15th Husanrs.—Cor. Blandy, Lt. v. Enc. dead, Dec. 21, 18d3. Coldstream Guards.—Lieut. Drammon d. Capt. and Lt. Col. by ky. Hon. J. Hope, ret., March 29, 18t4; Ers. Steele, I tent. ditto.

Lat Fool—Lr. A. M. Gray, from 18t. Can. Reg., Leat. ditto., 18t Fool—Lr. A. M. Gray, from 18t. Can. Reg., Leat. ditto., 18t Fool—Lr. A. M. Gray, from 18t. Can. Reg., Leat. ditto., 18t Fool—Lr. A. M. Gray, J. Steele, do., 18th Brown, from 18t. Can. Reg., Leat. v. Spendy, Jan. 14t. 19t4; Ers. Steele, March 29, 18t4; Prederick George Syms, Ros v. Woods, March 22, Rej. Leat. v. Maude, appointed Rej. Dec. 20, 18d3; Longedy, Capt. v. Stewart, killed in action, 19t. on 18th Res. Dore, 19t.

January 15, [Col 12th - Ens. Crofton, Adj. v. 30, Hambey, promoted, March 29, 40, 13th - Lt. Williams, from 9th Ma F., Lieut. v. Bennett, exch., En-January 15. 

January 13.

15th-Major R. Ritin, from Unatt, Maj. v. Smith, exch, receiving difference, March 1.

18th-Jan Gen. Franct, M.J., Assist. Surg. v. Cowen, 18th F., Smith, France Telling. 15th do.; Fred. Briscos Tritton, Fus. by p. v. Mostyn, 27th F. 22d do.; Ser. Maj. E. Jones, kus. v. Tritton, 23d Poot, 29 do.

Fig. by p. v. Montyn, 27th F., 22d den. Scyr. May. E. Jones, Ens. v. Tritton, 23d Foot, 29 do. 20th – Kos. Cowell, Licut., 1st do.; George W. Taylor, Ens., co., George W. Taylor, Ens., do., Lt. Hallewell, Adj. v. Smith, dead, 1st do. 21st - Maj. Pattonn, Lt. Cod. v. Bt. Col. Walker, dead, Dec. 3, 1843; Bt. Maj. Padton, Lt. Cod. v. Bt. Col., Go., Avant. Swrg. Webster, from 41st F., Asast. Swrg. Webster, March 29,1844.
230. 24 Lt. F. E. Campbell, 1st Licut by p. v. Ijiackert, ret., do.; Kns. Tritton, from 18th F., 2d Lieut, 29th do.; Hos. Win. Matthew Plankert, 2d Lieut. by p. v. Campbell, 29th do.; Hos. Win. Strattson Prince, 27th – Kns. Capt. V. Pigott, 21th do.; Capt. W. H. Reg., 29th do.; Licut. by p. v. Col., 1st W. I. Reg., 29th do.; Licut. by p. v. Cole, 1st W. I. Reg., 29th do.; Licut. by p. v. Welsh, ret., 18th dd., Capt. B. Brown, from Unatt., 22th – L. Walkeld, from 49th F., Capt. v. Lagard, cast. Bec. 20, 1st 3, Ras. Read, Licut. v. Sonart, prom, March 29, 1844; Ens. Malcolm, Licut. v. Webs. Marshall, Ras., 28th do.; Jas. Verling Kliss, 18th do.; Jas. Verling Kliss,

Kna. Mostyn, from 18th R., Ensign, ditto.

28th — L. Wakefield, from 48th
F., Capt. v. Lugard, canc., Dec.
20, 1ad.; Ens. Rend, Lieut. v.
50, 1ad.; Ens. Rend, Lieut. v.
50, 1ad.; Ens. Rend, Lieut. v.
50, 1ad.; Ens. Rend, Lieut. v.
60, 12th do., 38th ditto.

28th — Ens. Walker, Lieut. v.
Morne, dend, Dec. 31,1863; Ens.
Scunnmore, from 71st F., Ens., March 38, 1844.

COL. V.COL. Churchill, C.B., Allied in action, Dec. 20, 1985; Bt. Maj. Spence, Maj., do.; Lz. Lagure, Capt., do.; Ras. Bearman, Gron 39th P., Lleut. v. Frapd. 31st F., 8th do.; Esc. Grey, from soth F., Lieut. v. Bourky, dead, soth ditro.

34th-Lt. Schreiber, Capt. by V. Broderick, ret., Mar. 32. p. v. Broderick, ret., Mar. & 1814; Ens. Agnew, Lieut., do. John Robinson, Ensign, office.

Sth-Assist.-Burgeon Robert Mowne, from Math. Assist, Stin-Asset. Surgeon answer Briwne, from Staff, Assist. Surg. v. Burton, prom. on Staff, 18th do.: Lt. Grant. Capt. v. Bt. Mat. Alex. Campbell, rst. full-pay, 22d do.; Ens. Holden, Lieut., do.; George Graup, Ensign, ditto.

antego, atto.

19th—tjent. Cadot Sec. Fred.
Campbell Bray, from Rl. Mil.
Col., Ens. v. T. D. Brav, killed
in action, etc., J. R. Sherlock
pillicerate, Ens. v. Scarcuss.
Stat Foot, 29th ditto.
40th—Ens. Snelling Lieut.v.
Wakefull, with V. Dec. 36.

30, 1813; Rns. Chambers, Leut., do.; Whinsh Du Vernet, Ens., Warch, 22, 1844; J. Puroch, Ens., v. Gray, 31st F., 29th do. 524—1c. Carden, Adj. v. Brownrigg, promoted, dirto. 57th—Chut. Shadterth, Maj. v. Hunt, 1911; F., do.; Licut. MacCartley, Capt., do.; Kns. MacCartley, Capt., do.; Wgb. T. Potts, Ensign, ditto. 59th—Chus. Stuart Baker.

Fritz, Engign, Gitto,
59th—Cons. Stuart Baker,
Eng. v. Cox, 62d Find, ditto.
62d—Eng. Harrison, Livnt. v.

47th F., Capt. v. Collins, exch.,

79th—II. Augustus Murray, Ens. by p. r. Borthwick, ret., 29th ditte. 46th—Lt. Woodgata, Capt. v.

s6th—Lt. Woodgata, Capt. v. Raitray, dead, Nov. 14, 1963; Rus. and Adj. Boyd, rank of Lirut., 12th do.; Ens. Jerome, Ideat. v. Woodgate, 18th do.; Rus. Creed, Lieut. v. Stuart, dead, 31th do.; Geo. William Robinston, Ens. Creed, March 214th J. Richardión Stuart.

Robinsho, Ens. v. Creed, March 72, 1944; J. Richardson Stuart, Ens. v. Jerome, 73d ditto.

Spin-Rus. Oldfield, Leent. by V. O'ltrein, ret., 18th do.; Charles Hichardson, Ens., do. pott.— V. Leenan Braytrooks, Ens. v. Suchting, 1st W.f. Reg., 20th ditto.

1936—Serj.-Maj. Donald Sin-clâtr, Quarterm. v. Macdonald, haif-pay, 23d duto. 1958—Lt. Minchin, from 41st

St. Hel. Reg.—Capt. Piggott, rom 26th F., Capt. v. Skinner.

Bt. Hel. Reg.,—Capt. Figurit, from 28th F., Capt. v. Skinner, exchanged, 15th do.

Crylon Erfo Reg.,—Lt. Sackling, from 1st W.I. Reg., Livat. v. Hodges, prom., 20th ditto. Staff.—Col. Sir S. Sale, 6c.C.S. Quertm. Gres. Lul. v. Churchili, killed in action, 20th ditto.

UNATACES S. L. R. Sale, 6c.C.S. Quertm. Gres. Lul. v. Churchili, killed in action, 20th ditto.

UNATACES S. Land Reg. Lul. Grey. Home. Land. R. Lul. Home. From 736 F., Capt. without p. March 28, 1844.

R. Church Capt., eds., 1st 11.

Moudy, 2d Capt., eds., 1st 11.

Moudy, 2d Capt., eds., 3d Lt. luglis, 1st Lieutenaut, do.

Med. Dep.—Assist. Surg. Partatt. Horgeon, Pobrary 28.

Royal Manuses.—3a 1st J.

Rovel Mannan,—90 Lt. J. Roberts, 142 Libut, v. Sahne, dead, March 14, 1844; Gent. Cauer C. J. Ellis, 2d Lieut., do.

helf-pay, 72d ditto.

95th—Lr. Minchin, from Alst
F., Lt. v. Hichs, exch., 12th do.

96th—Chas. Octavies Eardley Wilmet, Ens. v. Bruce,
dead, 39th ditto.

92th—Lt. and Ad. Moore,
Capt. v. Craige, dead, 20th Feb
1st W.I. Reg.—Me).-Gen. Sir
Gen. Thos. Napler, E.C.B., Col.,
v. Lt.-Gen. kir G. B. B. Way,
dead, Feb. 19, 1644: 1.1., 51
pherts, from 46th F., Capt. by
p. v. Graitt, ret., March 15: 1.4.
Cole, from 7st F., Capt. by
p. v. Trobradt, retired, dis., Capt.
F., 29th do.: Lt. Rambols, from
1st F., Capt. v. Armstrong,
fet., do.; Eins. Backling, from
19th F., Stis. Backling, from
19th F., Lieut. v. Paton, 19th
Foot, ditto.

R. Can. Rif. Rer.—Lt. Clarement of its Larger, and Lieut., do.
Mator a. Daragram v.—Tu
March 1, Intel, 4 Chile
Minor al. Daragram v.—Tu
M

90th F., Lieut. v. Paton, 9181
Foot, ditto.
R. Can. Rif. Reg.—Li. Ciaremont, redn 1st E., Lieut. v. A.
M. Gray, exchanged, 5th slo.

M. Gray, exchanged, 5th slo.

M. Gray, exchanged, 5th Mb.

REMIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.—Major—Geo. Jackson, 64th F. Captains - Spinderick, 34th F.; Diff, 41st F.; Grant, 1st W. I. Reg.; Trotman, do. Lieutenants - Hutton, 27th F.; Kipling, 44th F.; O'licien, 19th F. Cornet and Ensign - Firstievald, 3d Dragons Gostral Which, 73d Foot.

Mam.—The Queen had been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Col, Refert Notes, K. H., and Dr. Cha, Fer. Forbes, K. C. H., Deputy-Impector-Geomeral of Hospitals.

May.—The exchange between tant. Whimper, 98th F., and Capt. Grames, 35th F., to be deted 31d June, 1843, and not 22d December.

Detechments of 2 Officers and 110 men of the 50th, 62d, and 63d Regs., which embarked at Gravesend on the 9th Sept., 1813, on board the Madagusear, disembarked at Calcutta on the 25th January, 1844.

Detachments of 2 Officers and 144 men, of 3d Light Drugoous, 9th Lancers, 29th and 49th Foot, which embarked at Gravesend on the 4th Sopt., 1843, on board the Queen, disembarked at Calcutta on the 9th Jan., 1844.

Detuchments of 3 Officers and 129 men, of the 31st, 39th, and 62d Regs., which embarked at Gravesend in Sept., 1843, on heard the Prince of Walcz, disembarked at Calcutta on the 8th January, 1944.

at Calcutta on the win January, 1994.

Detachments of Artillery, 1st and 2d Betts, of 42d and 84th Regs., of 140ther and 20 men, embarked at Malta on board Nauthus, on 8th March, for England.

The half-yearly inspections of the Army in Lieland will not commence before next month.

The 80th Regiment and three other regiments from the United Kingdom, not yet named, are destined to relieve the 55th, 3d, 13th, and 40th Regiments. Which regiment gues to Chius, (if any,) is quite uncertain.

General John Missel died in-t week at his seat in Dorsetabire, at the age of 79. He antered the Army 7th. Feb., 1781; was made Lieut, June 25, 1785; Capt., July 31, 1790; Maj., Nov., 30, 1792; Lieut. Col., Aug. 24, 1795; Col., April 29, 1802; Mal. Gen., Oct. 25, 1809 Zigity-Gen., June 4, 1814; and General, Jun. 10, 1837; General Michel served at the siege of Fort St. Phitip, in the jaland of Minorce, and was taken prisoner at its aer-render. He was father of the gallant Lieut.-Col. Mishel, of the fith Poot, and who, we believe, inharits a considerable fortune.

Colonel A. F. Mackintosh, K. H., from Euniskillen, is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General at Belfast, v. Colonel Napier, appointed Deputy Adjutant-Cien. in Ireland.

Letters from Hong-Kong, of the 4th Jan., announce the arrival, on the 27th Dec., of the Caster trigate, with Major-Gen. and Mrs. D'Aguilar. The new Commander of the forces, we understand, is likewise communicated as Lieut Governor. The General and Lady, on landing, proposeded by invitation to the hospitable residence of the Hon. Major Caine, Cidel Magistrate, and Mumber of Council, whose guests they promised to remain until a suitable abode could be obtained for them. General D'Aguitar had declined assuming the command of the troops until the return of Lord Saltonn from Manila, h event was hourly expected. A negotiation was in progress with the Chiuses government for the evacuation by our troops of Kooleagnoo, on the coast of Amoy; should this messure be carried—and there appeared no

doubt upon the subject—the whole of the 18th Regt, will be concentrated at Chusau; a consummation, our cor-respondent adds, devoutly to be wished, masmuch as Chuen has proved very healthy during the past year, whilst Koolungsoo still retains the character of being a sickly station. Under this arrangement Koolungsoo is proposed as the residence of our Consulate, instead of Amoy.

STATE OF DISCIPLINE AT THE ROYAL MILTARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH .- The Scattish Episcopul Times of the 6th inst. in reference to the case of Gentleman Cadet Black, states, "that the boy no sooner found himself within its - (the Academy's) precincts, than he was anposed to personal maltrastment of the most excessive and the most unremitting kind. The injury received by him was not merely that rough usage which boys at a public school may be anniosed to Bestow on one another: it was injury carried to such an extent, that, a work after it had accurred, respectable medical gentlemen in Scotland granted certifionten that his body was black with hruses. On his return to Woolwich, accompanied by one of his parents, that parent was informed, by Sir George Whitmore, Identa-theveruer of the Academy, that as some of the Cadeta would certainly be punished for their soudest, he (she Lieutenant-Governor) could not be answerable for the cansequences !--meaning thereby, that a renowal of outrage would probably be the result as regarded Muster Black, and that no protection against such oursige could be guaranteed. The consequence was exactly what was here predicted. Two Cadeta wem diamissed, -nihera auffered minor punishment,—an protection was given to Cadet Black,—the evil passions of the other Cadety made him again a victim,—and he field a second time. He field to go down on his knees to his parent, to implore that he might be placed in any profession, however abject or laborious, rather than be compelled again to renew his sufferings at Wuolwich. We put the following question: When the mother of Cadet Black took her son back to Woolwich, after his first flight from it, did, or did not, she request from Sir George Whitmore, the Lieutenaut-Governor of the Royal Military Academy, protection for her son against similar cruel treatment for the future? and did, or did not, Sir George Whitmore say, in reply to her, that 'Cudet Black and his fellow C'adeta would not get on smoothly? '....that ' he was certain her son's attention would be worse than ever? - and that, 'if one or two of the latter were dismissed on his account, he would not answer for the consequences ?' " [Again we say put down the abominable system of fagging instanter.

En. N. & M. G.]

Grand Figures in Charitan. The troops of the garrison, consisting of the 1st Division of RI. Marines, the 58th Reg., the Four Company Depot of the 28th, together with the Provisional Barralion, assendid in review order on Monday on Chatham-flues, under the command of Sir T. Willshire, Barti, K.C.B., attended by Birgade-Maj. J. Doyle O'Brien and two Aiccode. Camp, Capt. Vallant, 40th, and Capt. Way, 29th. The number of men under arms was upwards of 2000, and the day being extremely fine, the lines were covered with boilday folks, and must of the gentry of the inwas and neighbourhood were present in corruges to witness the brigade exercise of the troops. For the first part of the review the troops, with their bands and colours, marched past the Communidate and his personal staff in slow and quick time. They were afterwards formed into three battalions. The first barration consisted of the They were afterwards formed into Rl. Matthes, under the command of Lieut. Cots. Pos-guston and T. Peebles, with Adjutant Gascayna. The second buttation was formed by the 58th Regiment, under the command of Lieut-Col. R. 11. Wynyaid, and Mejor C. Bridge, with Adjusted M Lency. The third buttation was comprised of the 28th and the Provisional The third Battalion, under the command of Lieut-Col. Thomas 67. Kelly, with Major Robinson, of the 2d Queen's. The three battalions were formed statf eight divisions of 24 files each p and each division had two Officers and three Sergennte, exclusive of the Officers and Berjeunts of the colours. The battalians having advanced from the right, changed front to left, and then formed a line. and changed again front to right. The company of each buttalion, after underguing many other Military movements of an interesting nature, and forming a line, broke into columns of companies left and front, and marched of the ground by sections, the outh taking the direction of Brompton Burracks, the Marines to their divisional head-quarters, and the Provisional Battalion to their quarters in Chatham Barracks. The whole of the troups went through their evolutions with the greatest precision. It is the intention of Sir T. Wittshire to hold these field-days every wilk during the automate fluidits.

RABLY APPLICATION OF STRAM.—The power of steam had long been known before it was brought into use for general purposes. In Justinian's reign the philosopher Anthemias employed it in his extraordinary devices for au-

#### Mabal Entelligence.

PROMOTIONS.
Commanders—F. Rogers Coghian ; Montagu Thomas.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander-C. F. Brown (1841), to Wolverine, v. Morris

Commander—C. F. Brown (1841), to Wolverine, v. Morris (acting.)
Lieuteman's—J. B. Emery (1837), of Comet, to Lucifer at.-v.;
George Cleaveland (1842), of Tarterus, to Hecute at.-v.;
M. Church (1838), to Tarterus, v. Cleaveland; W. Woolcock
(a), (1899), to Pacetiere: Richard Fowke (1816), to Ocean; Jan.
D. Agassiz (1829), to descripe.
Matter—Richard Honkyn (1840), (re-appointed), to Comet.
Mattes—P. Rooke (1842), to St. Vincent; W. H. Hood (1848), to
Royal Willium; P. W. Goventry, of Queen, who came home
Acting Lieutenant of Vernon, is to rejoin his ship.
Midshipmen—The Hon, H. Morgeion, to St. Vincent; W. C.
Chapman, from Calcionia, to America; Molyneux and Howard,
to Azenlient.
Naval Caulet—W. J. Smith, to Bonelia.
Assistant-Surgeons—James C. Walsh (1840), of Lark surv.-

Naval Cadet -W. J. Smith, to Bonelin.
Assistant-Surgeona-James C. Waish (1840), of Lark survectioner, and James Laird (1841), of Hissistens flag-ship, West India station (addit.), to Hinsistens, for hospital service at Hermuda; Thos. Fied. Wolrige (addit.), to Caledonin; J. Willes (asting), to St. Fincent; J. Addison (1837), from St. Vincent, to Hinsistens.
Clerk-J. Parmiter (in charge), to Themes.

COAST-OFABD.

Appointment.—Commander William Edmonstone, R.N., to be Inspecting-Commander at Larga, N.B., v. Commander Jos. Maynard, R.N., resigned.

Pontamouth, April 12.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The Vernon arrived on Tuesday from Lisbon, and the following day orders came down for her to com plete stores, and proceed to Cork, taking on board 100 Murines, for service of the ship-not to be landed, unless required. These men were embarked yesterday afternoon, and the Vernon sailed this day. She did not see the Malabar, but it is known that she is at lasbon. Black Eugle, steum-yacht, came back on Tuesday, but without any of the members of the Admiralty. The British Sovereign freight-ship is at Spithead, and has emburked upwards of 100 Officers and men of the 91st Reg., from Cowes, for the Cape; and, with some of the 12th on board, is to convey them to that colony and the Magnitus. She will saif forthwith. Thames convict-ship for Bermuda, is expected very soon. Neither Daring or Osprey are commissioned; both in the Basin ready. Colingrecord is in a forward state, and will be commissioned by the end of the month. Rudney goes out of dock next spring-tides, if she can be completed; and, it is reported, she is to be commissioned with Collingwood. Prometheus has been moved into dock, to undergo the necessary repairs; her former first Engineer is lent to her, to assist in her refit, Pantation has arrived at Devenport from the coast, bringing some Officers from the Madagascar, who are considered important witnesses in the Water Britch's baracoon law proceedings. Acourge is building in took, and Prince Regent cutting down in dock. Emeral has been to Southampton for

the invalids which came home in the Dee, West India packet. Ships in Port. St. Vincent, Victory, Excellent, Victoria and Albert yacht, Black Eagle.

Phymouth, April 11.—(From our own Correspondent.)
April 4th—Arrived the Petercl packet, G, Lieut.-Com.
Greser, from Falmouth; she had some trifling defects made good, and completed has stores; her crow will be made good, and completed her stores; her crow paid sages in a day or two, after which she returns to Falmouth. 6th—Salled the Sinbad tender, with stores, for Portsmouth. 10th—Moorings were laid down in the Siound this day, and it is said the Caledonia, 120, (flagship) Capt A. Milne, will move from the Harbour, the 12th inst., and occupy them. Malabar, 72, Capt. Sir George Sartorius, is hourly expected from Lisb in, and is ordered to be paid off at this port. 11th—Went out of Harbour the Caledonia, and stood to the westward on a marour the Caledonia, and stook to the weatward on a short trip, to stretch her rigging, and returns to her moorings in the Sound in the source of the day; Admiral Sir D. Milne and Roar-Admiral Sir Samuel Pym, went out in her. Arrived the Pantaloon, 10. Lieut.-Com. Charles li. Lapidge, from the Coast of Africa. In Harbour—Nan Josef, America, Confiance et. In the Sound—Caledonia, Peterel, Pantaloon

SHERRNES, April 11,—(From our own Correspond-ant.)—On Thursday night last the Boscowen, 70, arrived here in tow of the African and Monkey steamers. On Tues day she was hauled into the basis; she will be docked and coppered shortly. On Monday the Wye, convict hospitalship, passed down from Chatham in tow of the abovementioned steamers for Woolwich. Same day the Ruren cutter, Lieut. Com., John Stephen, arrived from Piymouth. The Camperdown, flag-ship, has doffed her winter rigging and begins to look smart, perhaps, preparatory to going to aca. All haste is being made to get the Cygnet ready for sea; it is thought she will be put on trial with the new 12's; she is to be reported ready by the 1st of May. Ganges is detained in dock to be coppered. Amasen is progressing in being reseed; Fulture steamer in her fittings for commission; Chichester for demonstration. In Harbour-Camperdown, Ocean, Raven, and African,

Friday 5th-H.M.'s cutter Raven came into the Downs, took a pilot off Deal, and proceeded to the eastward. H.M.'s revenue cutter Lively went through the Downs to the westward. Several sail of vessels came down from the river, and anchored in the Downs. 6th-Sailed the outward bound vessels from the Downs to the westward. 7th—H.M.'s brig Nautilus came into the Downs, and on the next day asiled to the westward. 10th—H.M.'s brig Nautilus and No. 9 Transport anchored in the Downs. 11th-H.M.'s revenue outter Lion came, into the Downs, and returned to the westward. II.M.'s revenue cutter Linely went through the Downs towards Ramsgate. Sailed H.M.'s brig Nautius and No. 9 Transport to the westward. Several homeward-bound vessels have arrived and gone through to the eastward. II.R.H. Prince Albert went past in a steamer towards Dover about 3 30 P.M. : s royal salute was fired from the guns at Walmer Castle.

MILYORD HAVEN, April 10 .- (From our own Corres pondent.)—The Flying Fish was taken into dock at Pembroke on Thursday last, where she will be coppered, rigged, and ballasted. The following are her principal dimensions :-

Feet Inch Length of keel for tonnage . Breadth extreme moulded . . . Depth in hold . . . arthen in tons . 444 24

She will be ready for sea in the course of the current week. Sir W. O. Pell, Captain Superintendent of Pem broke, returned from public leave, and resumed the duties of his office last week. It is expected the Centurion, 80 guns, will be launched either in May or June. The Lively, dockyard lighter, left on Saturday for Plymouth with decayed stores. Remains the Adventure, N. T. DEPTYORD, April 10.—(From our own Correspond-

ent.)—4th—Seiled Maryaret freight-ship, for Halifax, with Naval and victualling-stores. St. Vincent emigrant ship, for Sydney, New South Wales; this ship was detained on account of H.M.'s frigate Forte breaking from her moorings, and doing slight damage to her quarter, which was repaired. 5th—Emerald freight-ship, with victualling and Naval stores for Gibraltar. 6th-Princess Royal transport, Lieut. Harris, agent, with Naval stores for Rio de Janeiro. 6th-Arrived Pestonjee Bomonjee transport, from Portamouth, with the remainder of the

transport, from Portamouth, with the remainder of the shipwrights appointed to this yard. Java has been taken up to convey stores to Hong-Kong, China.

H.M.S. Madagazzar, Capt. John Poote, sailed from Ascension for the Cape de Verd Islands on the 7th Feb., leaving there H.M.B. Pantaloon, Lieut.-Com. Lapidge, about to sail for England, and H.M.B. Harolne, Lieut.-Com. Foote, about to sail for St. Pauls labels and and the South Capt. de Loando and the South Coust. The Madagaseur left St. Helena on the 8th of Dec.; she is ordered home, and expects her relief daily. In the mean time she proceeds to the Cape de Verds, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact position of a dangerous rock (called the Leltar Rock), said to lie about 14 miles N.E. of the Island of Boë-Vista. H.M.'s st.-v. Hydra, Commander Young, left Ascension for St. Pauls de Loando on the a oung, sett Ascension for St. Pauls de Loando on the 18th Dec., having on board the British Commissioner for the Mixed Slave Court at that cirg; and on the same day H. M. B. Alert, Commander Bosarquet, sailed for Sierra Leone. H. M. B. Star, Commander Dunlap, arrived at Ascension on the 4th Jan., and sailed a few days afterwards for Wydat.

H.M.S. Madagascar arrived at Porto Praya, Island of St. Jago, 27th Feb. H.M.S. Iris, Capt. Mundy, and H.M.S. Satellite, Capt. Rowley, had sailed that morning for Bruxils. H.M.S. Hyaolath was at Bos-Vista about ten days before, having on board Mr. Macauley, the Chief British Commissioner to the Mixed Slave Court there, and had sailed for Sierra Loune. were lying at Porto' Praya, the United States frigate Macedonian, Capt. Mayo, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Perring, and the Portuguese brig-of-war Vauga. The Macedonian sailed on 6th March for Madeira, and the Madagassar the same day for Ray Vanta Bon-Vinta.

H.M.'s steamer Thunderbolt, which arrived in Table Bay from a croize on the 20th January, captured three slave-vessels, having on board 1283 Negroes. They exhibited the usual amount of unspeakable misery, and the deaths, in spite of all care since the capture, have been numerous. By vigilance and skilful movements, the Thunderbolt is said to have secured these vessels without a church of the capture.

guns in the bow and stern, apparently 12-pounders, which, together with the musketry, gave the practice the appearance of reality. The large guns are adapted to these boats upon a new principle. They are made to ship and unship in a way heretofore, we are informed, unpractised. Thus they are fitted with the improved slides, by which, with the use of an inclined plane, the guns can, in a few moments and with less trouble and labour than in any way before experienced, be converted into ballast by re-moval into the bottom of the boat, and can be as quickly remounted. Such an unusual sight drew some hundred of persons to the ramparts of the town, who were highly gratified spectators of the mock gallantry of our modern tars. This kind of practice is admirably adapted to bring seamen forward in this mode of Naval warfare, and infnitely preferable and better calculated to inspire an ambi-tion to enter the Service than the dull monotony of the daily avocations in a guard-ship. The tars themselves seemed much invigorated by their exercise. The squadron having tacked about for upwards of half an hour, much to the delight of the assembled multitude, pulled into harbour, and returned to their ship.

CHANNEL HARROURS. -The Commission for considering the several matters connected with the construction of a harbour in the Channel will be composed of the fol-lowing members:—Admiral Sir Byam Martin, G.C.B., President; Lieut. General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., G.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Deans Dundes, C.B.; Captain Sir W. Symonds, R.N.; Captain John Washington, R.N.; Lieut.-Colonel Colquboun, R.A.; Lieut.-Colonel Alder-eon, R.E.; Sir John Pelly, Captain Fisher, R.N.; and James Walker, Esq., President of the Society of Civil Engineers.

Two of the new experimental 12-gun brigs, the Osprey and Daring, the former built by Mr. Blake, the Master Shipwright of Portsmouth, and the latter by Mr. White. of Cowes, will be brought forward for commission with all or cowes, will be brought forward for commission with all possible despetch. They have both been built within three months, are beautiful vessels, and sit gracefully on the water. The dimensions, &c., of the two vessels, as furnished us, are as follows:—

rnished us, are as lonows:				
	D.	ARING.	O <sub>5</sub>	PREY.
	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.
Length, extreme		2		10
Ditto on water-line	. 104	0	101	
Ditto of keel	. ps	R	93	3
Extreme breadth	31	4	81	10
Perpendicular height from ke	el 💮			
to stern	. 24	9	23	10
Ditto to taffrail	25	7	25	1
Tonnage		425	49	23
Light flotation draug	ut of	Water -		
		ARING.	Os	*
		Inches.		
Light water draught, aft				7
Light water draught, forward				ó
				~

Vossels by the stern.... 6 10..... 4 If will be seen there is a slight difference between the two hips, the During being hearly three feet more by the atern than the Cuprey. Armament.—Ten 82-pounders of 25 cwt., and two long 18's; omplement, 130 meu.

TORRES STRAITS .- H.M.S. Fly has survoyed a passage hitherto little known. An island stands nearly in the centre; and thus there are two channels, one of three miles to the northward and four to the southward. Capt, Blackwood intends to recommend that a beacon light be placed on the island. — Hobart Town Advertiser, Nov. 17.

NIGER EXPEDITION .- Mr. John Duncan, one of the survivors of the jate fatal expedition to the Niger, in which he held the post of draughtsman, is about to return to Western Africa, and follow out the path of discovery in its wilds. Mr. D. is a native of Galloway, and, we helieve, well qualified for labours which so many of our distinguished countrymen have shared. He will be accompanied by Mr. Mostat, from Ayrshire, a botanist, and Mr. Wright, a liberated African, from the banks of the Niger. Dumfries Standard.

The orders for the return to England (to be paid off) of the Queen, 110, flag-ship of Vice-Adm. Sir E. Owen, in the Mediterranean, have been countermanded, the inten-tion of reducing the Mediterranean fleet to one ship of the line being very properly given up; consequently the three line of battle ships, Queen, 110; Formidable, 84; and Indus, 80, will remain on the station until the completion of their full period of service.

A GREEK PIRATE.—There have, on several occasions, lately appeared some brief particulars respecting the daring depredations of a Greek piratical vessel up the Mediternentioned steamers for Woolwich. Same day the Raven nutter, Lieut.-Com., John Stephen, arrived from Plynouth. The Camperdown, flag-ship, has doffed her winter tigging and begins to look smart, perhaps, preparatory to come to get the Cygnet eady for sea; it is thought she will be put on trial with men new 12'a; she is to be reported ready by the 1st of flay. Ganges is detained in dock to be coppered. Ame. In progressing in being raseed; Fulture steamers in larebour—Camperdown, Gasan, Raven, and African, Dealt, April 11.—(From our own Correspondent.)—

the Thunderbolt is said to have secured these vessels deprended these vessels without a struggle.

The Winokester, 50, with the flag of ReavAdm, the Hon. J. Percy, C.B., was in Simbn's Bey, on 30th Jan., sacked, and an English bark sunk by her, and that within the space of a very short time. From the descriptions given of this vessel by commanders of vessels who have setter been planetered or chased by her, it is rather singular that none of H.M.'s men-of-war have yet come athwart day aftersoon, seven boats, well manued and armed, belonging to the flag-ship St. Piacent, came out of the harbour—Camperdown, Ocean, Raven, and African, terry, opened a sharp and vigorous fire upon each other.

DEAL! April 11.—(From our own Correspondent.)—

the Minute Thunderbolt is said to have secured these vessels deprended to the mean. Already have several Foreign vessels been ran-acked, and an English bark sunk by her, and that within the space of a very short time. From the descriptions of a Greek purchase, on 30th Jan., and we have short time. From the descriptions of a Greek purchase, and an English bark sunk by her, and that within the space of a very short time. From the descriptions of a Greek purchase, on 30th Jan., and we have short time. From the descriptions of the space of a very short time. From the descriptions of the space of a very short time. From the descriptions of the space of a very short time. From the descriptions of the space of a very short time. From the de Liverpool, had been chased by a suspicious looking bark on the 2d of that month, off Cape Passarot; and, from certain circumstances attending the chase, the one in question, there is little doubt, is that seem. In this linstance, Capt. Hammond states, that when first seen she had her courses clewed up, with her topsails on the cap, but upon his hauling to the wind she immediately let fall her courses, hoisted her topsail, and set topgellant mils, and gave chase after him. He was compelled to tack three times, and only escaped upon several vessels heaving in When first seen she was about a mile distant, by aight. which Capt. Hammond was enabled to note her appearance more perticularly. She had a small heart painted white on her stern, showed no boats, and from the rapidity of her movements must have been well manned. The chief of her depredations must have been between Cadiz and It is estisfactory to know that Her Majesty's Government are acquainted with her depredations.

Rear-Adm. Francis William Fane, whose denuase on the 28th ult. at Bath was recorded in our last Gasette, entered the Navy on 15th April, 1795, and within eight years and a half from that date he obtained his Post rank, having passed through the inferior grades in less time than any Flag Officer on the list, with the exception of two of the Plag Officer on the list, with the exception of two of the distinguished members of the present Board of Admiralty, and another gallant Admiral. His repid promotion, however, was not dispreportionate to his gallant services. He was Midshipman of the Terpsichere frigate in her gallant action with the Spanish frigate Mahonesa, in 1796, and in that same vessel distinguished himself in the action with the Franch frigate Vestula, which ship, after desperate fighting for two hours, was captured by the Terpsickers. Mr. Fane received a severe wound in this conflict. When is command of the Cambrian be was distinguished for his zest and activity in co-operating with the Spanish patriots on the coast of Catalonia; but unfortunately was made prisoner, in 1810, while commanding a detachment in a gallant attempt to capture several armed vessels at Palamas. The dates of his com-mission are:—Lieut., 12th Jan., 1779; Commander, 28th April, 1802; Captain, 30th Aug., 1802; and Rear-Admiral, 10th Januery, 1837.

masion are:—Lieut., 12th Jan., 1773; Commander, 28th April, 1802; Captain, 30th Aug., 1802; and Rear-Admiral, 10th Janusry, 1837.

Paizs Money.—The Usestle of last night contains a notice dated April s, to the Officers and company of H.M."s brig Grecium, William Mnyth, Eag., Commander, that an account proceeds of slave and tonnage bounties for the slave vessels Janesées, seized 28th April, 1843, and Mineren, seized 28th April, 1843, will be deposited in the registry of the High Court of Admiralty on 19th lint., and also a notice, dated April 9, to the Officers and company of H.M.X. Waterwick, Lieut. Henry James Matoun, Commanding, that account proceeds of refund of Exchequer and Treasury Ises for the Spanish feluces Ni, seized 27th May, 1829; of excess of expenses and tonnage bounties for the Trimple, ecized 22d July, 1843; for the Felix Trimperals, seized 31d Dec., 1841; and for the Dagestos de Mendille, seized 32d Sept., 1842; of refund of expenses, slave and tomage bounties for a launch, name unknown, with 50 slaves, seized 8th Feb., 1842; a galley, name unknown, with 50 slaves, seized 8th Feb., 1842; a galley, name unknown, seized 9th Feb., 7842; and refund of expenses for a boat, name unknown, seized 21d Jun., 1843 (restored), will respectively be deposited in the registry of the High Court of Admiralty, on 10th inat., agreeably to act of Purliament.

MALTA, March 39.—Mr. Thomas Dixon Penrose was yesterday again committed on another charge of falsitying the signature of Lieut. Spark, commanding fl.M.'s atcamer Pulyphrane, quant a bill of exchange drawn upon the Lords of the Admiralty for 350l. This bill was discounted by Mesers. Kuluna & Sons, upon the condition that it was not to be femitted to England until the expiration of six munths. We wonder that any mercantile house should be so inexperienced in business as not to know that the desire to withhold a Government bill from presentation in due course, at once involves the transaction is maspicion; and surely the drawing of a bill upon the Lords of the A

able difficulties, from the destruction, by a delege of wet weather, at the very moment they were most wanted, of the newly-constructed roads and bridges, finally meabared, with the collected treasures, at the mouth of the liver on the 19th March, when I.M.S. Medan, Commander Warden (who for some five weeks previous had been indefatigably engaged in personally superintending the packing and removal of the markies from the valley, where they have lain strewn about and moisturbed for centuries, never they have lain strewn about and moisturbed for centuries, never they have lain strewn about and moisturbed for centuries, never they have lain strewn about and market to effect their embarkation, but it came on to blow so heavily that in towing the lighter over the bar, the hawsers merted, and the pinnace and two cutters got swamped and beached. Several of the pinnace and thrown violently out of the hoats by the sea, and Mr. Hore, a Mate of the Guess, and three men, were with difficulty resoned from a watery grave. Unable to proceed with the embarkation, or even to communicate with the shore, the Medan had to retrace her way back, leaving some thirty Omcers and men with the ship's boats, benice the exploring party, ou the sainds, expensed to the inclemency of the weather, without any other sholar than the bashes thereabouts (for all but two small tents had been already shipped), until the 15th, when the wosther fulled autificiently to emble the gleanner to return, and by the 18th every one was anugly housed on board, with 20 sease of marbles end cents, leaving on the back some other seven cases, containing the na waldy portions of the hears and chismers tombs, witics must remain until such time as a larger vessel in seast to indeter

them in. It is currently remoured that the Warspile, 50, has proceeded from Athens for this purpose.

The steamer them steered for Macri, to water, and on the 30th size hove to off Rhodes, where the Captain and Mr. Fellows landed, in return the Pacha of the piace the acknowledgments of the British Gowernment for the facilities and persecution to had afforded the expedition, the Xantius district forming a portion of the Pachalic of Rhodes, where also the lighters were left. On the evening of 30th the steamer again proceeded on her voyage, intending to make the best of her way to Malta; but on the 31st, is consequence of a gale of wind from the south and westward, she was forced to put into Sude, in the Island of Candia, and did not leave until the 3sth. Throughout the 35th, and a part of the 30th, she encountered quite as strong a gale from the northward and eastward, when abe made fair way, at the rate of ten miles an hour, but on the 37th and 35th the wind headed her, blowing agnessively hard from the westward, and although she made Malta coon after Boon on the batter day, it was not until 16 at might that she came to an anchor, awing to the heavy sarge of marbles she had on board. The vessel haz suffered considerably, and will require a thorough overhauling there she proceede, as it is said it is intended she shall, to England. Mr. Hawkiar, who helects of interest for a future campaign, is the only one of the party, besides two who have died, who has not returned. Great praise is due to Capt. Warden and the Officers of his vessel and the expedition under his command, for having so antistoctority performed the artions service, and it will no doubt affird the friends of another zealous Officer, (tom. Gravas, of the Benrow, some antistaction to know that his plans and suggestions for the fire attainment of this happy result, not with shoding the uncalled for statements which have been divided in a great measure to the statements which have been divided in a gift measure, and Person-vesses war-st.; at Tunis, Bele

#### LIST OF THE SURVIVING NRISON HEROES. TRAFALGAR, 21st OCTOBER, 1805.

LIST OF THE SURVIVING NELSON HERCES.

(Concluded from Number 265, p. 192.)

TRAFALGAR, 21st October, 1895.

(Labboard Division.)

Royal Noversign—47 killed, 94 wounded.—John Clavell (w.),
Pirot Lieutenant, Captain, 1893. Thomas P. Rubinson, Midshipman; Commander, 1893. Richard D. Fritchard, Midshipman; Commander, 1893. Richard D. Fritchard, Midshipman; Commander, 1893. Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1816. Gilbert Kennicott, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1816. Gilbert Kennicott, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1818. Charles Criewick, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1813. Charles Criewick, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1814. Armiger W. Hubbard, Second Lieutenant, Royal Marines; First Lieutenant, 1897. Midshipman; Second Lieutenant, Royal Marines; First Lieutenant, 1825. W. H. Pierson (w.), Mate; Captain, 1826. W. W. Headerson, Midshipman; Commander, 1816. Heory Garrett, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1809. William Marine, Lieutenant, 1807. Henry Parker, Midshipman; Commander, 1818. George Haydon, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1807. Henry Parker, Midshipman; Commander, 1818. George Playdon, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1807. Henry Parker, Midshipman; Commander, 1818. George Playdon, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1808. William Glaperion, Surgeon, 1804. John Owen, First Lieutenant, Royal Marines; Colonel and Beputy Adjutant: George. Parker, 1924. William Claperion, Surgeon, 1804. John Owen, First Lieutenant, 1898. Marines; Colonel and Beputy Adjutant: George. George Leoussidner, 1822. A. D. Y. Arbuthnet, Midshipman; Captain, 1828. George Captain, 1829. George Captain, 1821. George Captain, 1822. A. D. Y. Arbuthnet, Midshipman; Captain, 1828. George Captain, 1828. George Captain, 1829. John Salmon, Lieutenant, 1821. John Pranklin, Midshipman; Captain, 1821. George Senenett, Lieutenant; Lieutenant, 1821. John Pranklin, Midshipman; Captain, 1821. Henry Walker (w.), Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1821. John William N. Jewell (w.), Midshipman;

tired Commander; 1843. Richard S. Stanonds, Midenipman , Lleutenant, 1812. John Wilson, Second Lieutenant Royal Marines; Captala, 1827.
Colessus—se killed, 180 wounded.—Thomas R. Toker, First Lieutenant; Captain, 1813. George Bagne, Lieutenant; Retired Commander, 1829. William A. Harringham (w., Midshipman; Captain, 1827. Nark K. Sweny, (actiog, Lieutenant; Captain, 1828. Hawden Maclean (w.), Midshipman; Constant, Commander, 1829. Timothy Renon (w.), Midshipman; Lieutenant; Captain, 1829. Timothy Renon (w.), Midshipman; Lieutenant; 1811. William Walpola, Midshipman; Captain, 1819. Elies Lawreno, Captain Boyal Marines; Colonel, 1829. Elies Lawreno, Captain Boyal Marines; Colonel, 1829. Elies Lawrenont; Commander, 1828. Elward Sarrand, Lieutenant; Captain, 1817. Digby Deet, Midshipman; Commander, 1829. William J. T. Hood, Midshipman; Commander, 1829. William J. T. Hood, Midshipman; Gommander, 1829. Midshipman; Captain, 1841. Joseph C. Gill, Midshipman; Commander, 1842. Larder Dennya, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1812. William Vicary, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1813. Commander, 1829. Lieutenant, 1829. John D. Haswell, Midshipman; Lieutenant, Mate; Lieutenant, 1829. John D. Haswell, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1828.

James Sabben, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1416. John M'Callum, First Lieutenant Royal Marines; Colonel. 1542. David Marley, Second Lieutenant Royal Marines; Lieutenant, Colonel, Polyphemus—George Muntray, First Lieutenant; Captain, 1818. Robert Mayne, Lieutenant; Relired Commander, 1948.
Jusoph Manon, Midshipman; Furser, 1826. William Role, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1818. George Curdrey, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1818. Lieutenant, 1818. John Maclatosh, First Lieutenant Royal Marines, 1868.

Midshipman, Lieutenaut, 1816. George Cordrey, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1816. John Maelatosh, First Lieutenaut Royal Marinea, 1805.

Recenge—28 killed, alwounded,—Lewie Hole, First Lieutenaut Captain, 1815. Peter G. Pickarnell, Lieutenaut; Commander, 1815. Peter G. Pickarnell, Lieutenaut; Commander, 1816. John Geary (w.), Midshipman; Commander, 1818. Edward Herrick, Midshipman; Lieutenaut, 1818. Edward Herrick, Midshipman; Lieutenaut, 1818. Rerbt, G.S. Dey, Midshipman, Lieutenaut, 1818. Henry B. Fairthough, Second Lieutenaut Royal Marines; First Lieutenaut, 1868.

Noffsaye—9 killed, 8 wusuded,—Thomas Sykes, Lieutenaut, 1811. Henry B. Battled, 8 wusuded,—Thomas Sykes, Lieutenaut, 1805.

Noffsaye—9 killed, 8 wusuded,—Thomas Sykes, Lieutenaut, 1806. Thomas Read, Lieutenaut; Commander, 1818. Robert Gorden, Mate; Retired Commander, 1818. Patrick Deubhar, Midshipman; Eleutenaut, 1806. Robert Gorden, Second Lieutenaut Royal Marines; First Lieutenaut, 1806. Defasce—17 killed, 52 wonaded—21 First Lieutenaut, 1806. Defasce—17 killed, 52 wonaded—21 First Lieutenaut, 1806. Colin Campbell (a.), Mate; Captain, 1819. Henry Midshipman; Captain, 1819. Henry Midshipman; Captain, 1819. Henry Midshipman; Commander, 1827. Thomas Chrystie, Midshipman; Lieutenaut, 1806. Beat-oer Smyth, Midshipman; Commander, 1827. Thomas Chrystie, Midshipman; Lieutenaut, 1806. Beat-oer Smyth, Midshipman; Commander, 1827. Thomas Chrystie, Midshipman; Lieutenaut, 1806. Beat-oer Smyth, Midshipman; Commander, 1827. Thomas Chrystie, Midshipman; Lieutenaut, 1806. Beat-oer Smyth, Midshipman; Commander, 1827. Thomas Chrystie, Midshipman; Lieutenaut, 1806. Beat-oer Smyth, Midshipman; Commander, 1827. Thomas Chrystie, Midshipman; Lieutenaut, 1806. Beat-oer Smyth, Midshipman; Commander, 1827. Thomas Chrystie, Midshipman; Lieutenaut, 1828. Henry Midshipman; Lieutenaut, 1829. John Parnoue, Midshipman; Lieutenaut, 1820. Beat-oer Smyth, Midshipman; Commander, 1827. Thomas Chrystie, Midshipman; Lieutenaut, 1820. Beat-oer Smyth, Midshipman; Lieutenaut, 1820. Beat-oer S

Lieutenant, 1s13. Bir William Burnett, Surgeon; Inspectur of Rospitais.

Thunderer—4 killed, 13 wounded,—Thomas Colby, Lieutenant; Commander, 1s14. John Clark, Lieutenant; Retired Commander, 187. Alexander Callaws; (w.), Midshipman; Lieutenant; 1812. Robert Cock, Bildshipman; Lieutenant; 1813. Henry Wells, Derner, 1797. John Lister, Second Lieutenant, 1819. Henry Wells, Perser, 1797. John Lister, Second Lieutenant, 1819. Henry Wells, First Lieut, 1808. John Stokes, Surgeon.

Defence—7 Rilled, 39 wounded.—Thomas Huskinson, Midshipman; Captaid, 1811. James H. Munridge, Midshipman; Captaid, 1828. John W. Ballog, Midshipman; Captaid, 1828. William Bushaman, Mats, Commander, 1813. Hemand Kodertson, Midshipman; Captain, 1848. Richard S. Riemande, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1813. William Dumbreck, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1813. William Dumbreck, Midshipman; Lieutenant, 1813. William Dumbreck, Midshipman; Lieutenant, Lieutenant, Royal Marines; Raitred Colander. Theory Cox, Captain, Royal Marines; Majur, 1841, and Ansistant Adjutant-General.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Princz.—Abel Ferria, Lieutemant; Captain, 1811. Samuel Burgess, Lieutemant; Captain, 1811. Samuel Burgess, Lieutemant; Captain, 1810. Bir N. 1 Williams Kelly, (a.), Lieutemant; Commander, 1811. Henry B. Meson, Midshipman; Commander, 1813. Day E. Bayer, Midshipman; Lieutemant, 1869. Pater S. Hambly, Mate; Captain, 1841. Nicholardzuithurst, Midshipman; Ratired Commander, 1847. George Tardraw, Midshipman; Lieutemant, 1811. James B. Killott, Midshipman; Lieutemant, 1811. James B. Killott, Midshipman; Lieutemant, 1811. James B. Killott, Midshipman; Lieutemant, 1811. John Hudans, ander Martin, Midshipman; Lieutemant, 1813. John Hudans, (a.), Midshipman; Lieutemant, 1814.

BATTLE OF MY. VINCENT'S, Fam. 14, 1797. We have been favoured with the following List of the eurviving Officers who shared in some pricesse.

Flac Oppicasse.

Flac Oppicasse.

J. Noble, Ceptain,

R. Thomas, Mireclent,

R. Thomas, Mireclent,

W. Collard, Heitannia,

R. Jackson, Nymont. surviving Officers who shared in this glorious battle :-

J. Clavell, Viriory.
W. Ward, Burfaur.
A. Perrin, Colonna.
C. B. Brong, Colonna.
T. Warrand, Victory.
C. B. Brong, Colonna.
Commanina.
R. B. Young, Bonno Clioyana,
J. Marrett, Orion.
R. Wilson, Turterelle.
J. Pegree, Culloden.
Lieutenaan.
Lieuten

LIBUTEMANTS

W. Bivers, Victory.
T. Hills, Victory.
Madical Oppices.—Bir W. Burnett, Goliah.
Making Oppices.—Colonel Councily, Excellent.

#### Literary Notices.

Narrative of the Voyages and Services of the Namesis, from 1840 to 1843; and of the Combined Naval and Military Operations in China ; comprising a Complete Account of the Colony of Hong Kong, and Romarks on the Cheracter and Habits of the Chinese. From Notes of Commander W. H. Hall, R.N. With Personal Observations, by W. D. Bernstt, Esq., A.M., Ozon. 2 vots. Svo. H. Colburn.

TAKING it in all its views and bearings, this is probably the most important publication that has appeared respect-ing our late contest with China. Mr. Bernard is not only ing our lete contest with Chins. Mr. Bernard is not only a close but—as we shall have occasion to show hereafter—a philosophical observer. He grasps a subject which many others have been able only to play with. In parts, his work partakes more of the character of history than most of its predecresors. In all that relates to the Nemicsic, especially, and to the Naval operations of the expedition, it is replace with the most lively and stirring interest.

interest.

"Those readers 'Mr. Bernard observes) who are alive to the important progress of steam navigation cannot fail to take a deep interest in the instory of the first true steamer that ever doubted the Cape of Good Hope. In the nativative of her carbons and preferated stayage will be found many nations of the plages she visited, and, in particular, of some of the Portuguese slave settlements on the East Coast of Airica, at Delagon May, at Mozamillements on the East Coast of Airica, at Delagon May, at Mozamillements on the East Coast of Airica, at Delagon May, at Mozamillements on the East Coast of Airica, at Delagon May, at Mozamillements on the East Coast of Airica, at Delagon May, at Mozamillements on the East Coast of Airica, at Delagon May, at Mozamillements of the Coast of Airica, at Delagon May, at Mozamillements of the Coast of Airica, at Delagon May, at Mozamillements of the Coast of Airica, at Delagon May, at Mozamillements of the Coast of Airica, at Delagon May, at Mozamillements of the Coast of Airica, at Delagon May, at Mozamillements of the Coast of Airica, at Delagon May, at Mozamillements of the Coast of Airica, at Delagon May, at Mozamillements of the Coast of Airica, at Mozamillements of the Coast of t

Mque, &c. The description given of the Comoro Islands will probably be quite new to most readers."

The Nemrate may be and to have "walked the waters like a thing of life" and wonder; and we marvel not that like a thing of life" and wonder; and we marvel not that the Chinese should have given her and her sister-steamers the appellation of demon ships.

the appeliation of demon ships.

"Not only did the interest awakened by the various subjects treated of growthy in rease, as the author proceeded in his attempt to describe the scene in which the Nonesis boro so distinguished a part, but the introduction of much collaters matter seemed to be called ba, in order to enable him fully to illustrate the current of passing events. Hence the narrative of the Aromer's radiually expanded itself into a complete history of the origin, progress, and toroinstion of all the recent interesting necurences in finns, including a full and accurate account of all the operations of the wat, and of the complicated dimentics from when it originated, as well as of the complicated dimentics from when it originated, as well as of the pacular features that marked its progress."

For "a minute and scientific description of the structure of the Nemesis," Mr. Bernard refers to the United Servine Lorend (Massagine), for May, 1840. With certain unavoid-

Journal (Magazine), for May, 1840. With certain unavoidable exceptions, she was constructed entirely of iron : her keel plate was laid, and she was built and launched in three months. Her length over all was 184 feet, her breadth 29, her douth 11; her burden about 700 tons, her engines of 120 horse-power; her mean load draught of water only aix feet. What follows will be more particularly interesting to the nautical reader :---

six fect. What follows will be more particularly interesting to the nautical reader:—
"When the Nements left England she had on board about 60 men and Officers; but, during the operations in China, abe usually had about 92 men and Officers. Her daily consumption of fuel was about eleven tons.

"She had no puddle boats; but in other respects, she was well found in boats, while in China. She had two cutters, pinnace, sig, joily-boat, dingy, and always a large Chinace boat. A large platform was also built between the paddle-boxes, instead of the small bridge, which is usually constructed. This platform covered the whole space between the paddle-boxes, and was always occupied by the Officers, while the decta were drowded with the soldiers. There was also a 6-pounder brass gun upon a swivel carriage, mounted upon the bridge, which was very useful for trying the range. A rocket tube and a supply of rockets were always keyt in readiness upon the platform, besides ammunition for the brass gun, &c. In hot weather an awning was apread over it, and it was always a most occusient place for waithing and directing the operations of the steamer.

"Besides the two 32-pounter guns, the Nemesic carried four brass 6 pounders and one 8 inch lowitizer." \* \* \* \* \* \*

"Built in water-tight compartments, or tanks, the mere running ashere was a matter of very little nument, and the mere chance of it did not deter het indelatigable Commander from pushing on

makers was a matter of very little nument, and the mere chance of it did not deter het indefatigable Commander from pushing on it did not deter her indefaligable Commander from pushing on boldity, into every creek and corner where any service was likely to be rendered, or any discovery made. Moreover, she was at all times fit for service, even of the most trying kind, such as towing ables, or hauling off those which might be aground, conveying and landing troops, dec., &c. Being infinitely stronger than any wooden vessel of the same tennage, she required only the most simple and trifling repairs, when wooden steamers were constantly injured with less severe trials of their strength, and in continual need of repairs, which necessarily created delay, and rondered their afficiency, even with every exertion of their excellent Commanders, less perfectly to be depended on."

In her passage out, hywever, an awful fate seemed long impending over her and her orew. Shortly after her departure from Livermool, where she had been built, she

departure from Livergool, where she had been built, she struck heavily on a reef of rocks, called the "Stones," at the cutrance of the Bay of St. Ives, in Cornwall, and sustained rather a serious injury. This was got over, and she lott Portsmouth, "all wall," on the 28th of March. 1840. After encountering much severe weather, and some aggidents of a minor character, she reached the Cape of Good Hope, and underwent the necessary repairs After a tremendous storm in the Mozambique Channel,

"An immense perpendicular crack was discovered on sides of the vessel, just before the after-paddle or sponson be extending almost entirely through the second from plate the tift, and also through a small portion of the upper one." Those had been broken assunder with great violence. tod no betavo

"In reality, he ship had begin to separate amidships, from one side to the other. There was every probability, too, that the crack, which at this time was nearly two feet and-a-half in length, would rapidly extend itself by the working of the ship, unless the weather moderated vary speedily."

()ne of the paddle-wheels, too, was broken. Gradually,

the opening in the ship's sides began to extend itself in an alarming manner. Next, the furnace of the larboard boiler was found to be injured, and could scarcely be mend; and

"It became more and more uncertain whether the engines could be kept working, so as to gump the water out of the hold; to any nothing of urging the years! along."

The openings had at length extended downwards, more than three feet and a half, on both sides of the vessel. Delagon Bay, for which she had long been struggling hard was not less than 200 miles distant. Weather dreadfully stormy. "She heaved and strained most fearfully, the leaks increased, the openings spread, and yet she floate The danger was now imminent. The leaks increased : the apritures had "extended apwards completely to the deck,

apertures had "extended upwards completely to the dock, and downwards far below the water-line;" as "The vessel heaved and rolled from side to side, the broken edges of the tron plates sometimes upsned to the extent of an inth, while their lateral motion, as the vessel worked, in the part that had hulged, was frequently not less than flee necker." The diagrerous state of the vessel was appalling, not only from the telat of her separating amidables, but from the chance of the bige-pumps becoming choked, or the fires being put out by the rush of water. The struggle was evidently to be une for life or reath; and who could then forget his God, his home, and all he loved on carth, or apped in heaven?"

Temporary expedients the most ingenious, and physical exertions the most incredible, were resorted to, and at last

the gale slightly moderated—the heavy see had gradually inished -and at daylight, on the morning of of July, 1840, the Nemesis steamed into " English River, which runs into Delagos Bay. The split was ultimately

"Fxtended downwards full seven feet from the deck on either [each] side the vessel; and, as the distance from the deck to the water-line, with a moderate draught of water, is only from three feet four inches to three feet six inches, it must have extended under water for about the same distance as it did above. But the whole e-mi-ricromaterance of the vessel's half is only about the whole armi-circumsterence of the vessel's hun to only accurate the whole armi-circumsterence of the vessel's hun to only accurate the state of the ship, there only, remained sixteen feet on each side of the ship's hull, or about two-thirds in all, not

Aided by engravings in wood, the mode in which the permanent repairs were afterwards offerted is fully ex-plained; with "the method by which the recurrence of a similar accident has been provided against in vessels more recently constructed."

Passing over much intervening matter of interest, we reach Ceylon on the 5th of October; and there the mystery in which the destination of the Nemesis had hitherto been involved was cleared up, by the receipt of instructions for her to proceed to China, to be engaged in active

operations in conjunction with Her Majesty's forces.

Mr. Bernard suggests the creation of a lighthouse on

Mr. Bernard suggests the creation of a lighthouse on the little rocky island of Pedro Branco, near Singapore.

"This would be a most advantageous site for the proposed monument to the memory of the distinguished Horsburgh, to whom too much honour cannot be paid for his inestimable works, so much relied on by all ravigators who frequent the Eastern seas. It would be difficult to find a more advantageous or appropriate position, for the best of all monuments to his fame, than this little, dangerous island of Pedro Branco, situated as it is in the very centre of some of his most valued researches; while the recent opening of the naw ports in China, and the possession of Hong. Rong, give an increased importance to subjects connected with the navigation of those seas. There is not a single vessel, either British or foreign, which traverses those regions, which is not indebted to Horsburgh for the instructions which render her voyage secure; and a lighthouse upon Pedro Branco would do no less service to navigators than it would honour to the memory of Horsburgh."

At Macao the greatest astonishment was excited

At Mucao the greatest astonishment was excited amongst the Portuguese as well as the Chinese residents by the appearance of the Nemeris,

In Mr. Barnard's review of the events which preceded the arrival of the Namesis in China, the opium question and several other points of difference are very effectively handled. There can hardly be a doubt but that the opium trade must eventually be legalised, and the drug be admitted on psyment of a duty. Notwithstanding that "the son of the Emperor himself died in his very palace, from the effects of the excessive use of opium' notwith standing that the prisons were filled with delinquents, and that "a great parade was made of the stern severity

and that " a great parade was made of the "atern severty of the government, on the one hand, and of the obedient submission of the people, on the other,"

"The traffic liself was in reality as flourishing as ever, atthough perhaps it might have changed bands. Opium was more eagerly acught after than before; the price of it rose in proportion; and, precisely as had been predicted by the free trade or reform party in Pekin, it was found impossible to prevent its introduction into the country is the result themselves, even troduction into the country by the people themselves, even by the threat of death itself. Fishermen carried with them a single the threat of death itself. Fishermen carried with them a single ball, and made a large profit by its sale; women pretended to be droppical or "interesting" in their situation, and carried it in their clothes, the temptations and the profits were so large and treastible, that hundreds of modes were discovered for conveying it from place to place, in spite of the penalties which awaited detection. The beheading of a few men, and the imprisonment of others, did not deter the mass; the delicious intoxication of the precious drug proved far two attractive to be controlled by the horrors of death or torture."

The measure themeson of things who assembled the

The present Emporor of China, who ascended the throne in 1820, at a time of great disorder, and when a conspiracy had broken out in his father's palace, was horn on the work of China. conspiracy had broken out in his father's palace, was born on the 20th of September, 1782, and is, conse-quently, in his 62d year. It was about the years 1835

and 1836,
"That the question was so keemly debated, at court and elsewhere, whether uplum should be paranitted, under certain modified regulations, or whether it were possible to put an end to the traffic by force, and to driver the metion from its use by fear."

There seems to have been a reform, or free-trade,

There seems to have been a reform, or free-trade, party in the country. At the head of this party—"Was a Tarfar lady, belonging to the engineer's court, remarkable for hor abilities no less than her personal attractions, and poscessed of certain very strong points of character, which made her as much feared by some as the was bused by others. She was nown raised even to the throng tizelf, as the emperor's wife, but lived only a few years to enjoy her power. Her inducede soon came to be felt throughout the whole of that vast empire; it was the means of rewarding talent, and of detecting insulity. She seemed to possess, in a marked degree, that invutive discernment which sometimes bursts upsetful friends mad as if by inspiration. She was bleesed with it tune and energy of character in advance of her age and of her country. She had many grateful friends, but she had raised up for herself many bitter enemies; party feeling ran high, and became at length too powerful aven for an empress.

"Gradually her induced distintabed, the favour of the emperor declined, her opponent again got the upper hand, and at length she pined away under the effects of disappointment and perhaps injustice, and deed. But her influence, so long as it lasted, was unbounded, and was felt through every province."

The Empress's influence was greatest at the time just mentioned,

mentioned.

"In her attempts to reform and to improve, she never ceased to be Chieses; indeed, she seems to have thought that to restore what was fallen to decay was the best hind of reform. She nought the removal of abuse, the particultum of public offices,

and the improvement of the details of administration through-out the country. Her ladience became puremount; and those who could not be gained by her arguments are said to have been led by her fascinations."

The Emperor, in his public culogy of this remarkable

The Employer, in his public energy of this remarkance woman, after her death, "Declared that 'she was overflowing with kindness to all, lovely and winning.' She held control over the hearts of those about her, not by dint of authority, but by gentleness and forbearance. 'Her intercourse,' he added, 'lightened for me the burden of government, and the charm she spread around conclinated all hearts. And now I am alone and vad.'"

It was after the death of the Emperou's son, from the

effects of opium, that an attempt was made to place the question upon moral grounds; and the influence of the Empreus, the "perfectibility of fillal obedience," as she was styled in the Pokin Gazette, having declined, "the reformation of morals became the subject of agitation, mite as much as the principles of trade had been before,

But it is time to introduce Commissioners Lin and Keshen, of whom Mr. Bernard offers the most churac-

Keshen, of whom Mr. Bernard offers the most churacteristic and graphic sketches we have yet met with. "It would be presumption to attempt to discuss the churacter of Liu, in the manner in which it deserves to be hundled, because he was a min of so extraordinary a atamp that, without having personally seen and watched him, it would be impossible to estimate him by the ordinary rules of incelligence. But his acts suffice to draw the outline of his character, quite as much as the latter would have enabled you to predict his acts. He secros to have been composed of good and had qualities in squal proportions, bat glways of a violent kind. He was a man who, in any other cobntry than China, would have been either distinguished as a Demagogue or branded as a Tyrant, precisely as excumatances chanced to lead him into a particular channel, he was reckless of consequences, so long as he could carry out his will without nontrol. He was violent, yet not selfship changeable, yet always elinging to his original views, severe, and even cruel and inexcusable, in reality, he is believed to have meant well for his engotry, and to have had the interests and the wishes of the Emperor, his Master, always a theart. He certainly believed that he could control both the people under his own government, and the foreigners who came lote contact with them, by force; and his very errors seem to have arisen from excess of zeal in the cause which he adopted. His talent was unquestionable."

In alluding, hereafter, to his successor, Kashen, I shall have "In alluding, hereafter, to his successor, Kashen, I shall have occasion to contrast them together; yet, however great may have been the difference of character between Lin and Keshen, it was quite insignificant in comparison to that between Lin and Captain Elliot. It seemed scarcely possible to bring two men together more thoroughly dissontiar in their character or mode of proceeding. In appeared to look down upon Fillot, not only as a foreigner, but as an individual; and the name of Englishman, as representing one of a Na'lon, was far more formidable to him than that of Elliot as representing a Government."

"Lin became intoxicated with his own success (for the time, at all events) in whatever he undertook, and expected all his

"Lin became intoxicated with his own success (for the time, at all events) in whatever he undertook, and expected all his orders to be executed with the same energy and famility with which he gave them utterance. It is said, moreover, that he procured a copy of a remarkable work called a 'Digest of Foreign Customs, Practices, Mannars.' &c. in which had deeds rather than good ones, and even the names of individual merchants, were brought forward, and that he studied this book with constant algasure.

stant pleasure.

"On the 19th of March, 1839, this redoubtable commissioner reached Canton, having travelled with extraordinary speed from Pekin, whither he had been called to receive his appointment at the hands of the emperor himself, who is said to have even shed tears as he parted with him.

"He lost not a moment, upon his arrival at Canton, in setting all the powerful energies of his mind to work, to devise means of accommissibility his goods.

all the powerful energies of his mind to work, to devise means of accomplishing his ends. He determined to undcavour to put a complete stop to the traffic in opium, both on the part of his own people and on that of foreigners; and his great aim was control, carb, and humble, the foreign community

y. From this time forth it became very evident that great and iplicated events must be looked for upon the political

houseon."
Subsequently, however, Commissioner Lin-"the Robespierre, the Terrorist, the reckless despot, who represented a certain party in the empire"-

"Was declared, in his majesty's anger, to be of no use at all except to cause the "waves of confusion to rise;" that he was just like a "stupid fallow with his arms tied; and, as a finishing touch to the portrait, that he was in reality 'no better than a wooden image." Alsa for the mighty Lin' the dear friend at whose departure the emporor had before shed tears!"

Some further touches from this portrait, a few particulars relating to Keshen, and many other subjects must be defected for a second notice. The interest of this work—to the end of the first volume of which we have not yet reached—heightens as we advance.

The Mariner's New Duily Assistant: containing the Application of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry to Practical Navigation and Nautical Astronomy; with a Mathod of finding the Latitude by Meridian Atti-tudes; and a Journal of a Veyage from London towards Madras, &c. By James Griffin, Author of "The Chronometer's Companion," "A Complete Epitome of Practical Navigation and Nautical Autro-nomy," &c. Blachford and Imray.

In all scientific pursuits, simplification of theory is emisnently important. Of the truth of this position, Mr. nently important. Of the truth of this position, Mr. Griffin has, in the work before us, as well as in his "Bpitome of Practical Navigation," which we noticed last year, shown himself fully aware. Having had extensive experience as a teacher, he has here adopted the system of instruction which, he term us, he always found most successful in his academy. Commencing with such definitions and problems as he considered indis-

pensable, he follows those definitions and problems by a simple course of plane trigonometry, which may regarded as constituting the outire groundwork theory of practical navigation. To this succeeds apherical trigonometry, which, in like manner, constitutes the groundwork and theory of nautical astronomy. This, to render it of more facile acquirement by the student, in carried on by Lord Napier's rule of tive circular parts. Next in order are exemplified the different system sailing, or, in other words, " the application of plane rigonometry to the solution of geometrical figures sup-posed to be formed by the track of a ship at sea." In the "Journal of a Voyage from London towards Madras," the application of plane navigation is shown. with the illustration of such occurrences as are usually met with at see. In the Appendix, numerous tables are given, with copious explanations of their use in practical ation, nautical astronomy, &c. To insure qualified success, this volume requires only to be known.

#### The Bridal of Melaha ; a Dramatic Sketch. By Mary L. Boyle. H. Colburn.

WE perfectly agree with the fair author of this "dramatic "that the historical event upon which it is founded sketch. "would form a magnificent theme for an acting play."
Why did she not undertake the task herself. Evidently, she is not without possession of the necessary power either as regards poetic feeling, or the conception and defineation of character. Many passages in "The Bridsl of Melcha" are ably and heautifully written, but clearly without the slightest view to stage representation. subject, it should be mentioned, is from the early history of Ireland, when Cuthullin (or Malachi) the king of that country, was, for a time, under the yoke of Thorgill, the conqueror. We really hope that Miss Boyle will not allow her telents to rest unexercised; "she has that within which passeth show."

Gaston de Poix. A Romance of the Sixteenth Century.

3 vols. Mortimer.

The author of this work is, we apprehend, a new aspirant for tame. It so, we say—" Goon, and prosper!" Excepting that every instorreal render must notic the catastrophe, Gaston de Forz, son of Louis XII., of France--the "Thunderbolt of Italy," the conqueror of that unhappy country, and who, after performing pradi-gies of valour, was killed at the bettle of Rasenna, in 1512, before he had completed his twenty-third yearwould be an excellent subject as a hero of romance career, however, though brilliant, was too brief to allow a full development of character. Of course, we are not to expect a rometice without love; but De Foix, as positiaved in the volumes before us, does not love as a soldier is accustomed to love-with all his heart and soul , his passion is deficient in aidour, generosity, devotion, self-denial. His tricks and contrivances to gain access to the damsel, with whose charms he has been auddenly anotten, are the tricks and contrivances of a boy, not of a man-not of a man and a soldier, whose soul is truth, whose polar star is honour. Setting aside the pre-engagement of her affections, the lady would have been quite justified in rejecting his suit.

With here and there a striking passage, the performance, as a whole, wants elevation and force; yet, with super-added scenes of battle, adventures by flood and field, and various incidents of miscellaneous character, the reader can hardly be otherwise than agreeably enterthe Princess Elizabetta Gonzaga, Lucretta Borgia, &c.

D'Horsay; or, the Follies of the Duy. No. 111. Strange.

NUMBERS I. and II. of this publication were mentioned in our Gazette at the time of their appearance; the 3d Number, now before us, is too disgusting, too detestable, to be characterised.

#### Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

THE NEW TWELVE GUN BRIGS, the Editor of the Navel and Military Genetic. With every care and anxiety on the part of their Sin, With every care and anxiety on the part of their talented projectors, and no small expenditure of public money, the material for testing the principles of construction forms of these fine vessels, tion illustrated in the varying forms of these fine vessels, has at length been furnished; and, while awalting the day of trial, the few following suggestions and remarks on the mode of arrangements of the personnel for the forthcoming contest, are submitted, through the medium of your valuable paper, for the candid o It may first be observed that the experiments intended

are, in their consequences, not to be considered as limited

outhry of the public funds; and which would require that benceforth the British Navy should consist but of 12-gun brigs, in order to entitle it to that degree of attention which the coming trials so justly attract. But certain well qualified parties, devoting their time, talents, and experience to improvements in the forms of ships, have stood forth to offer for the public advantage the results of their studies; and, as the most satisfactory method of deciding between the merits of conflicting claims to the honour and advantages of thus conferring a boon on their country, those in power have determined on permitting their being thus, under public auspices, brought to the proof.

In the wise and equitable exercise of their authority, the Admiralty have therefore themselves assigned to the various competitors the limits of tomage, and fixed the proportions of equipment, stores, pravisions, &c., with which in order to constitute them efficient mensol-war. each vessel shall be found, bearing the particular form and relative dimensions of each to be so framed by her constructor as may beat clieft the further necessary qualifications of the greatest practicable speed and atability; the amount and stowage of ballastoleing also left in the same hands. This is wise; because thus, as far as practicable, is the public assured that for the privilege of permitting private fingers to enter its purse, it shall be pro-vided with all the requisites which, for ships of warsolutis, it is entitled to look; and equitable, because as far as practicable, every means are here taken to antisfy the triers and the tried that equal sircumatumes are provided for and thus provide for all against that disappointment and those heart-burnings which invariably attend on contents of this nature, where arrangements for fair play and no lavour are not so openly and obviously made.

The further question, then, which now seizes is, Can the same just and wice principles be established in the management of the personnel us we have thus some ap-plied to the moterial of these trials? Can the mind which is to act so important a part in the eventual results be ruled by the same laws as have been made to govern the weather? For all practical purposes it is conceived that it can ; and the mode of the application to thus, with much deference, rubinitted for consideration.

England may rejoure that for carrying out such experiments as those here contemplated, she will have no great difficulty in making a selection from among many Officers. who in energy, talent, and other qualifications, have approved themselves fully equal to the efficient command these reserts, under ofreumstances of such nicety and importance, yet, from the varying circumstances of differont metures and education, though all may be highly qualified, that all should be equally so, is not to be expe and the apperior experience in conducting trials of this nature, which would constitute an Officer possessing it a most desirable party to share in them, would, in the same ratio, place in unfavourable positions those vessels whose anders may not, in this respect, have been so fortunately endoned. In other similar cases, which will readily occur to the minds of most readers, where unavoidable inequalities threaten to destroy all confidence in a result, the process of taking a mean is found a safe and effective remedy; and with the desired view of bringing to bear on the various forthcoming trials, considered a, whole experiment, the aggregate talent and experience of all their several Commanders, directed as, no doubt, the general arrangements would be, so as to register and compare the various performances of sach vessel, It is suggested that for similar periods, and, as far as prac-ticable, under similar trials, each competing vessel should, in turn, enjoy the benefit and experience of each of their respective Commanders.

The chief objection to be urged against this arrangement seems to lie in the limited time which would be thus allowed to each Commander to benefit by the observations on each eraft-an objection in time, not in principle—to which it may be observed, that under able bands, with comparative trials in sailing, the chief object, a month or six weeks would surely afford ample time to elicit the good qualities of any ship, unless lying so deeply hid as to neutralise their goodness by the difficulty of producing them.

Again, the general discipline and efficiency of the crews could hardly be thus effected, if left in the hunds of able Officers of the lower grades, and composed of that style of seamen of which numbers are now in England, and who have mover fulled to delight in and chure in all the excitament and emulation of such trials; while the amount of inconvenience to be thus imposed on the Commanders themselves, must never be supposed to weigh against advantages of such importance as it is

nerived would hereby he gained. These advantages would be to the public an assurance that strict justice had slone ruled the mode of trial, and at whatever vessel or vessels might be found are, in their consequences, not to be considered as limited to accure a testimony of superior merit from under so had would roll back the stone which is placed over the figure.

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the less successful candidates. And instead of otherwise seeing themselves, according to the more accidents of appointment, the advocates respectively for a a Blake, or a Symonds, the Commanders would find thomselves placed in the high and well-merited position of having been selected to execute an important public service; and by a direct appeal to their real and impar-tielity, called on to assist in carrying through the most interesting experiments of the sort ever yet undertaken, the results of which, if satisfactorily elicited, are calculated to have a very extensive effect, and prove of very high national value. I have, &c.

Partsmouth, April 4.

THE HOMBAY ARMY.
To the Editor of the Nanal and Military Gazette.
Sin,—1 see it reported in the Indian Papers that the Bombay Government has at length applied for an augmentation to its very limited and over-worked Army, The absolute necresity of such a measure is beyond doubt. It seems very probable, from the discontent shown in several corps of the other Presidencies, and the treatment pursued towards them, that Soinds will still be retained by the Army of the western Presidency. The accompanying list is, I believe, a correct statement of the present stations of the different regiments of the Bombay Army, and as they have been employed since 1839, it will enable you and your readers to judge what the efficiency of that Army is likely to be if the present system is continued.

It is stated that one corps has volunteered for service in Scinds; this, if true, speaks volumes for their spirit, when you consider the example that has been set them, and the fearful amount of death and suffering the hanks of the Indus have entailed.

1st Reg. Grenadiers—In Gu-sernt; just returned after five years' service in Scinde. Ac-cumpanied Lord Reams In the

first advance,
yd Grenadiers-Mattara; the No. N. L. ... Christant to Meluda

nd N.I.—Gridered to Meinde. 4th Elife Curpe.—In Guzerat. 6th L.I.—In Permai, the same is the Grenatter Regiments, 6th N.I.—In stellad. 2th N.I.—Ondered to Remnary, doubtless on route either as Scinde or Aden. 8th N.I.—Menade.

8th N.L.—Remide. 1th N.L.—Ordered to Bombay,

10th N.I.-Aden. 11th N.I.-Ginzeent. 12th N L - Scinde

IAIL N.L. beinde.

Isth N I.—Scinde, Iden, IncreIden N.I.—Cone wing at Aden,
Iden N.I.—Cone wing at Aden,
Iden N.I.—Scinde,
Itonod some time at Marrack,
In the Persian Guif.
ITH N.I.—Scinde,
Isth N I.—Scinde,

with N.1 .- Scinds; ordered to

But No. 1.—Just returned from Blot N.1.—Just returned from Bainde; quite disargunised from sickness.

L. Di dered to Mistay.

216 N.I.— Didered to Missey. This curns want to Meinen 23d N.L.-Chiered to Missw. This corps went to Beinde abortly after Lord Kenne, was stationed at Tatta, up the Indus, not obliged to return to Rumbay from sickness.

23d L.L.-Went to Scinde with Lord Kenne. The name reparts and the country are the form to the corps as the same to the corps are the same to the same to the corps are the same to the sa

and I. I.— Year to Sainds with cord Kenne. The nume remarks apply to this corps as the lat and 20 Grenation Regiments. But N.1.—Assearahdr. Was at the taking of Aden, and stationed there for several years, suffered averately from anknows, 20th N.1.—Seindo.

20th N.1.—Seindo.

20th N.1.—Menow, The sume

gifth N.f. - Minow. The same remarks apply as to the Syd Reg.; file corpor anfared, it saything, more severely; it will be many years before either Othern or two forget the Tasks faver.

Twanty-two regiments out of twenty-six have been easiloyed in the last five years is foreign service, and the remaining four will doubtless startly fullow. Surely no comments a sensitive. ram. Harrly no comment to required-

(Correspondence continued at page 237.)

IBLAND CIP JAMAICA.
A bugint to the Cines in signed Lucius.
Published in the Naval & Bilitary Gasette, of tolk March.

whitshed in the Namel y Billingy Gazette, of york March
Enew ye the land where presented and childes
Are emblement temper as hot as the clima.
Where the blaze of the sun quite believit the lilies,
And blackens the roses of youth in he prime?
Know ye the land of monquitors and juggers,
Of Samboes unchanged, and uncombable miggers—
Where the innocent cockreach extelses a perfame,
But a little less fraggers than Gulo her bipors—
Where the breath of the sea breazt consenues over the age
Like the blast from the mouth of some furnace infame
Where the breath of the closes, from the sallow Mostes
To the yellow plulatty, though varied it be,
In beauty may vie with the tor a weetly Lamed,
Of a Venus from China just newly japsoned—
Where the climate is het, and the night may be cool,
But the fewers are sife, and the churchysics are full—
Where the bacter is not not as melting as Jane. But the fevere are rife, and the churchyards are fulf— where the butter is not and as melting as Jane, And the hearts of the languishing maideau Guadroon— Where caloric abounds both in water and wipe, And all eave the spirit of run is divine— Where the oneo and yem are the choicest of fruit, And the voice of the grandopour over is make— Where the land, crab is highest perfection is near, And the fat of the turtle is brightest of green— is kill'd the same day it is crantal down your through P 'Jis the clime of the West 'its the Island of Palms; 'The the reason of a time, and the country of Palms; The time clime of the West! 'the the bland of Palem;
'En the region of sitin, and the country of Palem;
'The the familiar of the sun, all whose farceness prevails.
O'er the gravest decreasions and simplest details;
'The the forms of our hopes for the African race;
'The the forms of he astern that brought us disgram;
And wild are the words of its mouthers who rave,
And would roll back the stone which is plan'd o'er the
Trace.

#### To Readers and Corresvondents.

If " Curioux" is acquainted with the Order in Council which he alludes, he need scarcely put the query to us. Admirally usage, we believe, does not style the Officers in question Esquires, but the regulation which entitles Masters, Surgeons, and Pursers to rank with Lieutenunts in the Navy, and with Captains in the Army, learly implies that they have equally a title to the term

To a Correspondent, Jersey .- Certainly not.

"H. R." (Dublin), puts the following gaenies:—
" Daes any part of the Highlands of Scotland belong to
the counties of Aberdeen, Forfar, Kincardine, Stirling,
Dumbatton, or Bute, or either of them, and which? Also, whether the counties of Banff, Elgin, and Cuithness are entirely Highland counties ?"—The boundaries which are entirely Highland counties 9 mark the Highlands from the Lowlands of Scotland are by no means clearly defined. We believe, however, that as regards his first question, the Upper or Western Disof Aberdeenshire forms a part of the Western Highlands; but neither Forfur, Kinoardine, Stirling, Dumbarton, or Bute, are considered to belong to the Highlands. In his second question "H.B." has mude an odd jumble of the counties. No part of either Elgin or Banfishires belong to the Highlands, whilst Caithness, with Sutherland, Ross, and Cromurty, form the Northern Highlands.

We are very sorry that, owing to the demands on our space for original wishes of "V." If compositions, we cannot meet the If the party (whose opinions we approve) were desirous of the remarks obtaining attention through our columns, he should have communicated with us in the first insignoe

We are happy to assure " Chiloe" (Bristol), that we o think differently.

Our very intelligent Correspondent "Sabre" will, we are vertain, on renousideration, see the impolicy and inutility of our admitting commentaries on articles which have appeared elsewhere; it is, we think, sufficient that our course is free from the errors that have given offence.

The new Regulations and Admiralty Instructions (see our Gazettes of the 13th and 20th of January), have been sent out this week, and are to be put in force forthwith ; the Captain or Commanding Officer is to note the receipt of the copy sent on board his ship in the log. The Instructions for the Paymusters and Pursers will commence on the first day of the next quarter, except with such as may be appointed to ships before that time; there are a great number of new orders, and a reduction in the

savings of provisions.

'' (Cartisle), asks for a decision on the following point:-" In a case of the date of appointment of two Non-commissioned Officers being the same, thus giving noither the right of soniority, and if at an ofter period one of them be reduced to private by sentence of Court-Martial but restored by his Commanding Officer, out he still olaim his original place the Roll, or is the date of his restore-tion the correct period—which will, of course, lower his name in the list, and make the Non-commissioned Officer appointed at the same time with him his senior ?" When Non-commissioned Officer is sentenced by a Court-Martial to be reduced to the ranks; and when the punishment thus awarded is remitted by the confirming authority. the Non-commissioned Officer thus vircumstanced stands precisely on the same fooling, as regards his seniority, as If he had never been tried and sentenced to reduction. But, on the other hand, when the santence, duly approved and confirmed, has been carried into effect, and after this the private—for such he has become—is again promoted to the rank from which he was reduced, in this case he takes rank from the day on which he was lust promoted after his reduction.

To "R. K." (Winchester) .- It is not now, as heretofore, necessary to obtain permission to reside in India.

Old Soldier" (Northampton), inquires-" Whether having completed 21 years' service, and being three years a Serjeant immediately preceding his discharge, he is entitled to 1s. Nd. per day, by requesting to leave the Service on the modified pension?"—He must have served ten years as a Serjeant.

An Old Subscriber "and "Inquisitor" inquire-44 M.V h regiment, the 87th or 88th, is commonly known in the Service as the 'Foig-a-Ballaghz,' and how the name was obtained ?" The 88th acquired this sobriques from these Irish words, which mean " Clear the way, having been used in some action by the men.

Servitor" (Glasgow), writer-" 1st-Did not the Military Commission recommend that an allocance of Dr. Gd. per diem be granted to Adjutants of the Line in addition to their pay as Subalterns ?"-Yes.

-Do not Lientenants of seven years' standing, who are Adjutants, receive &s. Ed. a day in addition to their pay as Licutenant of seven years' service, vis., 78. 6d. per diem." - 1'es.

To "Anonymous" (Chatham Barracks) .- The regiments in China are on the same footing, in every respect, as these serving in India.

"West Indian" inquires - "Whether a Barrach-master or other Officer's services in the West Indies counts from the day he leaver England to the day he arrives in England again, or from the time he reaches the colony and the time he leaves it ?"—Foreign service commences from the day of arrival abroad, and terminates on the day of return to the United Kingdom.

To "A Young Aspirant."—A portion of the Guards always remained at home, but the troops of the Line have frequently performed the duty in London.

"A Constant Subscriber" (Portsmouth), inquires...
"Ethen the medals for comings in Children and to have

"When the medule for services in China are to be presented; also, whether any prine-money will be given for in China, besides the donation butta ?" are enabled to say on this subject is, that we are credibly informed that the China medal is in course of distribu-

The Back Numbers and Volumes of the N. and M. Gazette can be had only at the Office in Catherine-street Strand. The volumes for the years 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, 11. 17s. 6d. such half-bound. Subscribers in Ireland may obtain this Paper from Mr. Yates, Library, Grafton street, Dublin; Scotland from Mr. Redpath, High-street, Edinburgh.

#### Naval & Military Gazette.

#### SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1844.

As the time approaches when the discussion is to take place relative to the honours due to the old War Officers, public interest seems to be gradually enlisted in the question, and more than usual curiosity is excited as to the result of Sir A. L. Hay's motion. The justice of the claim has never been for a moment doubted, therefore it is, that people are at a loss to guess what possible arguments can be brought forward, either to regist, or even purry a demand made in the strictest spirit of justice and right.

It was with a singular feeling of heart-felt satisfaction that we first learned the intention of Sir A. L. Hay to bring forward in Parliament the claims of the old War Officers to a decorative distinction in reward of their arduous services throughout the great and memorable series of victories won during the late war: now, after a dreary lapse of thankless years from the period of the triumphs gained, and hardships endured, which England should be ashamed to think of, and should blush deen orimeon to own.

It is manifest-and the only wonder is, it was not made manifest before-there is in the minds of people a change working, surely-alowly it may be, but not altogether allently, or without its out-spoken advocates, as the columns of the " Naval and Military (innette," week after week, may testify, with regard to this matter of Battle-Medals.

At first the question, like a sickly child, languished in its weakness, impotent; the nourishment of healthful sustenance was denied its helplesaness. Those who ought to have been first in the good work avoided the labour; who ought to have been foremost in the fight deserted the field; who would have profited by the victory, remained inactive in the rear. But, thanks to a newly and powerfully awakened intelligence, it would appear that another light has been thrown on the subject; that another phase has become apparent; and that even those who reflect least. begin to acknowledge the unsoundness of the old system is undeniable, and requires immediate and total reformation.

Why so lengthened a course of years was necessary to clear the vision and enlighten the unwilling comprehensions of persons to the advantages of an alteration in this matter, is difficult to understand; save upon the principle, in physical science, of the unpractised eye, which, when it tiest opens on some unaccustomed and startling object, is unable to messure its parts or scan its propertions, till the aight by degrees becomes habituated to the examination, and adapts itself to the novelty.

It has often struck us that, added to the repeated earnest recommendations and strong arguments which have appeared, almost without intermission, in our own columns, much of the present encouraging position of the Medal question may be attributed to the foreign descrations granted by the Queen of Spain and Shah Shoojah to those who fought in their causes, and that the

fashion thus created led in some measure to the British distinctions lately awarded in the East; for surely it can scarcely be supposed that a same (not to say prudent) Government could so stuitify itself, as practically to inform its troops that victories won in an alien cause are more worthy of honourable notice, than achievements performed in maintenance of their country's glory.

Be this as it may, it is indisputable that a new idea has been quickened, a more healthy feeling engendered, and that, under this late-born influence, we may at length be permitted to hope, with some probability of our wishes being realised, that expediency and common justice will ultimately prevail, and that the Government which feels itself " strong " enough to grant half-a-crown a week to a married Ensign, in lieu of some judifferent coals and unsavoury fat-lights, will generously permit half-a-crown's worth of metal to be worn in honourable testimonial on the scarred breast of the old war-soldier, who marched his triumphant path through a series of unexampled and laborious years; maimed, without recompence; disfigured, without pity; having suffered many hardships; having struggled hero-like; belligerent in an hundred fights; victor in all !

But our sentiments on this subject have been too often before the public to require this repetition, and our good wishes for success may be easily imagined : indeed we cannot see how the motion can fail; therefore, taking for granted that something will be done, it now only remains . to point out in what shape we think a reward for past services might be best conferred at this, the eleventh hour.

We are decidedly of opinion with Lord Ellenborough on this point, that the plainer such a distinction of our soldiers is, the better; we would, therefore, suggest that the cannon taken at the various battles and sieges in the Peninsula, might be partially used for this purpose, which would\_serve, like the meagre lead of Portis's caskets, to contrast with all the gewgaw ornaments that now glitter on the breasts of some of our warriors, which have been as often obtained by personal influence as by any real services in the field.

We annex one of several letters before us having referance to this subject.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sin,-All those who desire to see valour and merit receive a due and just acknowledgment, regard with high gratification Sir Andrew Leith Hay's notice of motion, and bail it as the first fruits of your able and unwearied advocacy of the long-neglected claims to distinction which the Peninsular veteraus so fully and honourably established. The hitherto unaccounted for neglect of those claims is an enigma, which it were vain and beside my purpose to attempt to solve; but it is the duty of every honest man to repair injustice at any period when opportunity may offer; and of every politic man, whose position enables him to exert f direct influence, to prove to the present and rising generations that the time will surely come (however delayed by circumstances) when noble deeds in our country's cause shall be acknowledged and rewarded with distinctions most grateful to a martial hosom.

The neculiar claims to which I have above alluded have en so repeatedly discussed in your columns, with great ability, that I will not venture to occupy more of your space on that head; but the present moment appears to me to be a peculiarly favourable one for drawing general attention (and particularly that of the gallant mover of the forthcoming motion) to the few Officers now remaining, who were engaged in one of this most sanguinary conflicts of the present age; a conflict in which the disparity in numbers was overwhelmingly in favour of the enemy, a conflict in which a vast park of heavy Artillery was triumphantly deptured,—one, too, by which great political advantages were secured, and, as a crowning grace, one which was directed and commanded in chief by Major-General Wellesley-his coup d'essai in the glorious art-the first opportunity afforded him on a grand and extended scale, of displaying to his country and the world a promise of the rare merit which his many glorious achievements have since so fully and amply confirmed. Need I say that I allude to the survivors (now not more, I believe, than thirty, in both Services) of the hard-fought battle of Assye, whose claims would, I submit, be gracefully and most appropriately associated in the motion of the gallant Member with those of the veterans of the illustrious Duke's subsequent campaigns? In reference to this engagement the following ages occur in the despatches of the noble Duke :-

\* We attacked them immediately, and the troops advanced under a very bet fire from causen, the execution of which was terrible."

"I cannot write in too strong terms of the conduct of the troops; they advanced in the best order, and with the greatest steadiness, under a most destructive fire, against a body of Infantry far superior in numbers, who appeared determined to contend with them to the last, and who ware driven from their game only by the bayonet."

driven from their game only by the bayonet."

One Company of the Piquets, of 1 Officer and 50 rank and file, lost 1 Officer and 44 rank and file."

"The enemy's cannonade was terrible. We took either 98 or 101 pieces of cannon on the field of battle."

Such, Sir, on the most unquestionable authority, was the battle of Assye, gained by indomizable courage and perseverance, against vast odds, at a period when defeat would have been attended with incalculable injury to British interests. Can it, then, be doubted that the few who still survive would proudly bear a memento of so glorious a victory?

I shall consider myself highly fortunate if my humble effort secure attention in the right quarter, and enlist your powerful advocacy.—I am, &c. M. T.

MANY complaints have at various times been made to us, against the mode pursued in granting Greenwich Hospital Out-pensions to Officers of the Navy. We have always looked upon " Greenwich Out-pensions in the light of " Good Service Pensions;" that is, we have considered them allocated rewards to long and faithful servitude, and as compensations to Officers who, from misfortune, have lost promotion, or who have received wounds or hurts in the Service, for which no pensions have been granted them. If such were the claims acknowledged and weighed by the Admiralty, we should entirely colucide with their decisions. But when we observe the names of Officers (we allude to no names in particular), the dates of whose commissions are ten or fifteen years later than those of other candidates, selected to fill vacancies, without at the same time our being aware of any extraordinary merits to warrant such a leap, we are disposed to examine further. By pushing our inquiries, we find that family considerations-the necessitous condition of the candidates-almost invariably preponderate. Hence, there may be two candidates, one of whom, with twenty years' actual war servitude, has been passed over in general promotions, been wounded and not pensioned, but, unlucky wight, has not six small children; and the other may have only about a fifth part of the service, but, on the other hand, has been blessed with a numerous progeny. Of these candidates, the latter is pretty sure to carry the day!

Now, it should be remarked that every Naval Officer, supposing him to be a married man and without resources independent of his half-pay, must be in need of an addition to his small stipend, whether he has children or whether he has none. If he has carned by long and faithful services a pension—he ought to have it; and if the dispensers of the country's bounty, in their humanity, deem it necessary to attend also to the private claims of distressed Officers (and God forbid we should advocate a contrary disposition!), let them do it from a separate fund. But let not such considerations be seted upon at the expense of those who have served well, and to whom, we affirm, the Greenwich Out-pensions—like the Good Service Pensions granted to Admirals and Captains—are exclusively due.

The popularity of Lord Ellaboragh in India is the best possible refutation of the charges brought against him by the party-press of this country. Never yet has there been a great statesmen in India—Clive, Gornwallis, Wellesley, or the two Hastings—whose popularity was not unbounded in the empire they ruled, while detection at home followed their mediation as abadow.

walls, wellesley, or the two lissings—woose popularity was not unbounded in the empire, they ruled, while detraction at home followed their merit like a shadow.

Lord Ellenborough's polity is evident. It is peace—and war only for peace. He has ably followed out what he declared to be his intention, when undertaking the Government of India; and though, on his arrival at Mudras, he found himself involved in wars present, and his future rule threstened with wars to come, he has rescued, by his energy and fact, the name and fame of Britain from a temporary diagrace, and by victory on victory restored the prestignof our invincibility in arms. The Asmy of India needed and needs all the generous treatment and encouragement showed by Lord Ellen-

barough. His Lordship seems to well understand the relations between the Governor. Caneral and the Armes of the empire he rules over. Litherto, we have seen him closely surrounded by difficulties, and even dangers, which he could only meet in arm; but the time, we hope, has now come, when the resources of India may be directed into channels of peace and that the close of his Lordship's Government may be blessed with the triumphs of peace and prosperity, as it commencement has been distinguished by the triumphs of war and victory.

Twe dislike of Officers to service in India is less es pressed than felt; but this feeling becomes very manifest when a rumour prises that a regiment is to proceed to India. The disgust to Indian norrice arises chiefly from the very long period that corps remain in the East, and the excessive difficulty experienced in obtaining leave. We may be treading on dusale ground to assert that very large sums are paid for exchanges to escape " Indian banishment for twenty years," as the service in that country is usually called. We have never been able to discover any great obstacle to the relief of our regiments after ton yours' foreign service, and why the corns on the continent of India should be kept out twenty years, and those in Ceyion, only a few miles distant from that continent, retained only ten years, is to us not merely unintalligible but unjust. If to this we add, that the corps in Ceylon have four out of their ten companies at home during their nominally ten years' foreign service, we have made out a hard case for the regiments serving in India, which leave only a skeleton or recruiting company in England. We, however, much prefer the system of sending out a whole regiment to India. We believe all good soldiers are enemies to the division of a corus into six service and four no-service companies.

IT appears that our opinions have given umbrage to the "Bombon Times ;" but we think that we should ill please our readers by entering into any discussion with the " Hembay Times " respecting the opinions we, from time to time, have expressed upon the treatment Sir Charles Napier, Sir Henry Pottinger, and Major-General W. Napier, have experienced from that journal. We have at all times written on disputed points with an anxious desire, at least, to express our opinions courteously while frankly, and in general we have received rejuinders penned in a similar spirit. For ourselves, then, we have but little to complain of in the tone adopted towards this Journal by the " Bombay Times;" but we see much to condemn' in the attempted refutation of Major-General William Napier's Letters which appeared in the " Sun" and in this Gazette.

However, as we once before observed, the Napiers are men who can fight their own battles and those of their country equally well—they need not our assistance—else our motto is. "In me convertite farros."

In our Gazette of the 30th uit., we commented in ra ther strong terms upon the rumoured promotion of Sir Joseph Douglas; since which we have had repeated letters and communications upon the subject, all of which leave our previously declared opinion untouched. We repeat, therefore, that whatever claims Sir Joseph Douglas posserves upon the consideration of the country, are cognisable by the Treasury only. In a copy of hir Joseph Douglas's petition to Parliament, with which we have been favoured, his claim to, in our view, an absurd amount of remuneration, rests upon the failure of Captain (Plenino) Elliot's fulfilment of an alleged verbal charter or contract, with which the Admiralty can have as little to do as his Celestial Mijesty. Still, had Sir Joseph Douglas, after acting in a manner generally allowed to have been spirited, and every way becoming a Naval Officer, elicited no notice whatever-had he not been restored to the fiat of Officers from which he had been removedhad no compensation been awarded—we should have felt it a duty to have advocated his cause. But when we know that one of the highest personal honours which could have been bestowed by a Sovereign upon a gentleman in his station of life was conferred upon him-when

this distinction was accompanied by a gratalty of 2000/
(to say nothing of the Henourable East India Company's reward)—and furthermore, when we know that upon solicitation his former place on the list of Masters was restored to him—we arrive at the conclusion, not only that Sir Jeseph Douglas has no claim, except in a mercantile point of view, but that his conduct, spirited and putriotic though we admit it to have been, has been liberally compensated.

The reported change in the Summer Clothing of the Infantry seems to have had no foundation, except in the general desire to discontinue the use of lines trawsers in this climate. Already the Cavalry and Artillery have adopted cloth, and we have never heard any complaints from them, that they found the cloth trawsers too warm; and it is to be observed that no men have harder work to perform than the Artillery. We hope yot to see cloth worm at the year by the Infantry.

While on the subject of clothing we would take this opportunity of pointing out en arrangement for the issue of the cloth trowsers, which would be a great convenience to the Service. We would suggest that the cloth trowsers should be issued on the lat of October, instead of on the lat of April, from the Colonel's atore. At present the Winter cloth trowsers are carried about all the Summer before they are worn-for in few, very few regiments, are they taken into wear on the lat of April; and in some corps are not fitted till May, or even June. We would gladly see the Summer cloth trowsers issued on lat of April, and the Winter cloth trowsers (such as now worn,) on 1st October. The expense of the second pair of cloth trowers would be He .-- which is the sum paid for the two pair of lines trowsers now worn during summer. We would have both the Summer and Winter cloth trowners of the same colour, and, even if of the self-same cloth, we see no strong objection. There are not twenty days in the year, on which the soldier would find cloth trowners to be too warm for comfort-and no one day on which they would be too warm for health. We ask the Medical Officers of the Army to exert their influence to do away with the evil of wearing damp linen trowsers; for damp they must generally be in this climate, where the soldier possesses only two pair, and facilities for drying in-doors are desied-usy, very properly probibited in harrack-roums.

Wirit reference to the remarks in our last Gazette, respecting the retiring allowance to Regimental Paymenters, wherein we stated that it was our conviction that the present Secretary-at-War only required to be made equainted with any just claim on behalf of the old Veterans who at present hold that responsible situation, to have it at once granted; and we observed, that from personal knowledge, we know of their being perfeetly satisfied with the present system of full-pay, and that they only required to be placed on a par with all their other old brother Officers, in being permitted toretire after a full pay service of thirty-five years, (twentyfive of which as Paymester), and then only by two-yearly. Now, when we said only two per annum, we meant that after providing for all the l'aymasters who had already completed this long service, then only two a-year to be allowed in their proper turn to ratire hernafter. This is but fair; for although there are not a dozen Paymenters in the whole Service who at present would come under the rule, yet to keep some of them still fagging on, perhave for six or more years, would be equal to negativing their claims altogether. For what Insurance Office would give six years' purchase for a life of sixty ?--- already nearly worm out, from being exposed to such a length of service in foreign chimates.

We also most respectfully, but strongly recommend to the notice of the Secretary-at-War, the necessity of permitting Captan on half-pay to hold the situation of Paymaster, without repaying the difference they may have received on going to half-pay. This would be the means of filling up all vacancies hereafter by Coptains instead of-Subalterns, which would be an immense saving to the public; indeed, if all Paymasters were half-pay Captains, the yearly sum of upwards of 17,000% (being the actual half-pay which each Paymaster, being a Captain, is entitled to at seven shillings par diem,) would be saved to the

The general feeling in China appears to be, that the Chinese are sincerely intent on fulfilling their engagements with the British nation; yet one of our correspondents writes, that they are evidently preparing for the contingency of war. In the direction of Whampon platoon and file firing may be heard every morning, which not only corroborates the report of large hodies of troops being at daily exercise, but likewise indicates that his Colestial Majesty is becoming sensible of the advantages of European discipline. We have no right to quarrel with any people for improving their powers of defence; and, in the case of the Chinese, we are rather inclined to bail the circumstance as a happy presage-a prognostic, in abort, of further advancement in civilization, by the adoption of the arts and sciences of Europe. When once the rubicon of prejudice be crossed, there is no limiting the murch of improvement. Small arms of every description obtain a roady sale, a marked preference being given to those on the percussion principle. Large quantities of caps are of course sold in consequence.

Several gentlemen from Hong-Kong have at different times crossed over to the Kouloone side of the harbour, and penetrated many miles into the interior. The most marked respect, mingled in some measure with surprise, has in every lustance been evinced by the inhabitants, who invariably bring out chairs and offer them tea.

It is gratifying to find that the Letters and Despatches of the immortal Nelson are at length about to be collected and published, in a form corresponding with Colonel Gurwood's celebrated work "The Wellington Despatches." The task has been undertaken by a gentleman, Sir Harris Nicolas, whose previous publications are strong evidence of his fitness; indeed, we should have some difficulty in fixing upon one better calculated, from talents and industry, to accomplish the object; and we therefore appeal to all who are in possession of letters and other documents to come forward and assist Sir Harris in the completion of a work of such vast national importance.

THE Infantry of the Line of the British Army has always been organised in separate battalions: the system of regiments composed of more than one battalion, as practised by the Continental powers, is entirely unknown among us. We had during the war "second battalions" of regiments, but they were in fact separate corps, bearing the same number certainly and wearing the same uniform, but still essentially separate corps. We have now in the Army, the lat Regiment, the 60th, and the Rifle Brigade, having each two battalions, but which battalions are severally as separate regiments as if bearing different numbers, and if meeting in the same garrison, or in the Same brigade in the field, would continue to be as independeut and separate us any other corps so drawn together.

This system of single battalions is that in which our Officers have been trained; and although we use the word regiment in speaking of one corps, we always mean battalion. In the regulations for the drill of the Army no allusion is made in any part to the formation of a regiment composed of more than one battalion. The system is an expensive one, for each battalion has the staff of a regiment; but it is considered suited to our purposes, on account of the very small numbers in which the troops are dispersed through our possessions. The single battalion system has, however, the disadvantage of narrowing the professional acquirements of the Officers, to whom the exercise of more than one battalion in conjunction, becomes a rare occurrence instead of being a matter of every day's experience; whence a great esperiority of foreign troops over the liritish in their facility of moving in great masses; and on the part of their Officers in a greater familiarity with brigade manouvres. Neither do regulations assign to the Commanding Officer of a regulation and the commanding Officer of a regulation as the commanding Officer of a regulation and the commanding Officer of a regul

for even in our largest parrisons whole seasons are allowed to pass over without exercising or even forming the battalions in brigade. We have abundance of drill by single battalions, where Commanding Officers acquire great reputation for brillancy of execution and smartuess, slipping from one uniatelligible manosuves by some sleight-of-hand trick but another, to the great wonderment and admiration of the bystanders, but the utility or application of which to the real purposes of war it would sele themselves or any one else to explain. The fact perhaps, are so little familiar with the management of bodies of troops beyond the single battalion, that they have no desire to exhibit their lack of advoitness in public.

The late arrangement of augmenting the Army by increasing some regiments to twelve companies, is an to the Continental system of battalians. unpopular among our Officers, most probably because they find in it something new, something at variance with system of organisation in which they have been trained. It is strange that in making this radical change in the manipulation of the regiments selected for the experiment, some steps were not taken to instruct the Commanding Officers of the regiment and battalions in the details of the new arrangement; it would have saved much ill-temper, wrangling, and miannderstanding, which in some instances have been exhibited, all arising from ignorance of the new signification given to the word regiment. The Commander of a battalion and the Commander of a regiment, have always been the same thing in our Service, and, with that fixed idea, the moment an Officer found himself placed in command of a battalion, he considered himself possessed of all the independence of action of the Commander of a regiment. In like manner the Commander of a regiment could not rise from the command of a battalion : he saw not the new and higher functions of his office nuder the new arrangement; he could not understand how there could be any intervening authority between him and the Captains of his companies, or the Adjutant of his battalion. This is no fancy sketch: the Lieutenant-Colonel of ous of those regiments of two battalions said, that "two angels from heaven could not command a regiment and a battalion under the new system Why did this Officer say without quarreling." Because be had been trained under the single battalion system, and had not been instructed sufficiently in the changes necessarily following upon the new arrangement.

The principal reason assigned for forming such batta-

lions was economy, but that does not appear to have been carried so far as it might have been, without increasing materially the expense; if these battalions are to remain as a permanent arrangement, their efficiency may be in-

The present arrangement for one of these regiments of two battalions is, that the whole permanent staff of the regiment, except one Major and one Assistant-Surgeon, remains attached to the first battalion. The staff of the second battalion is then completed to the same number as that of the first battalion, by Officers taken from the companies, viz., one Acting Paymaster, one Acting Quarter-master, and one Acting Adjutant. The twelve Subaltern Officers of the battalion are thus reduced to nine. same manner the Staff-Seriesats are taken from the companies, but on the other hand the companies live each, that ought to be throughout the Service, five Serjeants. The Lieutenant-Colonel, who commands the regiment, is also required to attend, as its immediate chief, to the details of the first battalion. The senior Major commands the second battalion, but under the general superintendcuce of the Lieutenant-Colonel.

It appears to us that some unnecessary expense and complication exist in this double staff, and we, therefore, trust that a sketch of an improved system may be put forward, without presumption, among the pro-jects of the day. One Paymaster with one clerk can perform the daties of that department, for ten companies; there can be no reason why the same Officer, with two clerks, should not as easily perform the daty for twelve. In like manner, the Quartermaster who, with the assistance of one Serjeant, can perform the duties of his office for ten companies, may, with the additional aid of a second Seri, perform those duties for twelve companies.

We will now proceed to detail the system of organisation and management of a so-formed regiment of two battalions. The Lieutenant-Colonel commands the whole regiment; he issues regimental orders, receives the reports of his battation Commanders, orders and approved regimental Courts-Martial, appoints all Non-commi Officers, and have the hours of parades and drills, directing what they shall be and how they shall be conducted. delegates to his Majors, who command the battalions,

the form contained in the guard-reports should be made to him, signed by the Commanders of battalions. All cases requiring more serious consideration should be referred to him, as with him rests the ordering a Regimental Court-Martial, or the application for trial before a superior The Commanders of battalions should submit to him daily the reports of Orderly Officers of their battalions. The Surgeon of the regiment, the Paymaster, and the Quartermaster, take their orders direct from the Lieutenant-Colonel. It is clear be must have a room or office for the transaction of business. His hour of business will necessarily be somewhat later than that of the battalion Orderly-rooms.

The general details of quarters should be conducted under the orders of the Lieutenant-Colone!, in the same manner as is now done in regiments of but one battalion; that is, he will fix the hours of the men's meals, the arrangement of the barrack-rooms, the times of visiting, &c. In all such matters the Commanders of battalions should be merely executive, not directing Officers, as in other regiments are the Majors of wings. To assist the Commanding Officer, if the Government will not afford an Officer with the rank of Cautain, as Adjutant-Major of the regiment, he can order a Regimental Orderly Captain to attend daily at his office during the hours of business. A permanent clerk will be required in the office of the The following books would be kept Lieutenant-Colonel. In the Lieutenant Colonel's office, viz. :—1, General Order-book; 2, Regimental Order-book; 3, Record of Officers' services; 4, Letter-book; 5, Return-book; 6, Registry of Ferlaughs; 7, Description of descriers; 8, Court-Martial-book; 9, History of services, or Regimental Record-book ; 10, Register of marriages and baptisms. As a general principle, no battalion returns pass the office of the Lieutenant-Colonel; they serve there as the material from which the general regimental returns are drawn up.

The battalions are communded by Majors, each of whom commands his own battalion, as the Captains command their companies, being responsible for them to the Lieut-Col., who is always, as Commanding Officer of the regiment, to be referred to in every matter of importance. which may have a general regimental effect. vidual of a battalion has any communication with the Lieut.-Col., except through the medium of his battalion Chief, who is the Captain's Commanding Officer, from whom he receives his orders, and to whom he makes his reports. Each battelion must have its orderly room or office. There must be an Adjutant for each battalion; for the second battalion an extra Subaltara Officer should be borne on the strength; the companies have no mure Officers than are required, and cannot afford a Subaltern for this duty. The following books must be kept in the orderly-room of each battaliun, viz. 1, Order-book; 2, Register of Soldiers' Services ; 3, Letter-book ; 4, Return book; 5, Battalion Defaulter-book. The Lieut.-Col. should be furnished daily with a morning state of each The muster-rolls of battalions, prepared by battalion. their Adjutants respectively reparately, would be signed by the Commanders of battalions, and verified by the sigtures of the Paymester and the Lieut.-Col., as Muster

ing Officers.

The Paymaster having two clerks, one for each battailon, would propare separate pay-lists. These documents, as far inclusive as the "Commanding Officer's and Adjutant's Certificate," will be distinct. That certificate should be signed by the Mojors commanding battaltons and their Adjutants, and be countersigned by the Lieut.-Col. as commanding the regiment. The next title in the Pay-list, the " Effective State of the Regiment," remain as at present, and be filled up for the whole, in-cluding both battalions as well as all the remaining parts of the Pay-list, including the " General State of the Public accounts with the Paymaster." The Paymaster's declaration would be witnessed by the lacut,-Col., and if a second Officer be required as a witness, by the Orderly Captain assisting in the Lieut. Col.'s office for the day. The blank forms of Partitists sout from the War-Office for the use of the the day battailon, need not commanding Officer's and Adjutant's Certificate." These remarks enter sufficiently into detail to show the general principle shome few further modifications, doubtless, weald suggest themselves.

The hospital would be general for the regiment, but the Surreon would be dispute his arrangements as to admit.

The hospital would be general for the regiment, but the Surgeon would be dispose his arrangements as to admit, in the event of a battalion being detached, of an efficient hospital establishment accompanying it. The surgeon has under him two mon-commissioned () fficers, the hospital Serjeant of the first battalion, and the hospital Corporal of the second. While the hospital is considered as one, and for the whole regident, entirely under the Sur-geon, sided by his assistants, and his hospital Serjeant, geon, sided by his assistants, and his hospital Serjeant, assisted by the Corporal and Orderlies, yet the facility of sub-division should ever be held in view; but while the bettalions are united, the accounts of the hospital are those of the regiment, and at its duties conducted as if the twelve companies all belonged to one battalion.

The Quartermaster also takes his orders from the Lient.-Cel. His is assisted by two Serjeants, to each of

whom is assigned the particular details of a hattalion. He will at all times have in view the possibility of the separation of the battalions, and have his stores so arseparation of the battalions, and have h ranged that in the event of a battalion being detached, its requisite stores should be ready to accompany it. In the ration returns no notice is taken of the distinct battalions more than in the present forms are the distinction of companies. In his subdivision of rations he, of course, classes by battaltons, but not in his accounts with the Government. The Commanders of battalions can have no duty with the Quartermaster's department but what can be done through the Commanding Officer of the regiment, as the Captuins of companies must at all times conduct their matters about quarters and clothing.

We must postpone till next week the conclusion of

this subject.

The Lord Chamberlain has lessed invitations to a distinguished party to a full dress dinner on the 25th inst , celebration of Her Majery's Birthday .- The Queen will give a series of brilliant State balls at Buckingham Palace during the season.

H.M.'s packet Princess Alice arrived in Dover Roads on Thursday 11th inst., at 2 15 p.m., from Ostend, having Prince Albert and suite on board. There not being water for the packet to enter the harbour, she was met by Capt. Mercer, R.N., commanding the Packet-service at Dover, whose hoat conveyed His Royal Highness on shore steared by that energetic Officer; the arrangements to ensure the comfort, and prevent delay to the Prince, received marked approbation. His Royal Highness lander under a Royal salute, and was received by Colonel Jones. R.E., and a guard of honour from the 95th Regiment The Prince proceeded without a moment's loss of time to a special train in readiness, and reached Windsor Castle at 6 30 r.m.; having performed the wage in 4 hours and 51 minutes, against a strong tide and adverse wind. and the whole journey from Ostend to Windsor Castle in 9 hours and 7 minutes.

The Prince of Leiningen, who arrived at Windsor on Thursday evening, with Prince Albert, will remain in this country, upon a visit to Her Majesty, for about a fortnight. At the end of this month his screwe highness will accompany his illustrious mother, the Duchess of Kent to the continent, where her royal highness is expected to remain for about a month. It is stated to be the intention of her royal highness to proceed to Paria, and thence to Germany, after a brief amount in the French capital. The royal duchess is expected to pay a visit to her brother, the King of the Belgians, returning vid Ostend, in one of the government stonners.

Gazette Appointments .- Patrick Walker, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in the Mosquito Territory. John Lindegren, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul in the Island of Porto Rico. Master George Grant Gordon to be Page of Honour to Her Majesty, where Western Line Page of Honour to Her Majesty, vice Wemyrs. John James Robinson, Esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice Matthew Clement Walker, who retires. A. M. Mundy, Esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the province of South Australia. J. M. Collier, Esq., to be Treasurer for the Island of Tobago. Her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard.—The reduction

about to take place in this ancient corps has caused much anxiety, as it is not intended to give pensions to those removed. Previously to the accession of William IV. from 3007. to 4002. was paid for the appointment. The pay of a Yeoman is 702 per annum.

The Royal Nursery.—While Her Majesty and Prince

Albert are inhaling the genial and invigorating sea breeze, and rusticating at Osborne, in the late of Wight, the Royal progeny will be domiciled at the picturesque seat at Englehurst, which has been selected as the marine residence of the Royal infants. The startly tower of Ea-glehurat is not far from Calabot Castle, in the Southampton river, commanding beautiful sea views in all directions, and is surrounded with rich plantations. It was formerly the seat of the Earl of Cavan, and originally built by the late Temple Luttrell. The lofty tower of Englehurst is well known to seemen as "Luttrell's Poliv."-Globa.

Richmond Park .- On its being represented to the Queen, how much the public in general, and more especially that part of it residing in the neighbourhood, had long desired the privilege of driving through Richmond-park, Her Majesty gave orders that it should henceforth be open to the public.

Lord Abinger died early on Sunday morning at the age of seventy-ers, after an illness of five days, during the whole of which he was in a state of spec hless int bility. His Lordship had preserved the full use of his faculties to almost the close of this long life; for on the 2d of this month be presided as one of the judges of the Norfolk Circuit, at Bury St. Edmunds, and remained in the court till nearly seven in the evening, going through the whole business with his usual clearness and perspionity.

Will of Lord Lynedoch.—The will of this late aminent and reteran General has been proved in Doctors'-com-

mone by Andrew Murray and Robert Stewart, Esq., two of the executors, the Hon. Henry Trever having declined to act. The property within the province of Canterbury has been aworn under 4000/., in order to enable the province of Canterbury executors to receive that amount in London, the will having already base proved in Scotland, where the bulk of his property (which is very considerable) is situated. By ent the following legacies (the only ones of st.) are given :—To the children of the late public interest) are given :--General Sit John Hope, 50004. To Eliza Grame, daughter of the late J. Grame, Esq., 1000l., in testimony of his esteem and fegard. To J Goodsman, of Edinburgh, his Lordship's late servant, 500/.; and to all other servanta, two years' wages in addition to what may be due. To each of his trustees, 1001. The residue of his property is bequenthed to various branches of his family.

Windsor Theatrivals.-The amateur performances of the Officers in garrison at Windsor took place last night. The pit, as on a former similar occasion, was converted into stalls, which, with the boxes, was crowded with a most fashioushie sudience. The first piece was the "Wreck Ashore:" after which, "The Follies of a Night;" concluding with the buriesque opera of "Bombustes Purioso," Everything west off admirably; and the performances on the whole were such as would have done

honour to a first-rate company of professionals.

The Guernsey Ster, of Thursday, publishes (49., exaggerates) certain particulate of a misunderstanding which has recently grisen between the Licut.-Giv., Maj.-Gen. Napier, and Sir Wm. Collings, one of the magistrates of the island. It appears that the Gazette de Guernsey of the 16th ult., in reporting some observations which it alleged had been used by Sir W. Collings, made that magistrate say that his Excellency was in the habit of making to the Sucretary of State en parte statements "without foundation." The Lieus.-Governor, conceiving that this expression, " without foundation," charged him with falsehood applied to Sir W. Collings to state whether he had uttered it. The latter assured the Lieut. Governor that he had not made use of the expression, and promised to have the mistake in the report rectified. For this purpose he called at the nawspaper-office, and obtained a promise that a more correct version of his observations, in which the offensive expression was omitted, should appear. From some cause, however, the correction did not make its appearance at the appointed time, and Sir W. Collings, who stated he was ignorant of the cause of its non-appearance, was then required, on the part of the Lieut. Governor, to sign a paper, the tenor of which, though not publicly known, was supposed to be a disavowal of the offensive expression. This took place on the 50th ult., but Sir W. Collings refused to sign the paper, on the ground that he had never used the expression. In the course of the evening Sir W. Collings received a latter from the Lieut-Governor, to the effect that Sir William having refued to disavow the felse and offensive words which had been published in the Gazette, notwithstanding his promise to do so, had thereby violated his word as gentleman, and must be considered to have made use of the expressions referred to; that in uttering the foul charge which the words conveyed, Sir W. Cullings had abused his situation as magistrate to calumniate Her Majesty's representative; that, filling the situation which the Lieut-Governor did, it was impossible for him to demand that satisfaction for the false and infamous charge brought against him which, had he been differently circumatanced, he should immediately have done; that, as it was, he should report the circumstances to the Secre-tary of State, who would compel Sir William to give the reparation he refessed; and that, in the mean time, he must rest under the dishonour of having made a false charge, and forfeited his word as a gentleman. Sir W. Collings, considering that this extraordinary letter was an attack on him in his magisterful especity, communicated the same the next day to the dislift; and, in consequence, a special meeting of the Royal Court was aummoned for the following day (Monday). In the mean time it was intimated that the Lieut. Governor did not wish to carry the matter further, and, therefore, before sending his report to the Secretary of State, desired to know whether Sir William would sign a declaration that he had whether sir withink would see a mount fouldment." The Court, however, was of opinion that the letter of the Liqut.-Governor to Sir W. Collings was an aggression on the whole body of magistrates and on the administration of justice, and that if the Lieut. Governor wished for an or justice, that that the most commence by withdrawing his letter to Sir W. Collings. As nothing further was heard from the Licut.-Governor, Sir W. Collings transmitted his account of the affair to the Home Secretary on 2nd inst, and thus the matter rests at present.—Times.
The Hiberman United Service Club, in Dublin, had an

occasion last year of 11 permanent members and 181 temporary. The entire number of members is 601. The receipts, including profit on wine, 871., amount to 24691. Expenses, 18024, including Club Mister's allowance, 8004.; Secretary's salary, 754.; Newspapers, Advertisements, and Stationers, 1874.

Colonel Wade, lete Adjutant-General in Irdand, is appointed a Poor-law Commissioner in England.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—The Opera re-opened on

Tuesday night in its full magnificence, the whole constellation of "stars" appearing before the public. Bellint's "Puritani" was performed, and its succession of charming melodies deem forth that constant, unflagging applause which has ever attended its perfurmance since the tirst night of its production. Cirisi has returned to as in magnificent voice; her tones were full, rich, and mellow, her execution delicate to the most exquisite degree, and true to the very ideal of perfection. Lablache brought with him his well-known volume of voice, and and with all his ancient mejesty. The veterans of the operatic corps were loudly halled on their appearance, and were summoned before the curtain after its descent.
It was, in fact, a return of the old days of Hor Majesty's Theatre.

Brury-Lane .- The lessee, relying with just confidence on the attraction of M. Duprez, in Rosaint's fine opera of "Gogliaume Tell," did not deem it necessary to furnish any novelty for Easter Monday. The event proved the correctness of his spiculation. The house was extremely well attended.

Haymarket.—On Easter Monday "a new, original, occasional, and local extravaganea" was produced, entitled, "The Drama at Home, or an Evening with Puff." The object is to expose the fallen state of the drama, and the foreign and beterogeneous entertainments produced at other theatres, in contrast to the performant at the Haymarket Theatre, wherein, after being driven from Drury lane and Covent-garden, the genius of the drama finds a home. The piece afforded considerable amusement, particularly the dislogue in the earlier scenes, which was full of happy points.

Luceum .- Again has this theatre onened, and under which, if not much distinguished for novely, is nearly put together and smartly written, and it fully merited the applause which was bestowed on it at the fell of the our-tuin. The author, we believe, is Mr. George Dance. It, was followed by an excellent farce called "The Post of Honour.' Then came the Esater-piece, pur exceller—the fairy extraveganza of the " Forty Thieves," four Honogr." on the dramatic version of the Arabian tale, with its good spirits and its terrible Orcobrand, personages unknown in the originst. The extravagence is the joint production of Means. a Brokett and Mark Lemon, who have fellowed the melodrama very closely, and have introduced a plenteous stock of verbal jokes. The sensery is very The senuery is very pretty, and the whole is exceedingly creditable. Three new pieces in one evening, and all of them unequivocally successful, sugure well.

dellay's ..... This highly popular and successful place of public entertsimment was re-upaned on Easter Monday for the second season under the management of its apirited proprietor, Mr. Batty. The curtain rose at seven o'clock, and the performances commenced with a new grand national historical spectagle, entitled "The Invasion of England by William the Conqueror, or the Battle of Hastings." The piece is admirably constructed with of Hastings." The piece is admirably constructed with a view to the introduction of the stud of horses, the gorgroup processions, the mimic scenes of bloodshed, and the magnificent tubleaux, for all of which the house has no long and so deservedly been colebrated. Of the tableans it is impossible to speak to terms of ton high praise. We must especially notice "The Landing of William the Conqueror," "The Death of Harold," and "The Coro-Conqueror," "The Death of Harold," and "The Coronation of William I." The wonderful evolutions of M. Plage, the French rope-dancer, followed, and drew down long and well-deserved plaudits. " The Cirque Olympique, or Arens of Equitation," was presided over by pique, or Arene of Equication, was prestine over by the "hever-dying Widdiromb," who met a warm gracting, and introduced two new caudidates for fame in deeds of during horsemanship and skill, in the persons of Signor Germani, described as the Italian juggler rider, and M. Zieelock, from Hamburgh. Both exhibited astonishing

Adelphi .- Mr. Anderson, the "Great Wisard of the North," commenced his operations on Easter Monday. The tricks which he exhibited surpassed anything of the kind performed by any other artist of his cless. He was received with foud and deserved applicase. In addition to the conjurations and magic of the Wigard, the entertainments of the evening were diversified by the exertions of Mr. M. Raymond, who same some very good Irish songs, and related a number of humorous anecdotes connected with Iriob manners and Irish melodies. The whole is precisely such an entertainment as those who went the relexation of a few hours should patronise, and of its kind the best thing extant.

#### East Endia Antelligence.

On Wednesday a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the election of six Directors in the room Maj.-Cen. Sir James Law Luchington, G.C.B., G. Lyali,

Esq., M.P., E. Macnaghten, Esq., J. P. Muspratt, Esq., M. T. Smith, Esq., and W. Wigram, Esq., who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the acrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Sir R. Campbell, Bart., J. W. Hogg, Esq., M.P., the Hon. H. Lindsand, Maj.-Gen. A. Robertson, Lieut.-Col. W. II. Sykes, and Sir H. Willock, K.L.S. A Court of Directors was afterwards held, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to J. Cotton, Esq., deputy-chairman, and J. Shepherd, Esq., deputy-chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India Company during the past year. On Thursday the new directors took the oath and their seats. Mr. John Shepherd was chosen chairman, and Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., deputy-chairman, for the year ensuing.

47th and 20th Madras NA .- The following extract from a letter received by the last Overland Mail, from an Indian Officer, contains observations on the late mutiny in those regiments, which will be read with

Interest:—

"You probably will see by the Hombay Papers that the 47th Madras M.I. have not been behaving by the most exemplary manner on being ordered to Scinde, and afterwards countermanded to serve within the Bombay Presidency. The business is in itself bad coough, but the papers, for their own purposes, have endeavoured to exaggerate the evil, and given it a colouring of their own. The breath of sedition in an Army is poison, and should not be allowed to respire for a moment; no compromise can be admitted with ducipline, and the heavier the blow falls at the instant, no much the lighter will it be felt in the end; but if the steed, sulet in its nature, be first goaded with the apar and them excited by alternate shackening and tightening of the rein, will it is nown physical power, what should we say of the windom of that man who, when he is the instant, so much the lighter will it be felt in the end, but it the steed, sulet in its nature, be first goaded with the apur and then exceted by alternate alsokening and tightening of the rein, until he is made to feet the strength of his own physical power, what should we say of the wholen of their and who, where he is careering to break lorse, would cut the curb chain which restrains him, in the vain hope that the animal would, of its own accord, become quiet and submissive? And still practiculty that has been, very nearly, the conduct of Government towards the native Army, the crit consequences of which each day serves more and more to develope, thus realising the predictions of the whole Army upon the great primary false step, viz. the abolition of corporal punishment without establishing in the first instance any, and, subsequently, an issenficient substitute for it. This we, owe to Lord W. Hentick, but otnors have followed in his wake, and last year saw the name of an order, on the Madras side, depriving altagether a regimental tommanding Officer of the power of continuing the award of any Court-Martal on a private. On the subject of pay I should tell you, that, originaling in the peculiarity of our empire, and the mode in which it has from time to time been increased, what in England would be termed the pay of the Army, is divided under the various heads of pay proper, tentage, batta, foc, the last quands being an allowance to the troups when marching and in the field, as well as at stations, which, being only temporarity occupied, are looked those quantities, being only temporarity occupied, are looked those year, and occasionally granted in cases of emergency. Government wisholy, think—wishing to remove the distinction between the Presidencies, and probably with a view eventually to solite the Armios into one, has been for some time riging to generalise, or rather assimilate, the pay of the whole; but instead of doing an oa fixed principle opesily, and with a determination of carrying out the meas

The Cabul Campaign .- Lieut. Vincent Eyre, in order to remove some misapprehensions on the subject of Lieut. Sturt's advice to General Elphinstone, to delay the capture of M. Shurreef's fort, has published in the Indian

ture of M. Shurrer's fort, has published in the indian papers the following interesting document:

"It must be remembered that the rebellion broke out on Nov. 2, and it was in the night of Nov. 4 that the conference of Officers took place at the General's house, when the propriety of finediately capturing M. Shurrer's fort was discussed. The principal speakers, for and against, were Sir W. Macmaghten, Captains Hoyd, Lawrence, Grant, and Bellew, but several other Officers were spresent. Of Gen. Elphustone's talents as an Officer, I than knew nothing. His apparent lack of enterprise, during the first day, had certainly excited general surprise; but I considered that neithur my station nor standing in the Service

entitled me to obtrude my thoughts upon him masked. I accordagely sat a silent listener during the early part of the debate, until the General auddenly accosted me, and legging me into his private room, demanded my opinion as to "back he ought to do. I then said that, from all I had heard urged by the Envoy and Captain Boyd, I could not help concurring with them as to the expedence of ansaulting the fort without delay. He then complained of what he was pleased to term Captain Boyd inpertuolity, which, he said, annoyed without convincing him (Captain Boyd and, in his eagerman to carry his point, spoken in rather a loud tone of voice and high temperament, and his language, though not, perhaps classically select, yet extrainly was respectife), and his object in calling me aside was that we might discuss the matter calmy and dispassionately. He then reminded me of the severe loss asstained that very day in the saily under Capt. Swayne, H.M.'s 44th, and said he foared a repetition of the same thing on the present occasion, without any proportionate benefit being derived, and that he could not hear to contemplate such a rightful sacrifice of life. I replied, that to a case of such desperate emergency as the present, coldiers must be prepared to ascrifice their lives, and I concrived that auco secondary sounderstons should not be weighed in the balance against a measure involving the safety and honour of the whole force. He walked about the room for averal minutes in great agitation, urging again and again the same objections, and receiving the name reply; it length be seen to the own and called in Maj. Thain and Capt. Grant. The General had an unfortunate habit of dving from one subject to another, its being impossible to keep his attention the dto an argument for any length of time. Observing this propensity, and soing the moessity of bringing him to a speedy declain, I proposed that he should shide by the opinion of Leistenaut Surt, Garrison Engineer. He eagely Jumped at the jumped the down and called in Banker has

Meanwhile, practious time sped at a fearful rate, and what with running hither and thither all night long. I was thoroughly faggred, and, but for the necessity for continued exertion, could have fallon asleep on my legs.

"The troops turned out but slowly, and in driblets, and to my horror it was broad daylight ere they were collected at the western gate in readiness to move out. The rost is already known. The delay had been falst to the garrison of the Commissariat tort, who, hard pressed by the enemy, and despairing of relief, evacuated their post at dawn of day, and marched into cantonments just as we were on the very point of moving to their assistance.

"The public are now in possession of all that I can tell them on this sad subject. I trust I have relieved Lieut. Start from the unmeritud odium of having given thuid advice, thaugh I regret that in so doing I could not avoid details illustrative of the weak points of Gen. Elphastone's character. But it is of no time to mince matters now. His incapacity, from the decay of mental and bouly powers, has become a matter of history. To attempt, therefore, to patch up his reputation at the expense of his juniarys would be as unwise as it would be wicked. Lady Sale ascens to have thought he was twayed by the had advice of some of his Maiff Omers. It was very natural in her to imagine so, because he really seemed to have so opinion of his own, and was in the habit of worming one out of every person that came near him; but in this particular case, as well as in meany others, I am perfectly convinced that ties Elphinstone's own exceeding reluctance to inscarif the lives of his Officers and onus of his hamentable hesitation. This it was that made him eagerly listen to what seemed even the ghost of an echo to his own ideas, making it appear that such straws preponderated in the balance, when, in reality, he merely when the fremest linguished of all excuese to houg back from an enterprise, the importance of which he had neither the clearness to comprehend, nor the firm

COURT-MARTIAL ON ASSIST.-BURG. D. MACFABLANE. Head Quarters, Bombey, Jan. 23, 1844.—At an Europeán General Court-Bartiel, assembled at Belgaum, on Taseday, 18th Dec.,

1963, and of which Major James Creagh, of H.M.'s 88th Rec. of Foot, is President, Assist.Rarg. Donald Macfariane, M.D., of 16th Reg. Madras N.I., was tried on the following charges, viz.: First charge—I charge Assist.Rarg. Donald Macfariane M.D., 16th Madras N.I., of conduct unbaseoming the character of an Officer and a gentlemen, and prejudicial to groad order and Military discipline, in the following instances:—First, for having at Beigaum, nome time between let and 22d Nov., 1843, asserted to Major Ciement Clements, and to Capt. G. Munro Arther, 28th M.I., that the Officers of the 28th N.I. had formed a party, or combined or compired, or words to the same effect, to prevent any unmarried Medical Officer Joining the 20th N.I.; thus casting duhonour upon the Officers of the 38th N.I. Second, for having at the same place, at the Mass-house of 38th N.I., on 23d Nov., 1843, publicly reterated the same injurious and false assertion, as stated in the first instance of the first charge, after the Assist.-Surg. Donald Macfariahe, M.D., had been previously assured by the said Maj. Clement Clement, and Capt. G. M. Arthur, that the assertion was unfounded and false; thus evincing a determination to injure the honour and character of the Officers of the 28th N.I., and in the presence of Officer of H.M.'s 86th Poot, and of the 28th N.I., in a manner highly improper and disrespectful, and detriments to Military subordination and discipline. The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

J. WALLACH, Lt. Col. Com. 28th N.I. Seigaum, Nov. 23, 1843.
Finding—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it, is of opinion that the prisoner, Assist.-Surg. Donald Macfariane, M.D., 18th Madras N.I., is Not Guilty of the first instance of the first charge—Not Guilty of the second invance of the first charge—Not Guilty of the second invance of the first charge—Not Guilty of the second invance of the first charge—Not Guilty of the second charge. And the Court does fully and honourably acquit him, Assist.-Mur

G. J. MANT, Capt., Dep. J. Adv.-Gen.
Approved and confirmed,
T. MacManon, Lt.-Gen. and Com.-in-Chief.
Remarks by the Com.-in-Chief.—The circumstances which have led to this investigation; appear to be of a nature which in many instances are in their origin trifling and immaterial, but at last become such as can alone be satisfactorily determined by a Court Martial; angles Assist.-Surg. Dr. MacGarlane has been fully and honoursely acquitted of the whole and every part of the charges preferred against him, I consider no further remarks from me necessary.

T. MacManon, Lt.-Gen. and Com. in Chief. Assist.-Surg. Donald MacGarlane, M.D., is to be released from

T. MACMAROW, M.C.-Gen. and Communication.
Assist.-Surg. Donald Macfariane, M.D., is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty. By order of His Excellency the Com.-in-Chief.
C. HAGARY, Maj., Dep.-Adj.-Gen. of the Army.
Ifead-quarters, Bombay, Jan. 39, 1844.

#### MILITARY PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Establich of the Army.

Head-quarters, Bombay, Jan. 39, 1844.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.
BENGAL.

BTAPF.—Maj.—Gen. J. H. Littler, upp. a Brigadier of 1st Class, and to Com. Rajpootanah Field Force, W. Maj.—Gen. &cnnety, C.B., whose tour on Brigade Staff Das expered; Maj.—Gen. Str. W. Nott, G.C.B., to proceed to Cape on med. cert. for 3 years, i.k. Bt.—Capt. F. G. Maradon, 20th N.I., app. a Dep.—Commis. of all Class in Saugur and Nerbudds Territories, v. Capt. Michardson, whose appointment to office has been cancelled; Lz. W. S. Sherwill, 6dth N.I., to officiate as New. Surv. In Behar; Lz. Bt.—Capt. S. A. Abbott, 51st N.I., app. 3d Assist. to Gov.—Gen.\*s Agent in N.W. frontier; Capt. J. C. Hannyrion, 34th N.I., app. Dop.—Com. in Chota Maggore; Lz. R. Ousely, 3dth, and iz. E. R. Teketil, 31st N.I., upp. 1st Class Assist to Com. of Chota Naggore; Lt. W. H. Oakes, 48th N.I., app. a 3d Class Assist: Capt. H. Spottiswoods, 31st N.I., app. Milit. Sec. to 11on. the President in Council of India; and id. J. L. Walker, 71st N.I., app. Ab.C.; Lt. G. W. S. Hicks, 8th N.I., app. Com. of Knordah and Balasore Park Cos., Bt. Maj. F. Mackeson, C. B., to officiate as Sup. of the Bhutte Torritory, and Assist. to Agent's in Eajportanah, and in N.W. frontier, and at Belhit, Maj. Gen. Sif G Potlock, G.C. S., to officiate as Knoy to the King of Oude; Capt. H. C. Minching ofth N.I., app. A.D.C. and Private Mec. to Hou. the Leut.—Gov.; Lt.-Col, R. Bunson, 1st N.I., app. Dep. Sac. to Government of hulis in Mil. Dep., 3B.-Capt. G. Reid, 1st Cay.—pp. up. 1st.—Capt. G. Reid, 1st Cay.—pp. up. 1st.—Capt. G. Reid, 1st Cay.—pp. 1st.—Lit.—Cay.—Lit.—Cay.—Lit.—Cay.—B. Reiderts to Capt., and Cornset C. V. Jenkins to Lt., in suc. to Maj. Cromsaelia, C.B., killed in action; Cornet W. S. Beatzon, postci j. Lit.—Col. R. Hawkes, rem. to 3ll Lt. Cay.—Lit.—Ca. (Col.) W. Pattie, C.B., rem. to 1st Lt. Cay.—Lit.—Col. (E. Mayer, J. Col.) R. Hawkes, Tem. to 3ll Lt.—Cay.—B. Capt. B. Schelland on med. cert.—1st.—Capt.—B. R. Killedinson prediction o

INVANTRY.—Lt.-Ool. A. Roberts, C.B., to Col. and Mal.: J. hompson, let E. R. to Lt.-Col. in suc. to Lt.-Gen. (Col.) J. Cun-

Thompson, 18 E. S. 10 Le-Co. in sect to Li-Leven, (1981) of Cust. Imaghames, decemberd.

Run. Luy.—18 Reg.—18.J. W. Renneft, to Capt. by Br., and Capt. by Br., Issued. B. Barton, and J. Mangten, posted f. Lapid Br. May Milliamson, bot Le. in suc. to Thompson, 2000.—20 Milliamson, bot Le. in suc. to Thompson, 2000.—30 Milliamson, bot Le. in suc. to Milliamson, 2000.—30 Milliamson

to Europe.

CADETS AND AUSTAT. SURGEONS ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

CADETS AND AUSTAT. SURGEONS ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

CAVAITY—U. Ward, and E. J. Seppings. Infantry—F. O. Salusbury, D. Mocaita, J. Smith, F. I. Estrange, J. J. Dansey, H. R. Corfield, M. Petrie, T. Jones, S. C. D. Rider, H. V. A. Faust, C. W. Miles, J. J. Hume, J. R. A. S. Lowe, T. H. Sibley.

Medical Department—H. N. Elton, W. M. Howden, and W. Scott, M.D.

MADRAS.

STAFF.—Capt. H. Power, 33d N.I., app. to act as Dep.-Paym. of Malabar and Canara, during abs. on field service of Bi.-Capt. Charteris; Capt. (Br.-Maj.) A. G. Hyslop, Artil., to resign app. of Comm. of Ordenbec, at Nagpore; Lt. A. R. France, 3d Lt. Cay, to act as Assist. to Agent to Gov. of Fort St. George in Viragapatam, during abs. of Capt. W. J. Wilson, 430 N.I., on serv. with his reg.; Bupt.-Surg. D. S. Young, transf. from southern to centre dv., Surg. G. Knoz, app. Supt.-Surg. of southern div., v. M'Lend; Capt. W. Johnstone, 1st Native Vet. Batty, app. to charge of mative pensioners, &c., at Massulpatam.

LIGHT CAVALEY.—Ist Li. Cav.—Cor. F. A. Masson, dec. in camp. near Cammelpand, on Syth Jan. 2d—Lt. F. T. L. Q. Rassel, to return to Eur. on med. cert. 3d—Capt. H. S. Waters, ret. to duty from furl. to Eur.; Cor. G. W. Money, posted. 4th—Lt. G. Lemsox, to duty from furl. to Eur. at his own request to Invalid Estab. Ch.—Corlet G. H. M. Apraley, posted. Azzillent.—Capt. (Br., Maj.) A. G. Hyslop, 10 Eur. on furl.; Lt.-Coi. J. Kitchen, to Col. by Brevet; Bt.-Cept. G. S. Cotter, to duty from furlough to Europe.

Emeintens.—Capt. C. E. Faber and Sec. Lt. C. C. Johnston, to duty from furlough to Europe.

Emeintens.—Capt. C. E. Faber and Sec. Lt. C. C. Johnston, to duty from furlough to Europe.

Invantyr.—La.-Coi. J. Wilson, to be Lt.-Coi. Comm., v.

INFARTRY.-LL.Col. J. Wilson, to be Lt.-Col. Comm., v.

BOMBAY.

BYAPP.—14. M. B. Boso, ist Eur. Leg. app. Ac. Exec. Enginess at Ahmedabad—17. H. J. Margary, app. Exec. Eng. at Ahmedabad—17. H. J. Margary, app. Exec. Eng. at Ahmedabad—18. H. J. Margary, app. Exec. Eng. at Ahmedahaggar, and to act as Euc. Eng. at Poolah until further orders—Capt. A. P. Le Messerier, to act as Assat. Adj. 19m.—18.—Capt. R. Traver. 23d N.1.1. to act as Dap. Assist. Adj. Gen., and att. to Poola div.—12. M. M. Macdonnid, 23d N.1. app. Brig.—Major in Canadah—Capt. J. W. Hart, 23d N.1. app. Ac. Line Adj. at Nat. Arm—Capt. Malet. 3d Cav., app. Regident with M.14. Meer Ali Moorad, of Khyrpors—Maj. J. S. Maevens, C. H., to act as Superlistendent of Pensions and Pafally Payments, dur. absence of Capt. Rowley.

Moorad, of Khypone—Maj. J. S. Merenn, G.B., to act as Superintendent of Pensions and Fashily Payments, dur. absence of
Capt. Rowley.

ARTILEST.—Lt. F. C. Pownall, app. Ad). and Quarm, to
Horse Brigasie—Lt. V. S. Kembull, app. an Ass. to Superintendent
of Sav. Sav. in S. Maiarata country.

Bra. Inv.—Int Heg. Capt. T. G. Fraser, to act an Comt. of
Poons Aux. Horse; Capt. T. Tapp, farl. to Europe, immed. cer.
28 E.I.—Lt. Gol. R. Taylor, to Col. by br., Lt. J. L. Hendley, to
act an Commandant of Guzera Cooley Police Corps; Capt. C.
Denton, dec. at Bombay, on Bid Feb.
NATIVE Inv.—Int Reg.—Maj. T. Glibborns, furl. to Eu. on med.
cer.; Enc. J. Aubburned, attached to do outy. Id—tan. A. K.
N. Froctor, and G. R. S. Burnewse, attached to do dity. Ad—tan. A. K.
M. Froctor, and G. R. S. Burnewse, attached to do dity. Ad—tan.
Lt., Col. R. Rutherland to retire from service; itt.—Capt. Hasiewood, Act. Ad) N. V. ball., placed at disposal of Com. Inc. thief;
Lt. R. Richards, lord. to Eu. on med. cer. 6th—Lt. C. D. Myine,
to Capt. by Bl. 8th—The services of Capl. Bt. Maj. C. Richardia,
Political Agent at Kotah, placed at disposal temp. of Com.-inChief for regimental duty; Bt. [Dapt. E. C. (.otgrave, to act as
Ad).; Bt. Capt. Stewart, to act as hep. Coll. in Schiede. 10th—
Eus. A. C. Frankland, attached to do usy. Into—Capt. Jones,
to act as tensurer at Hydershad. 14th—Lt. W. Reynolds, pions,
to act as tensurer at Hydershad. 14th—Lt. W. Reynolds, pions,
to ank of Capt. by Rt. 18th—The service of Lt. C. W. Massda,
sunpleyed in the Nikam'e Army, placed temp. at the disposal of
Com.in-Chief for regimental duty. 19th—Eas. H. Fenwick, furl,
to Ed. on med. cer. 28th—The morph has returned from Mcinde,
and now attailoned at Poonali, Capt. J. R. Keiny, per. to resume
app. of Assist. to Political Agent is Main Causta. 21st—Capt.e
(f. N. Prior, directed to resume app. as Aoj. of N. V. bat. 24th—
Ede. W. C. Patr, posted, v. Hassmond, dec. 28th—It. Phayre,
to act as Superintendent of the Kenyachee Police; Id. Bourdillon,

to act as Dep. Coil. in Kurrachee collectorate. Invalids—Major H. J. Parkinson, posted to Nat. Vet. batt.

Maddical.,—Barg. H. P. Hathorn, transl. from y4th N.I. to 2d Cav.; Assist. Surg. Larkins, to med. char, of Bareda Residency; Assist. Surg. J. R. Batho, placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy; Surg. W. Erkinse, nermitted to retire from service; Surg. T. Mackensie, to med. charge of v4th N.I.; Assist. Surg. W. Pitcsirn, M.I., directed to accure mod. charge of leit wing ist Eur. Reg. v. Mackensie, Assist. Surg. D. Willie, attached to do duty in Eur. Gan. Hospital, and Assist. Surg. T. Ballentine, in convalencest Hospital, Bombay, Assist. Surg. T. Ballentine, in convalencest Hospital, Bombay, Assist. Surg. J. L. Lowry, suspended from rank and pay for three muntles? V. Shepper, Em., Physician Hospital Bombay assist. Surg. T. Assist. Surg. W. Bowle, M. D. An proceed to Strat for duty. NAVAL.—Capt. J. Pepper, Indian Navy, to set until fur. ord. as indian Naval Storekesper, v. Capt. G. Himpson, Sec., Mr. W. S. W. Graham, to be Puracr in the Indian Navy, in ancreasion to Assist. Superintendent automp, measure; M. Bail, to lemp, char, of ducklosuf, 12. Leefs, to temp, char, of Silvepatin, L. G. Quanborough, of the Inv. Estab., ret. on \$th Feb. to Presidency, four leave granted him 37th July last; Mr. C. J. Metcalt, sen, act. Clerk, to be Caphan's Clerk, v. Graham prome.; Mr. W. Hall, 3d class Eug., furl. ic Eur. for two years, for beresis of health.

#### (Correspondence continued from page 231.)

MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN COOR.

To the Editor of the Nessel and Milliary Guestle.

Six.—I was much gratified on reading an article in your valuable Gazette of Saturday last, in relecance to a project now on lost to ever adminishment to our great surigator Captain Cook. I, however, feel it my duty to state, that I have not, in one one include, communicated to the public journals" the names of any of those gentlemen who have given the shove project their support, or have honoured ine with their correspondence on the autoject. In Tact, I do not think that the time has yet arrived when I should be justified in so doing. The matter will, I trust, very suon take a more tangible form, and then we shall have abundance of good mimes to place before the public, as supporters of the cause. In the meanwhile, I trust, Sir, that you will continue to give the undertaking your valuable assistance. It is to press alone that we must look to have the matter clearly brought before the notice of the public; and I feel convinced that when that is done, when it is generally known that there is no public monument to the memory of that. admirable man, the English nation will at once exspond to the call which is now being made upon them. I am, &c. EDWIN C. SOTTOR.

3, Fig-trae Court, Temple, April 11.

Title RWORD VXERCISE.

To the Editor of the Name and Military Gazette.

Sin,—About two or three weeks gines I send a letter in one of the Military Journals, in which-referring to the recent autions in India-Lieut.-Colonel Augelo very tus recent anosa in Inda—Indat-techt-Color Augelo very properly, in my opinion at least, calls the attention of hoto Officers and soldjars to make themselves musters of the weapons with which they me respectively armed; and he given the highest authority for the sword exercise heing properly attended to, by insertiffs the General Orders issued upon that subject by the Duke of Wellington at

Cambray, in January, 1849.

I had accreely read the letter in question, when on looking over the "Asiatic Journal" of this month, the ntility of our system of sword exercise is strongly correborsted in the "Reminiscences of an Old Hand," where Captain Bellow (the author) says in page 626; ...." Pre-member on one occasion hearing the subject of the rela-tive merits of European and Hindostanes awordsmen broadled in the presence of the late Calcan to broached in the presence of the late Colonel Skinner, who commanded that aplended body of fregular Cavelry, known throughout India as 'Skinner's Horse,' and than whom no man could be considered a more commetent judge-or one (heing himself half a native) more likely to be impartial. Being asked his opinion, he said, that the skill of the native swordsmen has been much overrated. and that they are not equal to Europeans properly in-structed in their own way; that the native does not un-derstand a feint, and if he fails in his first cut (which, if it takes affect, is sure to be a unesser), he lays himself at the mercy of a practised adversary, well instructed in our Europaun sian de exercise."

In the following (627) page, is an interesting anco-dote of an English Cavalry Serjeant, which shows also that the much-talked of Mahratta Isnou is not so formidable to a well trained SWORDSMAN.

April 10.

RELIGION IN THE ARMY. NEATH AND SET OF STREET AND SE

What opportunities for meditation are presented to the devout soldier in field exercise, or when on sontry in the dead hour of night, when that time which is generally considered tikenime, or otherwise passed in listicesness of mind, would afford one of the most happy sensons for contemposing the wonders of that etherest fabric to which his mind (from Religious instinct) would of necessity he directed; for, "Where a man's tressure is, there will his heart be also." Nor would be ever be dult or sad by resson of the midnight tempest. Knowing

We were acquainted with the project from its origin. - Ev.

that "the Lord of Hosts is with him-that the God of Jacob is his refuge," he would be kept in perfect peace, amid the forked lightning's glare and the sound of 'Heaven's artillery thundering in the skies;' and though the earth should be convulsed to its centre—though the stars should fall from their spheres-all Nature be disorganised—and though his poor body should perish in the conflict,—yet his Soul would remain unscathed amid the wreck of empires and the crash of worlds."

Such, comrades, is the privilege of the Christian sol-dier—such the inestimable benefit of true religion. Do you wish me to define true religion (seeing that, unhappily, there are so many false in the world); I shall do it in one word. "Regeneration;" all that falls short of this is the mere form of godliness, without the power; and do you further wish to know how to discriminate between those who do and those who do not possess it? In auawaring this question, I shall give my own version of the matter-holdly appealing to the experience of all regenerate men in attentation of the correctness thereof. The truly religious man is he (whether Barbarian, Scythian, bond or free,) who loves the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, acknowledges lile divinity, as having power (and Itim only) to forgive sins ; he who having found out whether another is possessed of this secre, will not stop to inquire whether he be Churchman or Dissenter; Kpiscopalian or Presbyterien ; Quaker, Moravian, Independent, Baptist or Methodist; but who will take such a one by the hand, and bid him "God speed." This is what I apprehend to bt. "orthodox" Christianity.

Well, then, my friends, if this religion be se good-se simple-and productive of such present and everlasting oe and happiness, why not embrace it? Why cherish with such tenacity that fell poison which is the source of all your disquist, that which degrades and debases our common nature, turns our wit, our reason, our better part of man "the seamy-side without," and exhibits human nature in all its odious deformity. Have you eyes --- yet ate not? Have you ears -- yet hear not? Know you not that it is written in that Book which all the sophistry in .. the world has not been able to invalidate, that "Rightcourness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people ?' And if this be true as affecting a nation or a people, it is equally true of an individual. Yes, am is not only a national but an Individual diagrace; it compacmises the character of a man as a rational, intelligent being; the very sufference of it even, while such tremendons sacrifico has been made to wash out the gulify stain, besides evidencing the folly of the individual, involves an act of the blackest ingratifude - in that, though the Saviour has died, he will not believe it; or, believing, he is not affected by it; though uprey is offered, he will not avail himself of it; though judgment is denounced, he is indifferent to it. Great God I as it possible that pardon, indifferent to it. Great this 1 as it possible that paraon, peace, and eternal life, should be profered to man simply on renouncing this hellish, this fundish principle, Sin, and that he should be inscusse of the boon? Yet, so, unhappily, it is with the majority.

Oh! my dear comrades, I appeal to your best judgment if it is not better to be a servent of the most light God,

than a slave of the devil- (he has given some of us bad kes anough, Heaven knows); and it you think so, then I intreat, I implore—uny, I adjure you to have "regard unto those things that make for your peace, before they are for ever hid from your eyes." And if you would be a few and they would be a state of the second o are for ever hid from your eyes." And it you would see the way more clearly pointed out, or the subject handled in a more forcible and interesting manner than I can possibly pretend to, I would earnestly recommend your attention to two publications, very small and cheap, emanating from the pen of Matross (who lately sounded the " Reveille" in these columns - a composition of such thrilling interest, and of so truly evangelical a character, that justly interest, and of so truly evangested a character, that justly entitles it to rank as a chef-d'aurere—it ought to be read at the head of every regiment in Her Majesty's Service;)—viz., "Red Conta and Blue Jaokets," and "The Christian Soldier's March;" in all of which the Military idiom is so happily blended with gospet truth, that makes such doubly attractive; and which, it is well known, have all the standards of the harmonics could have already been productive of the happiest comits. They are published by Hatchard, Piccadilly; and Sceley. Fleet-street; and any country bookseller would order single copies even, for those at a distance, who may wish to possess them; for civilians, as well as soldiers, may abke profit by their perusal, exhibiting, as they do in a remarkable manner, the beauty of holiness when allied with the profession of a soldier.

" Rternal God! Guide thou my footsteps in the way of truli, And, oh! assist me so to live on earth. That I may die in peace, and claim a place for thy hold dwelling. All but this is folly.—The varn timeions of deceitful life."

AN Ex-DRAGOUN.

"[Comrades! Since the above was put in type, subsequent events impel me to add a few lines, which I hope may acquire, additional weight and importance from the relative position of the parties. Seventeen years of continuous suffering from disease, contracted in the Army.

. Also on the eve of publication.

has at length brought me (as I firmly apprehend) to the borders of the grave—indicated by rapid decline, and the relapse of the nervous system to its infuncy again, In all human probability, this is the last admonition from the pen of the writer. And whilst the earth, with all its various associations and avocations -- it noise and bustle, vanity and strife—is gradually reced-ing, my sole support and consolation — with the proct of Eternity before mea-is derived from the h edness of that Religion which I now, with more than solemn earnestness, refferate and enforce on your attention and practice. O embrace it! For God's sake, trifle not with matters of such awful import as Death, Judgment, and Eternity involve! The man that is mad enough to do so, is a fitter candidate for Bediam than any poor wretch there incarcerated. May God give us all grace to amend our lives according to this Holy Word, through Jesus Christ, our blessed Lord and Saviour! Amen, and Amen.]

THE RANK OF ENQUIRE, &c.

To the Editor of the Nepel and Military Casette.

Sir, In suswer to your correspondent, who signs himself An Old Gentlements Son, permit me to make some few remarks on the title of Esquire, which he seems to have taken up so wermly.

A Captain in the regular Army is an Esquire of the highest degree, having received from the Queen, under her hand and seal, a commission thus: " To our trusty and world-heloued A. B., ESQUINE, greeting," &c., and, therefore, his right to the title Esquine, so created by Letters Patent, is an good as that of any Nobleman to his Peerage.

When a man receives the lessour of Knighthood, it is not the mere use of the sword that gives him the title, but that of the Queen addressing him as Sir so and so, Knight.

Now, your correspondent is quite mi taken as regards Mayura and Aldermen, for they are neither Esquires nor Gentlemen by law, but generally styled so by courtesy.

He is also mistaken as regards estates giving that title, for on the authority of Spelman and other eminent men who have written on the subject, it is stated that no estate, however large, confers this rank upon its owner t

I agree with you, Sir, that Captains of Yeomaney are, most penerally, men of noble families; but still their commissions from the Lord Lleutenants of the counties cannot give them the title of E-quire; and I think thus perfectly right, because it requires no qualification to hold such an appoint nent, and in this county the Senior Cantain of a Yeomanry regiment is an Attorney, and there was, if not now, a Brewer who held a like commission in the same corps.

The Militia, which ought to be our national force, was, I believe, more abused during the wat there being no deficulty in procuring commissions as the most interior classes. The Captains and Subalterns of the most interior classes. The Captains and Field-Officers were obliged to qualify, as these generally consisted of noblemen and gentlemen, but whether entitled to the rank and title of Esquire in virtue of their commissions, I cannot say, for in them it is stated that their names have been certified to Her Majesty, who has been graciously pleased to confirm the appointment which, I should say, gives them the title and rank of Esquire.

Ser, I have had the honour to serve in the Lane, in the Militia, and in the Yeomanry; permit me then, for I am an enthusization aristocrat, to propose in future that the Field-Officers and Captains of Militis regiments be composed of noblemen, baronets, and gentlemen possessing the greatest estates in their counties, and let them serve without puy; that the Subaltorns and Staff-Officers be the younger sons of men of good old families, for they always make the best soldiers, receiving pay. In this latter assertion I am supported by Major-General Sir C. Napier, who in his admirable work on Military Law, page 237, says: The man of ancient lineage, with an empty purse, makes the best soldier; his tamily history, in some degree, connects him from childhood with the Army; his carfiest ideas are associated with war, and give his character a bend that way."

A REAL ERQUIRE.

#### ENGLISH PUNDS.

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#### POREIGN FUNDS.

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BIRTHS.

April 9, at Windsor, the lady of Capt. Moonsom, Scotch Fasilier Guards, of a son.—April 4, at Reading, the lady of Major-General Ticksell, C.B., Bengal Engineers, of a son.—March 29, at Alverton House, Pensanoe, the wife of Capt. Awson, R.N., of a son.—April 7, at Wester Coates-house, Edinburgh, the lady of Lieut.—Col. J. Low, C.B., of a daughter.

April 7, at Wester Coates-Rosec, Edinburgh, the lady of Lient,—Col. J. Low, C.B., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 2, at St. Mary Abbott, Kensington, Capt. John Francis Grant, late of the last West India Reg., to Antoinkert, wildow of the late E.C. Tavlor, Eq., of Brosm Hall Manor, Sunning Hill, Berks—April 9, at St. Mary's Church, Radity, by the Rev. Kennett C. Bayley, Communder Thos. Haver, R.N., eldest son of the late Vice. Adm. Sir T. Harvey, K.C. B., to Unitative Bartonava, eldest daughter of William Bridger, E.q. of Eastry Court, Kent.—April 9, at St. John's, Paddingtor, Francis, edited and the late General Sir Samuel Hawker, to Mary, elder daughter of the late Henry Vigne, Esq., of Church-hill, Walthumatow.—April 9, at Southsangton, W. S. Bennett, Esq., of Opper Charlotte st., Fitzroy sq., to Mary, daughter of J. Wind, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey.—March 20th, at Farnham, Mej or Directors, Malyas Fudiliers, to Baisaberh, daughter of R. Hand, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey.—March 20th, at Farnham, Mej or Directors, Malyas Fudiliers, to Baisaberh, daughter of the fate Walthum Isake, Esq., to America, Jaunher of the Intel Lant. W. Needham, R. ..—April 10, at Chellenham, Ground Dr. Monoan of the Middle Temple, Eq., to Joseniers, daughter of Rear Admiral Sir Josen Cognus Prod., of Chelsen College —April 6, at Heatley, T. Lacy, of King's arms-yard, Eq., Solietor, to Markann, Chelea daughter of Captan Fod, of Chelsen College —April 6, at Heatley, T. Lacy, of King's arms-yard, Eq., Solietor, to Markann, Chelea daughter of Captan Fod, of Chelsen College —April 6, at Heatley, T. Lacy, of King's arms-yard, Eq., Solietor, to Markann, Chelea daughter of Captan Fod, of Chelsen College — April 6, at Heatley, T. Lacy, of King's arms-yard, Eq., Solietor, to Markann, Chelea daughter of Captan Fod, of Chelsen College — April 6, at Heatley, T. Lacy, of King's arms-yard, Eq., Solietor, to Markann, William Antona Sir Parkan Line.

of king sourneyard, Req. Rollefor. to Makifann, clical daughter of Can. Contewes Evolus & C.

April 4, at his seat Alvestom. Gione stershipe, Witthau Norme Tonors, Eq., Commonder R.N., and a Magnet per rethe Commy of Glourester, aged & years.—March 23, at Wick, aged & Leut. A. Robberson, half by 27th Reg.—March 31, at Wick, aged & Leut. A. Robberson, half by 27th Reg.—March 31, at hishandford, Lieut.—Col. & Cleavenand, late of Madres Artillery,—April 6, at Hastings. J. & Brown, Koy. Laem 5th Reg. Madres N.I.—March 31, at hishbrayone, Montoo, Anne, wife of Majg. Gen. A. Watson, Bongal L. Cavairy.—At Mill-ndi, Headon, aged 83 years. Elizabern, wife of J. Lines, Commander late Maritime Service of the H.E.C.—March 30, at Nice, in his 39 h year, K.O. Ward, formerly Captain in the Royal Hussery.—At his seat in Dirastishire, General John Michel, in his 79 hyer.—March 38, at Belle Vie. Tor. T. Bonn order, Eq., M.D. late Surgeon 36th, and latterly of 98th Reg.—March 25, in his subvers, R. Thomas, Eq., Commander R. N.—April 3, Frances Madoaher Davies, ridest daughter of Capt. Chandler, 17th Lineers.—April 6, at Bath, Capt. C. B. P. Alven K. Bingal Engineers.—Lutely, at Bremen, Germany, Commander H. W. Bistor, R.N., in his 80th year.—April 6 at Cawaind, near Devengent, Lleut. Philips

Prince Eugene. This day, April 10, is the anniver-eary of the death of, in 1736, of Prince Eugene, the celebiated Communder, in conjunction with the great Duke of Marlborough, of the Allied Armies. He shed at Victors. He was so popular in England that a maden bady bequeathed him 2 500%, and a gardener, 100%. At St. Helen's Church, Worwster, is a set of bells with names and inscriptions, recording the victorics gained in Queen Anne's reign, when they were cost. Among them is one entitled. "Eugene," and which bears this

With Joy I hear illustrous Eugene Fasourite of fortune and the boast of lane.

DAVIS'S IMPROVED PLEATIBLE CONCAVE HORSE BRUSH, saw improved New invention - A. Davis, sponge Merchant and Brush Manufacturer to Her Majesty, Prince Amert, and nearly all the RI. Famey, 33, strand, and a ve, R. gent & Waterion pl., 2 doors from Jerman-Brush great improves neaten Schultz and Genty he has succeeded in making great improves neaten storage Roushes. The peculiar merits of Davis's improved Horse Brush a are combined by its flang itself to every extreme part of the shore, thoroughly searching into All the cavities, hending itself in all directions, to prevent troublesom irritation. This novel Brush, being constructed on accentals principles, quite supersedes all other inventions. Inasmoch as the action is tempered by its own obsticity, not requiring any pressure, as common brushes; all other inventions, inasmoch as the action is tempored by its own elasticity, not requiring any pressure, as common brushes; all projections on the surface of the cove are equally cleaned, it having been tried on horses of all descriptions, with the most satisfactory results. The yielding properties of this celebrated flores brush is formed by springs and catgot, grooved in between the upper and lower parts, being equally divided, forms an elastic concavity, so much desired, and intention unknown in all other inventions. Notherness and gentlemen, in town and country, supplied at wholesale prices, and the goods sent, carriage tree, any distance, with the following articles for the use of horse and carriages, at a saving of at least 40 per cent, inder any house in England—Horse and carriage brushes of every knut aponges of the hest quality, at half the anddlers' sprices; chamdle horse clothing of every pattern, horse blankers, head stalls, and reins, stirrup leathers, and die girths, composition for harness, carriage wool mats, bandages, and every brilees; chamds horre clothing of every pattern, horse biankers, had stalls, and reins, utirrup leathers, and die girths, composition for harness, carriage wool mats, bandages, and every requisite for the use of the stables, at wholesale prices. All kinds of brackes, brouns, turnery, cooperage, rope and wool doormats, soap, black-lead, scouring-paper, and steves for bousehold use, at Wholesale Prices. Paris's celebrated Troth-brushes, —A. D. begs to acquain the Nobinty and Gentry, that he has anceceded in discovering a fastening for Thoth-brushes, composed of corded silk, and India-rubber, by which it is impossible for the hair ever to come loose in the month. For durability, they will be found to exoel any yet offered, and the only kind that oah be warranted from coroning. Persons trequently get had teeth and guass from these causes, the corrosion being poison to the breath, and cancer to the gums. Also inventor of a new and improves Nall-brush, made of unblenched Russia bristles, which do not soften by constant use. Improved Velvet clothes and Hair-frushes, in great variety of patterns, at the Wholesale Prices. The fugast Tollet and Nurser Sponges, at half the Perfamers' prices. A. D. being an extensive importer of Sponges and Eristies, canables hug to offer the above atticles at 40 percent, under any House in England. Pamilies in town and country can have a list of his prices by a post-paid application.—

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EXAMPLES.

Ratry	Princy No.	Age	Бирт.	Pre	u,n,u iton	al En.	He.	aen Ard	Do	rati Tijir.	red	entr entr	, .d.
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Rudused Annual Promium.	Date of Pulity.	Mum Assured.	Original Premium.	Annai Prem. payable in 1942.		
40 50 60	On or before, idth of May, 1838.	£1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	210 6 0 34 8 4 31 10 0 42 18 0 66 1; 5	10 4 8 10 4 8 10 10 0 21 7 6 82 6 10		
(lip e	idet of the Bu	wi N, )	auc di tet	Lo, Autoury.		

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gwal, per duzen Undreaned Irish I.luen Shentings, very superior, per

pair
Ditto, mean'ty three yards wide, without a seem, per pair
Common Lines thereings, from 2s. pd. the pair; and
very strong, for servants use, the pair; and
fish Liness, stout and tree from dross, the poir

On. 6d.

very atrong, for servants' use, the joilt
frish Liuens, about and tree from dross, the piece of 30
yages, for
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ileachers of long cloths, calleds, counterpasses, muslims, dimities, fee. They respectfully solicit inquiries of the intercross
families, but in town and bountry, not have patramied their
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in treit, instant of in 'gate hill. or

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## NAVAL & M LITARY GAZETY

Bast India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 589.	SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1844.
CO-TENTS OF THE PRESENT HUMBRATON Naval Promotions and Appointments of the West	"The Pointer's Disployer; a Tale of the "Blanchilles." By the Awler of A. Reymond of Beding Balley. W. "The Ariest and Amelogue's Regulate." Balley by 3.
Mayai Intelligence (Court-Martial on Lieut, B. I. Voules, of H.M.'s Sloop	V. Ribotigillo
(New Naval Regulation relative to Duelling) . 443	Correspondence : A.C.** on Buelling   Begin   S. S.** on the Radical Begin   S. S.** on the Radical Begin   S. S.** on the Connection of the Militia   S. S.** on the Connection   S. S. S.** on the Connection   S.
Allibery Appointments and Promotees—Mayeleague >> 289 (RI. Artillery—Experiments with Bhells and Endista) = 949 (40th Poot—Bupplementary Lisz of Wounded at Straffey) 944	" One of the Committee " on the Militia
(67th Frot - Death of Lieut, C. H. Physics Three 1 184.	Editor's Phase to Currengements
(90th Foot—Court-Martial on Private Raiman Hall) Military Intelligence The late Licut. Colonel Prevent and Lieutences Hango MS.	"Gletons" on Surviving Nation, Horses.  Editor's Pietes to Currenpublished.  Editor's Object on the A. L. Hey's Modes for a Piete- anian Market  (Latter of Count day " Fifteen Managent days about a point
Literary Notices:" Narrative of the Voyages and English	The Mark of the State of the St
of the Nessess, from 1848 to 1843. From Misses of Commander W. M. Hall, R.N. "Courtenay of Wajeedden," By Mrs. Bray	(Lather of Charles)  Editor on Servicia of a Telephic Officer—Broves-Bales Caina, offic Registrati
1844.	A A CANDMENT TO THE LATE SU
THE following superior SHIPS, bolonging	The Buri of History Buri. and G.C.B., Shout to Experted on Ringshad Hill. In the County of Decent.  The Buri of History Core Enterprise 2 4 4 4
to Mesers. T. and W. Burrs, of Newcastlecipos-True, and built by them for the INDIA TRADE, will leave the vice with the control of the contro	Septentricas Recurres.
punctually at the undermentioned dates, and embark Filiding at a Portemouth a week after.	Air S. P. Chip. Sphin Florer, Risg. (High Shorts)
FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.  ROBERT SMALL, 800 Tons, B. WILLIAMS, Commander, to Rail April 10.	Joseph Grodenmyt, Big
ELLENBOROUGH, 1100 Tone, M. C. Canen, Commender, to Sall May 30.	Rov. C. W. Singhati
BUCEPHALUS, 1859 Tons, WM. Est., Commander, to Sail- June 22.	Mr. Depution 9 9 9 9 Juniph. Stone, Feq. 9 9
FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT. GLORIANA, 1100 Tous, J. S. Wiles, Commander, in this	Lond Staverdale 9 8 8 Churt Kelleway 9 1 1 9 Rec. W. R. H. Chuychill 9 1 1 9
July 8. TUDOR, 1150 Tone, M. J. LAV. Commander, to \$45 Aug. 15.	Bav. J. W. Arnole
FOR THE CAPE AND CALCUTTA, PLANTAGENET, 1660 Tons, June Dumney, Commission, to	Lieut Criewick, S.W.
Sail July 18. FOR MADRAS.	3. W. Bringe, Rog. Thomas Bridge, Rog.
DUKE OF ARGYLL, 900 Tom, HENES Materown, Com- mender, to Sail August 16.	William Merden, Mass. 1 0 0  Ber. Juber Landishad. 1 0 0  Mr. Manusch (Mass.), 3, 3, 4 1 0
For Passage apply to Capt. BARBAR, 17, St. Mary Are; Capt. Wm. Fulcher; or T. & W. Salte, 78, Cornell.	Mr. John Garland 1 0
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RERINGAPATAM, 1884 Tom, B. Vone, Commander, to Ball	Miss Playetsi Edw. Cooker, Mag., Mayor of Portsmooth 1 & Goorge Franchou, Log.
May 16. WELLESLEY, 1184 Tone, W. Tollers, Communder, to Sail	John Martin, Rob., Evenhot  Jiest, R., Brown, B.J.  John S., Brown, B.J.
June 3. OWEN GLENDOWER, 1966 Tone, D. Rossesson, Comman- der, to Sail June 26.	
FOR THE CAPE AND CALCUTTA. AGINCOURT, 1869 Tone, E. B. Hilbert, Commander, to Sail	Mr. James Harelag
July 10. FOR CALCUITA, DIRECT.	Rev. J. M. Cotson  Gayt. Munuling (Post) and Gastle)
MONARCH, 1400 Tons, W. H. WALESS, Commander, to Sail July 26.	Cast. Alet Parrie, E.M., Woymouth 8 0 0 William B. Perrie, Eng. 3 6 0
FOR THE CAPE AND MADRAS. NORTHUMBERLAND, 900 Tone, G. E. Bird, Commander, to	Rev. J. A. Templer
Sail August 10. FOR CALCUTTA, DIRECT.	Rupert Pattiner Mag. 5 0 0 Wm, Jennings, Mag. 9 0 0 Capt. D. M. Parting, R.M., Whignston 1 1 0
BARL OF HARDWICKS, 1:00 Tons, J. Danw, Commander, to Sail August 10.	Capt. S. M. Paeting, R.M., Windowski
VERNON, 1908 Tons, J. GIMBLEYF, COMMERCOR, to Soll-	Mr. Wm. Hewkins, Martinstown 1 0 0
August 30.  FOR CALCUTTA, DYRECT.  PRINCE OF WALES, 3230 Tops, W. F. Hopriss, Commender,	Mr. Wm. Hewkins, Martinstown 1 0 0 J. H. Thresher, Raq., Upway 0 0 0 J. C. Dele, Beq. 5 0 0 Charles Persitor, Rat. 5 0 0
to Sail August 26.  MADAGASCAR, 1660 Tone, C. G. WELLER, Commander, to	Robert Williams, Jun., Mag.
Sail September 10. WINDSUR, 200 Tone, J. FOREMAL, Commander, to Sail Sept. 26.	Dr. H. S. Kwight 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1
FOR MOMBAY, DIERCT. STAG, 700 Tone, W. (). Youwe, Commander, to Sail 1st June.	Richard Bringry Shoridan, 200
MALABAR, 700 Tons, R. Pollings, Commander, to Sail July 16. CARNATIC, 700 Tons, C. UTNS, Commander, to Sail Ass. 25.	.B. Nicholetta, Enq., Bridgert
For Plans and Terms of Passage, apply to Measts. Gaimesday. & Co., 16, Cornhill, or 8, St. Martin's Plans, Charles Cruss, or	Lord to Manley  View Admirel for G. S. Hamond #
to P. Ganen & Co., 64, Cognhill.	Mana Admiral Mr. Hanesidk
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APPOINTMENTS.

Rear-Admiral—Sir George F. Seymour, Rut., C.B., G.C.H., to be Commander to Chief in the Pacific. Commander—H. Layton (1624), to Pandora. Lieutenania—E. C. Miller (1826), to Vulcano; T. H. Downes

Identenanta—F. C. Miller (1836), to Vulcano; T. H. Downes (1836), to Firefy.
Matea—Innex Simpson (1839), to Camperdawn: Charles H. Young (1839), to Aginovari; Maurice Jones, to Caledonia.
Midshipmen—J. R. Harwood, to H. Vinceni; R. H. L. Warner and A Chelians, to Excellent.
Assistant-Surgeone—G. H. Ryan (1843) and W. H. Bent (1840), to Hinstrins; J. W. Moffatt (1935), from Pickle to Hermer, v. J. Lafer (1877), to Imaum; J. Waish (1849), from Imaum to Inchir; James Fisher (1840), and James Gordon (1884), to Camperdoson, to do duty at Meiville Heapital,
Clerk—Win, Sadler, from San Josef to Pantaloon (in charge), v. Chapman, dec.; John Lewis, to San Josef, v. Badler.

guast-suasu.

Remorgi,—Lient, Robert Taylor, R.N., from Stromness, N.B.
(sintion abolished), to Greatham, Sunderland district.

PORTSMOUTH, April 19.--( From our own Correspond ent.).—The crussing squarron of brigs which are expected to try their qualities this summer are During, Osprey, Mutine, Espiegle, Flying Fish, and Waterwitch. Flying Fish is expected duly from Pembroke, in charge of Mr. Brown, the Master-Attendant, and a party of riggers. Bluck Engle has returned to the River. Nautik ordered from Shorehum, to complete provisions and water, and return. Pantaloon arrived from Plymouth on the 18th; she has been ordered in harbour, and is to prepare for paying off. She was towed in by the Rooket The crew lave been mustored and imprected by Captain It whey of St. Vincent. She will be put out of comme-con next week, and then go into dock to be inspected and prepared for sea. Thames has arrived this aftern in. She will conbuck 150 convicts next week St. Vincent. The St. Vincent is painting and brushing op, preparatory to gone; to Spithsod, which she will de next month. Radicey goes out of duck on the 3d of next month; she is coppered, and userly completed by the shipwright department. Collingwood is in dock to copper cleaned; she will be commissioned next week. Prometheus has been in dock, and is now fitting in the basin; she will be fit for Officers and men early next month. Pearl, Rastlesvake, and Sapphice, are daily expected. The Royal youth is still in dock. Ships in Part.—Pantulon and Nantilus at Spitheals St. Vincent Victory, Excellent, Victoria and Albert yacht, in

Harbour.

PLYMOUTH, April 17. Promouroun Correspondent.)

—12th—Arrived the Living, tender, from Pembroke, with stores for the dockynid. 13th—The crew of Peleral packet, fi, Licut.-Com. Cresor, were paid wages, and she sailed the following day for Falmouth, to convey the next muit to the Bromis. 15th-Satind Pantaloon, 10, Inent .- Com. Impidge, for Portswouth ; Vernon, Capt. Won Walcole, unde her number, and passed down obsured, on her way to Cook. Mr. Join Johnson, Bostawain, and Mr. Hobert M. Cree, carpenter, belonging to the oldinary, have been auperannuated, the former on 564, and the later at 65% per annum. 17th-Arrived the Linnet pucket, 6, Liunt. Com. Henry P. Dicken, from Falmouth, In Harbour-San Josef, America, Confinne, st. In the Sannd-Caladonia, Linnat.

SHREENESS, April 18 .- (From our own Correspondcut. - Thomes, convict ship, came down from Chatham on Monday, and sailed for Portsmouth on Wednesday. Mr. Bradshaw, Master of the Gream, is in command of her; she is also, for the time, manued by a crew from the ordinary ships—(Icean and Poistors. Sir William Symonds visited the dockyard on Monday, and loft in the Black Ragle steamer the same evening. Matters remain here much in statu quo as regards Bosoners, Ganges, and Amason. Cygnet is nearly ready; she will be floated out of dock very shortly, masted, and immediately som-missioned. Vulture and Chickester remain in the basin; the former has bed her masts put in, and her paddle-box boats litted. The Captain-Superintendent has gone on leave. Camperdown, Ocean, Rason, and African, in

MILEORD HAVEN, April 17,- (From our own Correspondent.)—The Flying Fish was undocked at Pombroke Tard so the 15th inst. Great credit is due to Mr. Brown, Assistant Master attendant of Purismouth, for the exertions highd in getting her so suon ready for navigation to tions resulting etting her so soon ready for navigation to Postshouth, where shows to be fitted for eac. She looks until the rakish little write on the water, and has every appearance of heing a hipper. 16th—The Flying Fish little to-day in tow of the Japur mail steamer, which the little distributed her estimated after Paper mail steamer, which the little of the Paper mail steam-packet unfortunately the little days of the land. The the land of the Paper mail steam-packet unfortunately the land of the land

DESTRUCTION OF TWANS.

the vessel on passage from Waterford last Thursday. The inefficiency of the guard supplied the arsenal is daily becausing more apparent. It is the only one of the Royal dockyards that has not at least a Subaltern's party to do its duty, and should Her most gracious Majesty visit it the ensuing summer, which is not at all improbable, steps must be taken to sugment the force for the occasion. Arrived the Shamrock, revenue brig, for quarterly supply of stores, &c. The Conturion, 80 gans, is to be launched

or street, ...

I Pembroke on the 8d of May,

DEAL, April 18.—(From our own Correspondent.)—

13th—The ships Herefordshire and Eves went through

the destward. 14th—The ship Malabar went through to the eastward. 15th-H.M. stoamer Black Eagle went through to the contward early in the morning; the ship Northumberland went throng to the castward in the night. 17th-Thomes went thro to the westward, towed by the steamers African and Monkey as fur as the South Foreland; ship Sumarang went through to the westward about the same time.

DEFFORD, April 16.—(From our own Correspond-it.)—Salied 9th, Marie, Sounce, female convict ship, "Woolwich, to emberk female convicts for Hobert Town, New South Wales. 10th—Lord William Bentish, emigrant ship, for Sydney, New South Wales. Barross has been taken up to convey male convicts to Sydney, New South Wales. Brunetta, freight ship, is leading with Naval stores for Trincomales. Dominica, freight ship, is loading with Naval stores for Jameius. Alexunder, freight ship, has been taken to convey Naval stores to the Cape of Good Hope. Java, transport, Lieux. Imrie, agent, is refitting to convey Naval and stores to Hong-Kong, China. Pastonyee transport, unloading stores from Portsmouth. convey Naval and victualling Partonues Bomonues

Commander Charles Fitzgeruld (1840), is appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gambia, In place of Commander Norgott, whose appointment we notified some time since to have been cancelled.

The total Naval fuece on the Irish coast consists of briganting, I cutter, I steam-frigate, 11 steam gessels, and 2 steam transports—force, 1600 men, Vernen, 50, Capt. Walpole, is on her way to Cork from Portsmouth, and Maleber, 72, Capt. Sir E. Sartorius, was ordered there from Linbou.

Ten services of communion plate are ordered to be sent to each dackyard, to be placed in charge of the storekeepers, who are to furnish each ship to which a chapish is appointed with one service of plate. It is to be given in charge to the chaplain, who will be held responsible for it.

During the past week some very interesting experiments have been made in Woolstich diskyard, with the new compressed fuel for steamers, and the result of which has shown that the compressed fuel has an advantage over the ordinary coal, in the process of generating steam, of nearly thirry per cent, in addition to which a great saving is gained in the stowage, as a ton of the fuel will not occupy more than two-thirds of the space which is required for the same quantity of coal. Three hundred tone of the fuel has been ordered to be prepared for Her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert.

In addition to the steam-vessels already named to i placed under the command of Capt. W. Jones, of H.M.S. l'enclope, for the more effectual suppression of the Glavetrade on the court of Africa, the Gorgan, Capt. C. Hothum, France on the country Airien, the terryma, Cape. O. account, France, Com. C. H. M. Buckle, and Erdant, Com. J. Russell, steam-frigates, are to be disputcised from the Brazilian Coust, to join the squadron on the Coust of Africa.

The Mutine and Espiegle expanimental 12-guns brigs, building at Chatham, one by Mr. Finchem, and the other by the members of the late School of Naval Architecture are to be laurehed this day, or Monday, and to be fitted for sea lumediately.

The Childre, 16, Com. G. G. Wellesley, is on her pass sage home from China.

The statement that has been made that the Sparian 26, Hun. Capt. Elliot, which best the Inconstant and Eurydice in their trial cruise in the West Indies, gained the advantage in sailing over her opponents at the expens of her unreblittes as a man-of-wary by abifting her guas, and starting several tons of water, is entirely without foundation, as will be shown by the phip's tog and by the private log of the Officers of the Sparters. Not the alightest alteration was made in the slowage of the hold, neither was there a single gon removed from its proper

H.M.'s STRAM-PRIGATE " WILSOMPONOS."-We en nounced in our Guzette of the 6th last, that this injenticle vessel was lost in the curly part of February last, on the coast of Africa. She was engaged in the late unfortunate Niger expedition, and no vessel in Her Mejesty's florrice was more commodiously fitted up them the Willingforce. Since the felture of that expedition the last team commitsince the farrier or that expection are any some communi-sioned to the Sarrier on the coast of Africa, and was, re-communited Lieut.-Com. Richard D. Moori, and was, we believe, anguged surveying the river Cambia miss also mad with the democross accident. By intere detail Sept. 6, is

appears that on the 2d of that month the Wilberforce was proceeding on a cruise along the Gambia, when, at about ten o'eleck at night, the air bright and clear, the Officers and erew were alarmed by the vessel striking heavily upon apparently, a sunken rook, which subsequently proved correct, it being situate on the cast side of the Dog Lieut. Moore had the paddle-box life-boats got affort in case of necessity, and then every exertion was directed to get the ship off the recks; her guns were thrown overthe racks; her guns were thrown overboard, also her orbles, mohors, shot, and stores; but, notwithstanding, she became a fixture, and by the following day it was found that the vessel was completely settled on the island, and the edge of the rock was protruding through her bottom, and she was half full of water. On the intelligence arriving at Eathurst, St. Mary's, the Governor, accompanied by most of the Masters and Captains of the merchant-vessels than lying in the harbour, and other assistance, proceeded to the wreek, in the hope of getting her of. Her masts and all the rigging were taken out of her, as well as a portion of her materials, but still she remained as firm as before, consequently will become a total wreck. Part of her crew have been to back to St. Mary's, where they await further orders. The Wilberforce was the largest vessel built for the Niger expedition, and was, we understand, upwards of 600 tons burden. When fitted out at Woolwich, about three years tince, she was the admiration of Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the King of Belgium, the Duchess of of Cambridge, and, in fact, all the Royal Family and Nobility, who visited the deckyard for the purpose of inspecting the vessel, and the other steamer built for the inspecting the vessel, and the other steamer built for expedition. Her loss is to a very considerable extent.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY .- On Monday the quarterly meeting of the donors and subscribers of this society, which was fully attended, took place at the Tratched-house Tavern, St. James's, Admiral Lord Redstock being in the chair. Among the distinguished Officers present were Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs, Admiral Deans Dundse, M.P., Captain Whish, Captain Macshell, Lieut. Bedford, Captain Fead, and several others. The principal object the meeting had in view was to pass a resolution of condolence to the wides of the late Admiral Francis Pane. The noble chairman in sulogisting the memory of the gallant Officer, stated, that in three years he had subscribed no less a sum than 320% to the Royal Naval school at Camberwell. The following resolution was passed on the motion of Admiral Briggs :-brance of the munificent support bestowed on the Royal Naval Benevolent Society by the late Rear-Admiral Francis Fane, desires to record its deep regret at his se, to offer its sincore condolence to his inmented dame widow, and to express its sympathy with her under the beary affliction which she has experienced in his loss, and that Adultal Stapford, as president of the Society, be requested to convey the same to her." It was announced at the sum expended in relief during the past quarter to various applicants, being widows or orphans of deceased Officers, amounted to 552/, 18s., while the receipts had been 1142/, during the same time. The secretary also stated, that although the receipts were on the inc still they were not sufficient to gover the expenses. Donstions to the amount of 584 were announced, the greater part of which was subscribed by the company present. Admiral Sir Willoughby Lake was appointed vice-prosidont in the room of Admiral Sir Graham Moore, deceased; and thanks being voted to Lieut. Brady for his exertions abroad in add of the acciety, the business of the day ter-

Among the numbrous improvements in the building and equipment of reacts, there are few more important than the introduction of the new block, which will be the means of preventing many an accident. The iron blocks, which were intended as a substitute for the ordinary ones, have been found to be too heavy, and to give teo much

too hammer to vessels ming them.

The Admiralty have given instructions that every facility shall be effered to Officers who may be desirous raging, each of ourself to Omore who may be desired of making themselves practically acquainted with steam navigation. The Res etc.-resect is attached to the Excellent, as a widely for the use of the sudents on board that remaining Common can make themselves acquainted with ers onn make themselves acquainted with vesselying Officers can make themselves acquainted with the themselves at Woolwich dockyard. Many Officers have placed themselves as peptit under Messigs, Schwerd, Napier, and other eminent engineers, in order to qualify them for appointments on board any

of Har Mejesty's steam-vessels H.M.S. Cathingwood, 80, wi of Har Hajary's steam-vessels.

H.M.S. Chillingwood, 80, will be commissioned by Capt.

Eden for this flag of Sir G. Seymour, who has accepted
the commission in the Pacific. Several Flag-Officers are
named at Mindy to succeed Sir George at the Admiralty

The Admiralty have resolved on adding several new eterific reasing of the first class (arcturine of those building or at their little ordered to be build to the list of the steam. Navy, and accord line-of-battle ships, upon the models of the Paparare (80), altion (80), and the Queen (110).

The Navy List of the present quarter has the following ships added to it, as ordered to be built:—The Mark-borough (110), Royal Sovereign (110), Window Castle (110), St. Joan D'Arre (90), Brunswick (80), Critisy (80). The Creesy is to be constructed upon the lines of the members of the late School of Naval Architecture. The steam-frigates ordered to be bailt are the Acceptant The stems trigates observed to the stem and orders. Therefore, Disputch, Niger, and Odion. These are in addition to the stems-frigates already on the stocks—Contaur, Dragon, Gladinter, Sampson, Farrible, Watt, and Valean, some of which are nearly described.

SALE OF HER MAJESTY'S Surre,—The following

SALE OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.—The following vessels, belonging to the Royal Navy, are shortly to be brought to the hammer at Somerset-house, who to The Lyra, 10 guns, 23f tone; Helpful, 10 guns, 23f tone; Hylades, 18 guns, 433 tone; Algerina, 10 guns, 231 tone; Hennie, 10 guns, 237 tone; Termagant, 10 guns, 231 tone; Sugas (outler), 144 tone; and Marriet (lighter), 83 tone.

and Harriet (lighter), 83 tons.

The Pyledes, 18, ordered to be sold out of the Service, was built by Sir Hobert Seppings, and was one of the seperimental aquadron of 1830, and contended with the Columbine, also built by Sir Robert Seppings, and Drestes, built by Dr. Inman, both which ships proved har appelors. Mr. Laire, lets master huilder of the Bombay dockyard, who has recently been appointed to the same office at the dockyard at Pembroke, is so seriously indisposed that he is unable to leave for England, but has gone to the hills for the recovery of his health. The works at Bombay are being proceeded with, and ships of war are building for the Government, and steamers for the E, I. Company.

The Paarl, 20, Commodors Stopford, is daily looked for in England, having left Rio da Jameiro on the 28th of January. Cleopatra, 24, Cart. Wyvill, was in Simon's Bay on 18th Jan, refitting. Pilot, 18, Commodors Jervie, left Simon's Bay on 28th Jan, tor Singapure and Hong-Kong. She left Eto on 18th December.

COURT-MARTIAL.—On the 2d March Lieut. E. I. Voules, of H.M.'s sloop Albutran, was tried by Court-Martin, on humilt the Innum. 72 in Part Royal Januaria.

Voules, of H.M.'s sloop Albutraus, was tried by Court-Martin, on board the Imaum, 72, in Port-Royal, Jamaica.

Martin', on there the Instan, 72, in Post-Royal, Jamanda, on the following charges:—
For having come to board in a state of intumication from helice on the mobile of the 15th Rept. Seat, in the 18th Seath, the nating Forest, sourced intens while in the cutter, up his way from helice to the ship.
The Court was composed on the following Officers: Court was composed on the following Officers: Court Ribut, England of the Mastrione; Capt. Elliot, Spariens: Capt. Elliot, England, Communicate Forest, Risarrione, it appeared from the evidence, that on the more large of 15th Rept., Lieut. Vouses, in somposy with the Acting-Pursar and none other Officers, left the All-Area in the center for Belze, in correct to purch we provisions for the gen-room near. On their By t., Lieut. Vonies, in sumpany with the Acting-Purser and none other Officers, left the Albafron in the cutter for Belize, in order to purch we provisions for the guirroom near. On their return at night, Lieut. Venies undertook to stree the boat, which he sid in a rather unsteady manner, on an to house the boat, which he sid in a rather unsteady manner, on an to house the boat, which he office the purchase the principle of the following style:—"Oh! we'd be among the principle of the following style:—"Oh' we'd be among the principle of the following style:—"Oh' we'd be among the principle of the ball's crew, which inflated the prisoner in presence of the ball's crew, which inflated the prisoner in presence of the ball's crew, which inflated the prisoner, who was proved to be usuatally very transible, and who had a considerable impositional to his agreed, greatly title out in the account of the ball's crew, which inflated the prisoner who had a considerable imposition of the ball's crew, which in the ball of the prisoner will be the prisoner with the back of his hand. Both parties became then highly accided, further words ensured, and Lieut Vout's again stratch him several times, to which he was nurther provoked by the Acting-Purser saying. "Strike was nurther provoked by the Acting-Purser asying." Strike we again." The prisoner went on loand in a great state of excitoment, and on the following day was reported by the Acting-Purser for baving stratch thin, the had subsequently invalidad. It appeared from the statement of all the witnesses that the primare was not frontes at when he left theirs was no delinit evidence as to the quantity.

The prisoner put in a writter adaptes, in which he desired for the cation.

The Court foun! the primare guilty of both charges, but, in the cation.

cation.

The Court from ! the princess guilty of both charges, but, in consequence of the provincation which he had received, only acutescool him to be placed at the bottom of the list of Liester hants. This centeric deprived Liest. Voules of two verts which he had served under his communication.—Jamelou Norman Imprint.

than served under his communium.—Jameica Moreiny Jeurell. Dunanting.—The new Naval Regulations contest the

following presentely element relating to Duelling:

1. Every Officer serving on board any ship or vessel of fler
Mejesty's flort, is hereby phairively ordered selfher to send of
accopt a chailenge to hight a deel with any other person of the

nempt a chailenge to fight a duel with any other person of the fiest.

2. Every Officer of the first on bacoming privy to my intention of other tillicits to dight a dual, or have feaces to relieve that such is likely to occur, owing to the streamstances that have come under the observation or insentedge, is hereby critered to take every measure within his power to previat and and, having resource, if specialny, to the Captain or Chemmanding Officer.

3. Every Officer of the first in heathy unlessed, in me attention of degree, to evices dissolutanceously, or to make the regular or degree, to evices dissolutanceously, not a make the resource of a reasonable proposition for first law paint, nor advant the resource of differences that may lavis unitsolute occurred.

4. Any Officer of the deat, who may be shiped on to had as account or friends to may Officer intended to fight it doed, is in account to to be in impossible differences to the beauty ordered, attransposity to extent the intended to effect an adjustment termy ordered, attransposity to extent intended to effect an adjustment termy ordered, and also all the individual to fail, when the parties of the determine or the disource parties on the second parties or the disource of sects, and also did is ind, when it is determined to the second parties of the individual count of sects, and also decrease to the second parties of the individual country.

5. As observed to be invited to the channel of the description of the description of the decreasing principle of the Manual Service, their Offices may that demanding the captain of the Manual Service, their Offices any tendence of the description of the descript

about midnight on Wadnesday, at least two hundred wreathers made their appearance on the heach, to plausday the wrack t however, their motives being communicated to Lieutenant John Commun, the Chief Officer at the lifeacombe Coast-Guard Station, he mad them with his small party of men, and drawe them back, but put before they had a severe conflict. In which the wreskers got, the worst of it. The yearst to reported to be fully insured. All bands were saved.

#### ittlitiatu tuttimente.

PROM FRITTATE MELLIARY GAZETTE,
WRITTH ALL, April 17.
The Queen has been plusted to direct latters acted to be proved under the Livel force; anding the theory of a Entglant of the Fold of Register of the East and Tribled units William Chai nova, or Blancisch, in the menty of Parth, Eng., Companion of the East tion, Military Order of the Bata and Culosel in the Access.

Atmy.

Wa. Break, April 19, 1846.

Atmy.

Wa. Break, to be Eas., by p., v. Ellison, appointed to lat or Appointed to lat or Appointed to the Link, the p., of Fink Linkels.

Litt.—Res. Cl. A. E. Walt to be Liest., by p., v. Ellison, who returns through De La Pier Buresford, Goods, to be Eas., by p., v. Walt.

1sts. Capt. A. N. Campbell, from flat front, to be Chyt., v. Er W. Mag., eight, half-necknaligns, sette.—J. Mearman, Gent., to be Eas., without p., v. Marshall, who cappitalisment has been cancelled, est.—Lant. C. Web., front it West India Reg., to be Liest., v. Cloherte, princel of 1st West Liedia Reg., to be Liest., v. Cloherte, princel of 1st West Liedia Reg., to be Liedt., v. Cloherte, princel of 1st West Liedia Reg.

4.1—E. Ague, court, to we remove the fact, to be clean, v. Rivington, majorative Payen, with Le Drages, Evel, is, it. Leviller, to be cloud; by pre-Afric with recircles; d. Birney, Court, to be Rus, by the V. Loudier.

But by the V. Loudier.

Birth—Leuit. J. Waddell & Di Adj., v. Leay, who resigns the Adjatuncy unit.

Sud—E. N. Buly, Cient., to be Best without p. v. Manter

Sud - E. N. Baly, Circle, to be Each, without p. T. M. ississ man, deveamed.

7th.—Lieut. P. H. lissishell in be A. H., v. livews, promoted, with —First Leat. W. P. Leis to see Adj., v. Cibrets, with resigns in Adjainancy (ally.

8td.—Capt. Sir W. Massyrague, Bart., from 18th Fout, to be Capt., v. Campboll, who utdisapper.

8td.—Dapt. Sir V. Massyrague, by Capt., without p., v. Tathwell, doc., Shu, J. A. S. Raines be be Librat., v. Crains, April 5; F. B. Feriogran, Crevi., so be Kan., without p., v. Kaines.

1st Wash Judin Mey.—Man. B. D'Opp Fintcher to be Librat. by p., v. Webb, acquisited to 48th Saut. W. Sankey, Citit., to be Rail. by p., v. Fatcher.

Conthern Rog, of Restinguationalire Leonagry Cavalry—J. Marley, Cont., to be Lieut., v. T. in Chipetine, promised.

. Notices of short Lenver of Alesnor are, for various ne, declined.

Reyal blove Guards (Benty-Renterday the profinent had a hald-day on Worarisad Beraha. They lets their bereacht at Knightsbridge shortly after nine, and proceeded, headed by their aplayeld hand, through Hyde Pack as the Beraha. After going through various measurement hilliary Officera penant, the screpe left the grands shout half-past tenders. It is auderatoud that the dhoug field-day is a prelade tops grand inspection of the Hemmiteld Cassiry, which will abortly take place, at the helds of Cassorsige, the Dake of Wellington, and a brilliant Half will be present.

Fedhish Prince Albert, the Duke of Camerige, the Duke of Wellington, and a brilliant likell will be present.

2d Braguens.—Two scoups margined from lipswich on the 11th inst., on rests for Edinburgh, and were followed by the Staff and another among mathe 18th.

2th Dragues.—One troop from Liandillo to Abergadah Dragues.—One troop from Liandillo to Abergadah

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priate more mercut tables, as a tribute of their affectionate esterm to the memory of the late Capt. Ingram, whose premature and much lamented death took place in Jan. 1841

4th Light Drugoons-Two troops from Abergavenny and

Broom to Norwich, April 18.
7th Husser-Yesterday a detachment left London via
the London and Birminghem Railway, for Birminghem. The detachment, together with their horses and baggage, arrived in London by an early trein from Brighton, and left the Easton-grove rullway terminus by the one o'clock train for their destination. One troop from Brighton to Dudley, April 27; two troops and head-quarters from

Dudley, April 27; two troops and head-quarters from Brighton to Birmingham, April 36; one troop from Brighton to Coventry, April 30.

6th Hassars—One troop from Newsattle to Durham, April 18; one troop from York to Durham, April 14.

10th Hussars—Capt. Cathourt's troop, under the nommand of Lieut. Hyder, has presseded from Cabir to Cionmel, to replace Capt. Bridgeman's troop, ordered into hand-onserters. Cabir.

best-quarters, Cahir.

13th Light Dragonn—A General Court-Martin is ordered to unsomble at Chatham, on Manday matt, for the trial of a private, for striking a Nou-commissioned Officer. ORDHANCE CURPS.

Ri. Artillery. Yesterday morning the Artillery stationed here had gue and topket-practice on the flat on the N. W. aids of Graham's Town. Lieux. Col. English was in comment, sided by Captain Suchanan. Cologet Somerast, C. M.R.; Col. Lindsey, Plet; Capt. Wilmed. R.A.; Lieux. Molean, R.A.; and several other Officials of the Garrison were present, ell if whom agreed that the practice was truly episable—and such as could not be surposed in any part of the world. The practice was truly episable—and such as could not be surposed in any part of the world. The practice was truly episable and vockets, which were fired and theown with a sensition that has spicious been mean thrown with a precision that has seldon been seen equalled. The state of this fine Corps reflects the highest aredis upon the men of whom it is composed, and depositly on the Mosey who nominated it. Graham and. Town Journal, Pob. 8.

On Monday, at beit-past one o'clock, & M., Col. Paterson, Col. Lany, Col. Turner, C.H., Lleut. Col. Dansey, C.S., Lient. Col. Dundse, C.B., Lieut. Col. Chaimer, Asant. Director Gen., Liout. Col. Colguboun, Maj. Hardings, S.H. Brigade Major Cuppage, Caltt. Pallings, and a number of other Officers of the Royal Artillery, assemb bled in the marshes to witness experiments with challs and possible. The experiments commented by fitting six 32-possible shells from two please of ordinance, placed at 400 yards distance from the believed, the object sguinet which they were directed. The first shall entered the mound on the east side of the bulkhead, and exploded, tearing up the parth with great violence, and the second cutered the mound nearly in the same place, and seth a similar effect. The third shall went through the hulkhead and entered the mound to a considerable distance history it exploded, which is then did, nestlering a large quantity of earth in all directions. The fourth entered the snound and ex-pluded nearly similar to the first and second. The fifth and sinch shells both entered the bulkheud, and went into the mound at the rear before they exploded, nearly in a sloular manner as in the experiment with the third shall,

The remaining part of the atternors was possibled in somephing the usual service rockets with others invented by Livut. Boxer, M.A. Six of each were fred at a range of 500 yards, and six of each at a range of 1000 yards, and those at the long range were excellent, Librat. Hoxer's being generally uniform in their progress, and proceeding the whole distance with good effect, and the others per-formed their duty remarkably well. Mr. Hele, an inventor, tried four rockers on his principle, fired from an open trough instead of a tube, as was the same with Lieur. Bozer's and the service rockets. Mr. Hale's first reduct, weighing about 30 lbs., discharged at a range of 800 yds., was raised to a great elevation in the air, and foll nearly, if not wholly expended at the mound. The second fell to the westward considerably: the third benefit the trough, and theofragunuts fell fuln the candi, at ab yards distant, and a little to the reer of the line of its discharge. The fourth made neveral evolutions in the air, and fell considerably to the westward before it had gone buil the range. The experiments concluded at half-4 o'slock r.m.

The invenior of the shalls experimented with is a Mr. Bushingham, and they appear to be the best yet aut-mitted by trul he free the select separatities, as they ex-ploded in every instance at the time appealled by the inventor, and after they lead remoted the dimenses of the object against which they were projected. The greatest fault of almost all the shells fired on former occasions when appurements were curred quite the marshes appeared so be the danger to be apprehensible from their bursting in or at the mouth of the gue from which they were prome Programment want from Liandary to Beson, police, rendering them as liable to destroy the men of the chapte 12; one troop from Liandary to Beson, police, rendering them as liable to destroy the men of the chapte 12; one troop from Commerciae to Liandary, April 15, whells hitherto tried in the markets of an enemy. All the distribution of the constraint have recently extend to be been described by their instantors as having dues constraint. Bibliodesid Charets, near ligadicy, an appear introoted on the consustence of parallel, near ligadicy, an appear introoted on the consustence of parallel, near ligadicy, an appear introoted on the consustence of parallel principle; but

Mr. Buckingham, without stating what his principle is, maintains that his invention is not on either of the concussion or percussion principles, and esserts that he can move about his shells with the greatest safety, and even let them fall on the ground without the least danger of exploding; and that he can regulate their bursting with the greatest exactness, after a given number of seconds from the time of their being fired, and that in no instance will they burst in or at the mouth of the gun. On examin ing one of the cavities formed by the explosion of one of the shells in the mound we found about a yard in length of copper wire, which had evidently been a part of the contents of the shell, and it is therefore probable Mr. Buckingham's invention is upon the principle of a galvanic battery. Our neighbours in France who watched narrowly all Warner's experiments with his professed Our neighbours in France who water terrific power, which was to effect such a revolution in warfarr, if the Government of this country or any other country had purchased his discovery, were perfectly estimited that the experiments carried on by Mr. Warner were accomplished by galvanic agency. Mr. Buckingham will, no doubt, have further opportunities afforded to him to test the merit of his invention in avery possible way it might have to be used in actual service, an id a most prac rical and highly-qualified committee to report upon its real value and espablity for the service of the country. Mr. Warner would never consent to the experiments with his invention being made at Woolwich, and consequently the Government acted wisely in declining to purchase it.—

fMr. Warner, in a letter to the Times this week, denies that any emissary of the French Government, or native of that country, has yet had any opportunity of witnessing, much less of " narrowly watching," a single trial of his powers. Nor has any Commissioner of Her Majesty's Government been yet made acquainted with the accret agent he employs. He also states " that he was never required to exhibit experiments at Woolwich, where, inshoul, they could not, for want of space and other reasons, the satisfactority demonstrated;" and that nothing is more mistaken than the assertion that this Government have rejected his proposals on the merits.]

Lieut. J. Clarko is leavuiting at Lieburn.... Lt. H. Erwithot, who arrived in the Amelia, has assumed his office of A.D.C. to His Excellency, leave to serve on the Staff having been permitted to him by Master-Gen.

of the Ordnance.—Austral Asiatic Review, Dec. 22.
Rl. Engineera—Maj. Bolton has replaced Capt. James at Athlune.

INPANTAT.

Coldstroam Guards, 2d Batt.—Yesterday this battalion. stationed at the Wellington barracks, St. James's-park, commenced their cricket matches for the season of ground attached to the establishment, and to the right of Buckingham Palace. The match, which excited some interest, was viewed by a considerable number of persons. The field days for the season have commenced under the The field days for the season have commenced under the usual Military arrangements, preparatory to the grand Reviews, which will shortly be announced with the established formularies of the Service.

Soots Fuellier Guards—One co. from Windsor to

Brighton, April 13.

1st Foot, 1st listt. Depot-On Wednesday the 10th inst., the Officers at Traiss entertained a most numerous and distinguished party to a maggificent ball and sup-per. Major Deane, and the Officers of the "Royal" were must unremitting and successful in caring for the pleasure of their guests, and the hilarity of the evening was considerably augmented by the presence of Sir Henry Blackwood and the gallant Officers of the Fleet under his command.

3d-Lieut. Waldegrayo is in charge of the convict-

guard from the 58th and 50th Rage., on board the Maria Noumes, proceeding to Van Diemen's Land. 5th—Private George Jubis was hanged at Tullamore Gaul on Wednesday se'night, for the murder of Adjutant

Gaol on Wednesday so nigue, and
Mackay. He died a positional.

13th—See our Leading Remarks.

22d—We take the following from the Observer, and
heartily thank our contemporary for bringing forward the

heartily thank our contemporary for bringing forward the case :—

"It is mest probably known to our readers that in 1836 an order emanated from the Horse Guarda dadjaring that the widow of in Officer who had served for a less pation than 18 years shall be entitled to a pension. It is not our present purpose to discuss the propertiety of such an order, so herial it relates to the widows of those who have entered the service as because which we notice the subject with the most elesers wishes that the authorities at the Horse Guarda will, tupon consideration, oune to the just and charnable constaints that the case which we now hy before our readers does sed souli within the spirit of the order of 1830—a cold interpretation may bring it within its letter. The sad case is this:—A gallant solder severed for 20 years in the panks of the 78th Regiment, for 28 of which he was a mon-commissioned Officer. He rose to the rank of Serj.-Major, eserving in the West and Rast Indies, and was at length, through the unsided recommendation of his own merits, promoted to an Emigrary in the 78th Regt. From that scorps he was removed to the 28th Regt., and served in the late campaign under Sir Chan. Nagler, in Sounds, where he fell a viction to that illness which, more than the enemy's fire, thinned our brave Army. At the time of his steath this Officer was soting Adjulant to a wing of the regiment, and we are assured that had a variancy occurred, his

gallant Communder, Colonel Pennefeather, who has often spoken of him as one of the best Officers and soldiers he ever knew, would have made him Adjutant to the regiment. The widow of this old soldier and Officer applies for the usual pension; she is met by the Order of 1888, and told that she has no claim, inaminch as her husband had not served his Rovereign as a Communisationed Officer for tan years. In the shame of common justice, is this the fitting answer to give to the widow of a galla-stackier who, though not promoted to an Ensigncy until 1888, had been fittinilly serving in every subordinate grade of the protession from 1816? The case of this widow is still further aggreeated, by the misfortune of her having to maintain two daughters by a former marriage of her last gallant husband. Most elementy do we hope that the Authorities at the Horse Guards may reconsider this case, which is not more distressing than it will be afflicted widow be rapulable by the suffecting interpretation of an Order which never contemplants ascens a claim."

[The Regulation is earthsing as stated by the Observer g but it will be seen, by oreference to our Parliamentary

but it will be seen, by arrierence to our Perliamentary Report of Tuesday lest, that the Secretary-at-War admits the bardship and injustice of such cases, and that the Regulation will in future not be enforced, when Officers have been serving more than ten years in the Army.—Ep.]

24th—Lieut. Spring is appointed to the Recruiting Service at Liverpoel, v. Lieut. Front, 57th.

26th—See our Leading Remarks.

Yesterday afternoon, three soldiers of the 26th Reg.

having had their attention called to a deserter from another corps, who was esen in the neighbourhood of the Castle, set off in parasit of him. The deserter, seeing he was discovered, ran slong the new west approach, the sol-diers following him as fast as they could, when, on reaching the Lethian Read, they made up to him, and secured him as their prisoner. A mob, however, having assembled, he was after a desperate struggle, completely rescued from their hands, and one of the soldiers had his bayonet stolen from him. The ringlesders of the mob have as yet escaped detection, and the deserter has fled, it is not known where .- Scoteman, 10th April.

32d-Lieut. Lowe is appointed to the Recruiting Service, Reading, v. Lieut, Grant, 58th.

37th-One co. from Sunderland to Durham, April 14. 38th Depot-Lieut. Anderson is appointed Acting-Paymaster.

Other in our Gagette of the 30th ult., we gave a nominal list of the killed and wounded of this gallant corps at Gwallor; and we now annex a supplementary list of

Gwallor: and we now annex a supplementary list of wounded.

Wounded:—Rerjeents Broderick, Gibson, Donnelly, M'Sherry, Corporals Heatey, Reid, C. Doyle, Hudson, J. Childs.—Brammers Townsend and Large.—Privates Beammont, Broadbent, S. Bush, J. Champion, J. Davidson, M. Fifageritt, W. Holmes, W. Kendeway, D. Lyone, P. M'Kenna, E. Rkinner, G. Pagh D. Bright, R. Crawbilow, C. Carrell, J. Fisher, J. Hardy, J. Gloenon, J. Haghes, T. Hurrley, W. Karse, J. J. Little, J. Markwell, P. Morrisay, J. Fatch, J. Smith, J. Foolscou, W. H. Travere, C. Wheslan, J. Wight, P. M'Dunald, J. Poole, G. Franklin, J. Fither, J. Scott, J. Turber, G. Walker, R. Woodwin, W. Hranwin, B. Larney, M. Moloney, J. Maylin, B. Perrott, C. Quin, C. Stewart, J. Todd, J. Walsh, W. Williams, H. Pudney, G. Bessell, J. Boutker, W. Carr, I. Dark, J. Weed, W. Harris, W. Day, D. Masson, J. Moore, J. Naylor, G. Taylor, S. Tubbe, P. Donovan, G. Ramoon, P. Kcarnen, F. Troy, P. Gibbons, — Aplin, J. Adsma, J. Belmer, W. Carnell, T. Drain, T. Dwyer, J. Garrow, D. Marphy, M. Noon, G. Passock.

41st—Lieut, Lawrence is appeanted to the recruiting service at Manchester, v. Lieut. Cook, 65th, removed to London.

London.

43d Depot-Lieut. Lord Tullamore has joined from leave, and taken command of the detachment at Cahir Castle. Monday night Lord Tullamore was returning to Cabir from Brittas Castle in his gig, when two fello crushed at him, and one presented a gun at his bead, which, on snapping, providentially missed fire. His horse started, and off he drove. Liout. Hop. P. E. Herbert is appointed Depot-Adjutent.

44th—A very serious affray, which caused the greatest terror and alarm amongst the inhabitants throughout the city, took place at Winchester on Bunday evening last, about 8 o'clock, between the privates of the let hettaliou Grenadier Guards (recently from Windsor) and the 44th. A quarrel having occurred at a publis-house between two men belonging to each regiment, the affelt was taken up by their respective comrades, to the number of between 300 and 400 on either side; and, from the severe blows which were exchanged, think contemporate were ex-pected to ensue. Pickets from each regiment, amounting to 300 men, with fixed bayonets, under the command of Captains and Substitute, were immediately ordered out; but it was upwards of two hours before the whole of the men could be captured and scoured within their nespective barracks. We understand that serverel, who were rectously injured, are now confined to the hospital. The dish Ref. is 900 strong, and the lat battalion of Grendeisr Gaards about 700. From the ill-feeling which has aprung up between them, it is expected that one of the regiments will be ordered to another district.—Times.

will be ordered to another district.—Times.

46th—The remarks in our last relating to this Corps were arrangement printed with those of the 46th. The service of this regiment in the West Indias has nearly expired; and is in expected the various detachments will be relieved by the Eld Funitiers, and essential at Barbadoes, previous to their removal to Canada. The

Adjutancy of the regiment is still vecent, Ens. and Adj. Sharpe having died of fever, on 20th Feb., after an illu of only three days, leaving a widow and four orphans. Paymester Corearan is performing the duties of Adjutant, by order of Col. Sir Richard Doberty, the Governor of St. Vincent, until an Adjutant is appointed to the corp

51st—Lieut. Crookabank is appointed to the recruiting service at Taunton, v. Lieut. Scroggap5th.

56th—Three con., under Mej. Passy, quartered at Cionmel, are to leave on the 20th, and will be succeeded by a detachment of the 72d, from Fermay.

57th.—Lieut. Pitt is appointed to the recruiting service, Ipswich, v. Capt. Ballard, 9th.
60th. 2d Batt.—The spalls sailed from Jamaica on 9th March for Quebes and Halifex with the Rifes, who had recovered their health at Newcastle; and as Jamaica continued healthy, the 48th Reg., which succeeded the Rifles, had not been attacked by faver.

61st—Capt. Barlow has joined hd, qre. from leave.
64th—Lieut. Kilvington is appointed to the Recruiting

Service at Birmingham, v. Lieut. Peebles, 59th.
65th—Lieut. Cook is appointed to the Recruiting Service. Landon. v. Lieut. Jemes, 24th.

76th-On Monday se'maight, the Officers of this gallant

regiment gave an elegant déjeuner to above three hundred of the nobility and gentry at Mount Wise Barracks.

87th—Lieutenant C. H. Fitz Roy Vigors was killed by falling with his horse at the Dublin Garrison steeple chase, an Wednesday se'unight. Lieut. Vigors was riding his own mare Princess, and considerably in advance of the wat these hearts and considerably in advance of the wat these hearts and considerably in advance of the wat these hearts and considerably in advance of the wat these hearts are all the statements. vance of the rest, when he came boldly at a fence, consisting of a single ditch with a large dyke, his horse making a stumble at the ditch threw him headlong over upon the opposite bank, upon reaching which the horse immediately fell with his whole weight upon the rider, and rolled from him into the dyke. Surgeons Addison and Heighington, who were standing within a few paces of the suot, ran to his assistance, and succeeded in dragging the body from beneath the horse; for some time he was perfectly lifeless, but when he showed signs of life every means were used to restore animation. He was, as soon as it could with safety be done, removed on a door to a neighbouring cottage; at this time many other medical men arrived, and the unfortunate gentleman was entrusted to the care of Dr. Russell, of the 36th Reg., but all endeavours were unavailing; he expired about an after his removal. There was an inquest held on the body. and the verdict was, " Death from aggravated concussion of the brain by a fall from his horse." Lieut. Vigors had been 13 years in the Army; be was only lately ap-

pointed to the Resmiting Service at Omegh.

89th Depot—Lieut. Thoraton is appointed to the
Recruiting Service at Cavan, v. Lieut. Lawrence, 41st.

Recruiting Service at Cavan, v. Lieut. Lawrence, 4 lat.

90th—Court Martial.—At Colombo private Edward
Hall has been tried upon the following charge:

For highly matinous conduct in having in the Fort of Colombo,
Ceylon, on or about the afternoon of 4th Feb., 1844, when
brought up as a prisoner to the detachment orderly room 90th
Reg., etruck with his flat Capt. Marcus Geale of the 90th Reg.,
commanding the said detachment, when in the execution of his
duty.

Reg., strict was no not cape, managed the execution of his commanding the said detachment, when in the execution of his duty.

The Court found the prisoner Guilty of the charge preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, and testing into consideration his former convictions and general had character, sentenced him, the prisoner, private E. Hall, to undergo an imprisonment in the Military prison of the Fort of Colombo, Ceplen, for a period of eight years, during the whole of which imprisonment three months of each year (Lunar), commencing upon 1st April, lat Aug., and 1st Dec., respectively, shall be passed in solitary confinement in the Garrison cells of Colombo, the remainder to be with hard labour, and further to a forfeiture of all advantage absolutely as to increase of pay or as to pension on discharge, whether it may have accrued from past service, or may accree from fusiare service.

The Lat. Gen. Com. the forces having approved and confirmed the sentence of the Gen. Court Martial on pity. E. Hall, cannot but remark that the set of violence and insubordination committed by the prisoner against his superior Officer, when in the areous of the day, exposed him to the awful penalty to which that crime readers delinquents amenable; but his Exc. is disposed to believe that the prisoner would never have suffered himself to be betrayed into such violence and breach of Military discipline, grassy when under the influence of previous intemperations.

that crime reselves delinquents amenable; but his line, is disposed to believe that the prisoner would never have suffered himper's to be betrayed into such violence and breach of Military eleciptine, eneast when under the influence of previous intemperance, which the Lieut. Gen. trusts will convince soldiers of the measurity of abstaining from the permicious use of epiritaous figures, which hurries them into such criminal excesses. The Lect. Gleen, desires that the sentence of imprisonment, with hard isheer and solitary confinement, awarded the prisoner be christal takes effect.

Rifle Brigade, 1st Batt. Depot—Lieut. Stewart is appointed Acting Paymaster.

Copton Rifle Rag.—Capt. and Bt.-Major Parke, who has apparents of 30 years' (nil-pay service, and Capt. Caldwell setting home on leave.

Dechan Pate a Money,-It is remarkable that no adverticement his appeared of the final distribution of this prise-money, although soquired appeared of twenty years sings. As official return was made to Parliament in the section of 1838, under the late Administration, which seasing of 1000, unser the size Auministration, which stated that the midivided portion of this prize contisted of a longe seak balance in head, of a sum of money due from the Best Iedia Company upon an appeara them in course of adjustment (supposed to amount to more than \$0,000t.), and of the Nagpore Crown jewels, mentioned in this Parliamentary return as then forming the subject

of negotiation with the India Company, under whose charge they were. These jewels were estimated at the time of capture to be worth upwards of 200,000% steeling; time of capture to be worth upwards of 200,0004 stating; and even admitting their value after this lapse of time to be greatly dissinished, yet they must even now be worth a very considerable sum. Upwards of twenty years having passed since the Mahratta war was ended, and six years aince this return was made, and consequently ample time having then afforded for the adjustment of the account, and the termination of the negotiation with the Company, swelly the public is fairly entitled to inquire the research of this apparently unaccountable delay.

Company, surely the public is rairly entitled to inquire the reason of this apparently unaccountable delay.

Dr. Hawkey is appointed Staff Sergeon to the Dublia Recruiting district, v. Hall; and Dr. Pilkington is appointed to Liverpool, v. Hawkey.

The Allowance to Married Officers in Hea of Coals and Candles commenced from the 1st inst. We have been gratified with many letters of thanks for our exertions in this matter.

Lieutement-General Authory Salvin, recently decreased, as appointed Eas. 15th Feb., 1776; Lieut., 1st Oct., 1777; Capt., 24th April, 1781; Major, 1st Musch, 1794; Lieut. Col., 25th April, 1808; Col., 4th June, 1844; Maj.-Gen., 27th May, 1825; and Lieut. Gon., 28th June, 1838. He went to America in 1777, and was at the battle of Brandywine and Germantown; slege of Charlestown; wounded at the battle of Guilford Court House; and also present at the siege of York Town. Subse-quently be served on the Staff as an Inspecting Field-Officer of a recruiting district.

THE NORTON SHELL.-Agreeable to the recommendation of Capt. Sir T. Heatings (commanding the Excellent), pre-ferred in his official report to the Lords of the Adul-ralty, dated June 30, 1843, and in obedience to the commands of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance. Capt. Norton has instructed the operatives in the Royal laboratory at Woolwich in the meaner of preparing his concussion fuses, under the supervision of Colonel Cockburn and Colonel Dansey, C.B. The official report of the select committee at Woolwich, dated Oct. 15, 1842, pronounced these feases to be "simple, safe, and efficaand Capt. Sir T. Hastings, in his official report, stated that "a shell fitted with Norton's fure was more sure, as well as more rainous in its effects, than when fitted with the common fuse." All batteries for the defe ntrea with the common time. All determs for the deserve of the seacest and the protection of explum harbours (says a correspondent) should be supplied with these shells.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FAWCEIT AND LIEUTENANT MUNRO.
[Having given insertion in our Gasette of the 16th March to Lieutenant Munro's letter, we are bound to give publicity to the following correspondence of the widow of Lieut.-Colonel Fawcett.]

Baltiniags, house, April 9, 1844.

widow of Lieut.-Colonel Fawcett.]

Ratinians-house, April 9, 1844.

My dear Sir,—In conformity with the request you have made me, I now place in your hands a statement I have drawn up of the circumatances that immediately preceded that fearful concernee which has deprived me of a gallant and foodly-loved-husband, rendering me at the same instant one of the most wretched women now living.

I had received on voluntarily giving no evidence on this wretched subject, or of saying anything littely to increase the crime laid to the charge of my sister's husband, but patience and interance will have their limits, and the wishes of my friends must be obeyed. You are, therefore, my dear Sir, at literity to make what use you please of this statement, in which I have repeated correctly every circumstance that occurred, to the heat of my belief and recollection, mut from any inspressions! have since received; and I have severy reason to hope and thick that I have not made a single error or omission.

Many persons may deem the conversations that passed between my husband and myself of too triviel, and light a character for one in my deplorable situation to repeat, nor do I make public the few archeones (in my eyes nucred, and depply engraven on my memory) spoken in confidence by my husband, with his well-known candour and openness, without doing great violence to my (celings; but I conseder nothing else could half so pishing exhibit the absence of all nancorous fishing towards Lieut. Manro on the part of both my husband and myself. Until now I nave constantly regretted the knowledge I had of what was taking place, but since I have seen the ville and dishonourable impuriations thrown upon the memory of my adored inspeads, I rejuice from my very heart that I am enabled (from personal knowledge of what did pass) to desire those imputations and in-sineations to be utterly false and antionades; and, as I hope, have proved them to be of although from the very fast of my having thus power, and the stations that and antionades; and, have proved them to be so: atthough from the very fact of my having this power, severe community may be made upon me by those who have never been placed to a similar situation.

I remain, my dear Sir, your very affectionate and dutiest rices,

ANNE PRANCES FAWCEST.

To Major D.K. Pamoett.

To Major D.K. Fawcett.

On the evening of 19th of last Jene, between the hours of 6 and 9, Lieut, if ourse called, unionized and specipously use I fully believe), at the house is Stones-street which Lieut. Colonet Pawcett and myself had occupied stace his reserve from Onice, and was shown into the drawing-proon, where I was removing a become in singing from a gentleman of the manus of Romer, which I proceeded with while Col. Fawbett and Lieut. Manro somerand, and when my leasten was flowing, if Romer type keeve, although, to the heat of my recollection, I respected thus to remove consistent the ten with me, as he-heat sometimes done on former occusions, but I think he declined on the piece of suffering from touthache. Affairs were then entered upon, Lieut.-Manro commenting the subject. As I was welting a such i fell not pay making the subject. As I was welting a such i fell not pay making the subject. As I was welting a such i fell not pay making the subject. I then made the im, dering which Gol., Fawcett, folding up the papers which wipes on the table, said, "Well, it can't be helped now; but I meet say fare. Smith has bembessed us both most thoroughly; though, had I been

seiting live you, I should most probably have noted as you have, come. To which, faint, Murror ceptide, "I tail you what, you have store." To which, faint, Murror land, what, you have you will be the provention of the province of the prov

him. However, I had no idea whatever of endesvoering to give information, for I well knew my hasband's character; although he never had any concealment from me, and was kind, affectionate, and insingent in the highest degree, yet he would aver have forget on the alightent interference on my part in a matter of honour or chuty. I also never thought that Lieut. Mumo would fire all that, and as I have his own recoive not to discourge his platted, I was meaned all would terminate happity, though I had a feeling of terror I could not then account fer. I may have been to blesse for the peaking part I acted, but had I attempted to inheritors, the world would perhaps have blanned me till more, and I sad the dertainty of losing my hasband's emidience for ever if I did no; but if I have erred by my silvener (for I have endaing class to repronts agreef with), Ged havahand's emidience for ever if I did no; but if I have erred by my silvener (for I have endaing class to repronts myself will), Ged havahand's emidience for ever if I did no; but if I have erred by my silvener (for I have endaing class to repronts myself will), Ged here part part of a myself and obtifs, and the litter rule of every hupe of happiness to me. But I must besten to the acceptation of my sad relation. Blordy after my husband had dreamed, and break-fasted, the sarriage arrived (I think it was sarr 5 whenly), and he saut, me down to onforce the ball-door, lest the rigiging should move the servants, which I did. He them end, sit faiting lave of me, "Got bless you, my beloved Ainle, you have shown yourself this hight to be a true and develoud wife; and resembles, whatever happens, I go dut with a clear conscience; for they have forced one into this, and I will accord to repeat the after waters, when he was a my sad and the mean the same and the same

Busined.

Baring now made this statement—and what it has onet up; so to do few one conceive—I am drusty resolved to be for ever after sinci (if pentited) uponeble agonising subject; nor will easy future endeavours succeed to drawing such another line from my pen, or word from my lipe.

ANME PRANCES PAWCETT.

#### Literary Motters.

Narrative of the Voyages and Services of the Namesis, from 1840 to 1843; and of the Combined Navat and Military Operations in China; comprising a Complete Account of the Colony of Hong-Rong, and Remarks on the Character and Habits of the Chingses. From Notes of Commander W. H. Hall, R.N. With Personal Observations, by W. D. Barnard, Roq., A.M., Ones. 2 vols. Svo. H. Colburn. [Becond Notice.]

We recume our notion of these highly important volumes, Consistent to the last, Commissioner Lin, when super-sided by the new Imperial Commissioner, Keshen, at Center

Caston, "Goods not resist giving a paring warsing to the people, against the continuance of their persions a habite; and he even ventured to assure them that, if they still person of, "and he further took them, quality enough, that, "while the afforded period of their probation was notyer failined, they were still figure election; but that when it had expired they would become deed office, for that they would certainly be put to debth, if they had not learnt to amend their ways."

Keeben was a man of a very different character. At

first, his desire, like that of Lin, seemed to be "to con-trol the foreigners, and to reduce them to submission !" but, " instead of precipitating the orisis by mad vivisuos,

trat, "Instead of precipitating the orisis by and vivision, he problesed to trust rather to the "amployment of trush and the admest repeat to obtain his easis."
"Sended's musticonness was at once shown by the instructions which he issued respecting the eatine of the white fug, and by his espiciating that for the fature the truops were 'mid rathly he open their artister, without first ancertaining what was the purpose of the approach of any boat bus, ing anch a flag," and, moreover, that 'they were not to presude insultities, but being the first to from the foreign ships, nor in their desire for homestration and environmental, Biovertheless, in added, "approaching a mer per self-ship, and the troops must not be said of their general."

Captain Elitot was as anxious to swift a collision as Kashon himself; and thus affairs went on, without any

a himself; and thus affairs went on, without any

"Mr. Murro should explain the steaming of time, as well as the words," There were incomstances of an incredible a shure connected with it (the quarrel), that he sould not given alimit to them." These losinuations are calculated to biast the reputation of man are:

actual result, until the close of the year 1840. Early in 1841, hostilities had commenced; and, on the day of the action of Chuenpee (Jan. 7) a Chinese squadron of war-

action of Chusippee (Jan. 7) a Chinese squadron of war-junks was totally destroyed.

"The wary first (Congrave) rocket fired from the Namesia was seen to enter the large junk against which it was directed, may that of the Admiral, and almost the instant afterwards it blaw up with a terrific explosion, launching into etersby overy soul on board, and pouring fourth its blaze like the mighty rush of first from a volcano. The instantaneous destrugitou of the large hady seemed appairing to both sides engaged. The smoke, and flame, and thunder of the explosion, with the broken fragments salling round, and even portune of dissevered bothes acsitering as they fell, were enough to strike with awe, if not with fear, the stoutest heart that torked upon it."

Many of the details connected with this affair are

exceedingly curious : amongst others-

exceedingly curious: Amongst others—

"A number of strong fishing-neis were isstened all round the sides of the junks, not extended so as to impede any one trying to get on board, but trised up outside over each of the guns, in such a way that, when our boats should come alongwise, the nets were to be thrown over them, wen and all; and thus our july tars, of course, as he [the Admiral] insegmed, struck powerless with fear, were to be caught like insigs in their form, and handed over with great facility to the tender mercies of the emperor."

The tables had long been turned against the Chinese: "Keshera had long over turned against the Cantann in "Keshera that his conduct should be subjected to the severest consideration;" while poor old Kwan was scoped of being "at all times devoid of talent to direct, and, on the approach of a crisis, to be alarmed, perturbed, and without resources."

The grand conference between Keshen and Captain Elliet, at the Second Bar, some miles above the Bogue, is very circumstantially described: it was an affair of wast coremony,; but it fails not within our compass of

extract.

"Keenen could not resist the wish to gratify his carlosity concerning our fine-looking fellows, the Markes, and three of the tailest and finest men were selected for his personal examination. He did not conceal his surprise, and even requested that they night be made to go through mane of their evolutions. Keshen also examined their arms and accountements inimutally, for everything was, of course, perfectly new to him." A confidence in manner throughout is described as having been particularly kind, gentlemanties, and perfectly dignified. He night, indeed, he called a courtler-like gentleman in any country."

country."

After the capture of the Bogue Forts—

"The charges preferred against this able and straight-forward
man, by the Lieutenant-Governor of Canton, were of the true
Chinese stamp—namely, his having held intercourse with
Elliot on equal terms; his having employed traitorous people
about him, particularly the late prefect; this having presented
the Officers and garrieons at the Bogue from doing wonders;
and, above all, his having put his east to a document, by which
a portion of the empire, namely, the island of Hong-Kong, was
'"Head the local authorities here aver so almore in their ex-

a portion of the empire, namely, the island of Hong-Kong, was harrendered."

"Had the local authorities been over so sincere in their expressions of a desire for peace, the remembrance of the fale of the unfortunate Keslien, for even treating with the 'rebellious foreigners,' might have made thest tremble for their lives. The degradation and banishment of Lin were also fresh in their memory; but the following sections upon Keslen was inflicient to terrify them into the must desperate efforts. It was during this interval that they received the emperor's edict, by which Keshen was declared to be guilty of bribery, and unworthy to live; his temple was to be sealed up, and his whole family put in irons, and carried by the bin to Pakin, where both he and they with him were [to be] pulped death on the very day of their errors when hy being 'cut as under at the waist,' and they by decapitation."

" By another addet, dated a faw days later than the formation of the contraction of the contractio

tation."

The second are now wast, and they by decaptation."

"by another edict, dated a few days later than the foregoing, even his more distant relations, and 'those who efficienty extended apon him, whether great or small, or who in any way appertained to him, or were concerned in the arrangement of affairs with him, were to be indistributed; farmpitated.' This terrible denuaciation, in the exadernment of the emperor's wrath, was enough to alarm the whole nation p but, furtunately, it was not carried into execution to the letter, and Keehen's life was spared, though with the loss of every thing that could make it tolerable."

We the more readily give place to the following little 

Taken public notice of the action against the batteries of Anunghoy, a very desking thing was done by Commander Bullivan, who was serving as a subsequencerary Commander on board the Medille. One of the banks got adult, owing to some accident, and was being careful by the tide close in under the batteries. The instant this was perceived by Commander Bullivan, he jumped into his gig, and pulled off to recover the boat, in doing which he was or course apposed in the close fire of the batteries, but he fortunefully escaped unburt, and brought the boat safely back."

The story of Captain Amstrather's capture in the

The story of Captain Amstrather's capture in the neighbourhood of Chusan-like being tied up in a stack, and carried over in a boat to Ningpo, &c., are well known. "Captain Anstruker, hewever, would seem to have been more lemently treated than many of the other prisoners; and I have been him declare that, with remost to the better chan of mandarins at Ningpo, he had little cause of complaint to argue against them, considering that he was a prisoner in an enemy's hands. His taient for drawings however, enabled him to consider their good will, and to using for himself come indulgences which others were not formance amongs to precure. He sold his tirawings, and particularly his potraths for a tolerable priso. Thus, for instance, he took cape that when a mandarin wanted to have his likeness. taken, he should give him at least three sellings, and for each atting he required a payment of smoke pork fire."

"It is worshy of notice," observes Mr. Bernard, "that the following apirited lighte affair (in which Cap-

41 that the following spirited little affair (in which Captain Hall and the Nomerie well engaged), although offi-cially reported to Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, was never aparally mentioned in any of the public despatches; an emission which at that time cranted some surprise." It

must, we presence, have been from oversight. While our troops were engaged upon the beights of Canton, and the British flag were waving is triumph upon all the forts which commissed the city.

"The Chicago threapead an attack upon the landing-place at Trimpon. Their object is gut they from the leights, or clus to get roops from the heights, or clus to get possession of the stores, he, which had been either the cade wour to cat of the place, and she will be held of the city, from which a hashwe, kregaler cannews but down the insider, shows at Trimpon.

"This movement being factored, by Frenchey Benhouse," it the size, certim of his being being the with their men, and assist in the defende of the place. The greater were delivered to Capt. Well (the Nameste being sadies in chore) by an Offiger of the Pésshim, sent of pupolic. Reparations had already been make on board with this object, and Capt. Hall lost no time in landing with half his crew, the wither half remaining at quarters on board, under Lieut. Politic. Two Officers and some uses also landed from the Reighers, hid a few from the heads of the Missade. There were set neen and the Officers had come the maining at quarters on board, under Lieut. Politic. Two Officers and some uses also landed from the Reighers, hid a few from the heads of the Missade. There were set neen and the Officers (resides Capt. Hall) from the Neighers, it is not need to protect the guar, statis, he, or the inth and the Johnson.

There were set neen and the Officers that of the 48th, and consisted of seen of makings, as of the inth and been int behind. They ware commended the first his Blonder, altogether 60 men and seven Officers, and not to protect the guar, statis, he, or the inth and the Johnson the policy. The day of the or the officers of the first of the 48th, and consisted of seen of makings, as of the inth and the policy in the history who were drawn up in days could be seen of the count and the policy and the troop of the theory. The him distance of upon the main body who wer

treety of Nenkin, is fail of valuable information. We subjoin a few unconsisted excepts:—

"The position saidgaid to the island of Rong-Kong in the maps is, probably, incofved, as it does not conside with that laid down by hir Heavy Pottings: in the proclamation. The greatest length of the island itself is from east to west, namely, eight miles; but the breadth is extremely tragular, varying from its miles to about two miles only."

"The present capital, Yistoria, extends for a considerable distance slong its northern shore, and, from the nature of the ground, has of necessity been built is a vary extended, etragiling manner."

"The roads of Hong-Kong and the Ray of Victoria form an excellent anchorage, having deep water very ment the shore, and only one sinell shoul having sixteen feet water upon it. It is expected to the full fury of the typhones wherever they occur; and the high mountains of Heag-Kong intercept the genula breames of the south-west monuton during the lot gesson, when a morement in the atmosphare is must necessary, not only to moderate the unity animore heat of troplent of limits, but to dissipate the unhealthy vapoum which are generated after the heaty rains which occur, particularly digiting the night, at that sensor."

to membrate which occur, particularly digiting the night, at that heavy rains which occur, particularly digiting the night, at that season."

"The mean temperature of the month of Jely last (1842) at Hong-Hong was vs", the lowest was Se", said the highest gs". Mence it appears that the difference of temperature between any and hight in much less then might, be especied; in fact, the lowest temperature of the whole month. On one occasion only it rose to gs" during the middle of the day, and quies early felt to he diright the middle of the day, and quies early felt to he diright the middle of the day, and quies early felt to he will be not be remainded that supin good may result from their investigations, All parts even of the northern ofte of the bland absolute andly unbealthy; and it must be remembered, that daying heavy he very anhealthy one year, and he comparatively free from pleasantly unbealthy; and it had campically find the distribution of a typhone (though in other respects infinitely in distribution, which it produces; and by which all nature is affected.

"Hitherto the western and enabled anticipation, the centre being less so. The left wing of the Ath, quantured at West Point Marsacles, but our headquest that is placed, the placed of August last; and at length, the placed was absoluted, it may be a middle of August last; and at length, the placed in the anticher of the highest flips produce, if gathle, to produce we will doubtion to reserved to the free of the finite of in the first of the interest of the interest in the middle of angust last; and at length, the produce, if gathle, to you had a made or to the highest flips produce, if gathle, to you had a made or to the highest flips produce, if gathle, to you had a made or we want and habital, that lebourers and mechanics were and from the remaining produces and the frame from the night produces and mechanics and williams of measure from the middle of an another to the highest flips from the measure and the liand."

hibit the cultivation of rice by the cummer mean my proves the lained."

The Chinese inhabitants ordinal to fall finally into our ways and habits; that lebourers and sacolaples worked well and willed; for smoderate pay, and same, own in a capeus from the opposite mass to neek work; tradeamen arounded in to occupy the little shops and because, two Kurappean house and billiard-rooms.

werecompleted; and, is short, every necessary and east luxuries could be obtained with facility at Hone. Eong, ellin the first year of its permanent settlement. Even the Furrequeue miscionaries dense over and insits a sert of meavent and a chapat; the Morrason Education stociaty and the Missionary Hospital Esciety commenced their buildings; more than one miscionary society made it there has quarters; and the Angio-Chineke College, at Malerum as shout to be removed in this cover favourable spot. A small Roman Catholic chapat was nearly finished, and a meat little American Bagitat chapat had been open for divine service, heigt the first Rutestant place of public gership ever actablished in that part of the world, of course willime exception of the old company's chapat in the factory at Canton. There was, however, no Chumb of England service parterised at that time on the island—a desiciency which happily has since been remedied," \*

"The question of the tenure of land for the future at Kong-Kong, of tather the istense open which it can be obtained from the Government, is one of the highest importance. It is understood that it is not the Intention of Covernment to permit any land to be alterated from the grown. Fature sales of land will probably be effected in the same way as it wearier ones; the heat issued; and, most likely, the new governor. Mr. Davis, will have some discretionary power in Eging the precise terms upon which the right of eccupation of land will be displaced in." \*

"It has been said, in respect to colonisation, that the first things the French undertake is to build a fort, the Spaniards a church, and the English an activary or a warshooin; but permit is more characteristic will, that one of the first things the English as establish to prese. The Englishmen corries with him his birthright of free discenses on the power of having a good hearty grumble in print compensates him for many early inconveniences of a new attilement. There are four English newspapers published in China: the Hong-Kong inse

new ancommon to more accumulation to so men and Offi-cers. This is stitution is in a measure a self-supporting one, a serials sum being paid daily for the maintenance of each person admitted."

It was, our wish and intention to conclude this week; but our notes have so increased upon us, that we find it impossible. Our space will be well occupied by a third

Conciency of Walreddon. A Romance of the West. By Mrs. Bray. Author of "Henry de l'omeroy;" "The White Hoods;" "Trials of the Heart;" "Trelawny;" "De Foix," &c. 3 Vols.

BESTDES works of a different character, taking-justly or unjustly, we shall not now pause to inquire—a more elevated range in iterature, "Courtemy of Walreddon" completes about thirty volumes of fiction from the pen of Mrs. Bray, in the course of a few years. The number of this ledy's productions, however, is less remerkable than their quality; as, in full proportion to their numerical increase is the increase in their interest and value.

We have always considered Mrs. Bray's historical We have always considered Mrs. Bray's historical romaness to possess more of the true Walter Scott feeling than those of any other writer. In them we trace the same high qualities by which the flations of Sir Walter are so pre-sminently distinguished;—a profound knowledge of the human heart—extensive research in local history and tradition — admiration of the grand and subline in acture—highly poetical descriptive powers busines in manner—nighty poetical descriptive powers— love of antiquarian lore—just such a gentle leaning towards the superstitious and supernatural as may suffice to impart, occasionally, a mysterious interest to certain events. Superadded to these merits, Mrs. Bray has, in one respect, infinitely the advantage of Sir Walter Scott: she constructs her fable most ably; bearing away the mind of the reader, absorbingly and unflaggingly, to the point of a grand climax, and keeping back the dispussment till the final descent of the curtain upon a rich tableau. ill the final descent of the curtain upon a rich tableau. In home of her productions is this principle more fully, more effectively, carried out than in the volumes now before us. And the object is not gained by violant or improbable means; all is easy, simple, natural, and connegatity successful. The story itself is introduced by an inginious finition which happily relieves the author from all apparent responsibility in point of manner. Without wild or intragent excitement, "Courtenay of Walreddon" has a strong and sustained interest, heightened by means of heavyling manner. The incidents themselves by much of beautiful repose. The incidents, though spiling, see so natural, so full of desmatic force and the characters are so diversified, so distinct, so that the impression on the mind of the reader is, truthtrue—that the impression on the mind of the reaser is, that he is perusing a veritable history. Speaking of "Counteney of Walreddon," as we would of a picture, he artistic phrasology, we should say, that it is "finely appropriate" the parm are all in harmony, producing a grand and perfect whole.

Linky Haward, the mistress of the mantion of Wal-

Lady Howard, the mistress of the mantion of Wal-reddon, with her lofty, massedine, and all-commanding mind, killenting under the effect of irremediable wrongs indiction by her decreased husband on the house stick by her decreased hunband on the beat and dearest post. And beautiful is the contrast between ner and the gialle yet half-mysterious Emily. Cinderalla, the gipsy girl, with her pure, and strong, and masophisticated feeling, is a sweet eketch; contrasting, is turn, with Contrasting Beamann, the agad domastic and confidents of And beautiful is the contrast between her and the

<sup>&</sup>quot;At a later period he was partially restored to rank,"

<sup>\* \*\*</sup> Names of Officers:—Capt. Mall, Mr. Whiteheset, and Mr. Gaunt, Names's: Mr. Goes and Mr. Respond dist. S. Suipher ; Mr. Reliand and Mr. Lambert, H.M.S. Beende.\*\*

Lady Howard. Mr. Adam Gandy, the royalist pa Lady Howard. Mr. Adam Gandy, the royalist parcell, magnitude, and voldier, is another capital and individulty ensuined character. Indeed all the obsercers, from the ententials here. Courtevey of Welendow, and his friend Chudleigh, to Bandield Mance Caraw, the King of the Gipsias—Caprain Smith, the parliamentary particide in heart—the partition jurson and royalist signs—it is affected and soldiers on high sides—and even the memoral symmetry, are in manfact knowledge.

and soldiers on both successions over the measure evenues, are in perfect keeping.

Many impressive scenes occur in the gausse of the work; particularly one, of a most loucking nature, by tween Mr. Gandy and Cindwrells, in which the former, after much labour and difficulty, swales the manufacture of the measure of the measure. mind of the gipty to a Christian sense, of the messenty of lorgiving even our deadliest member, or we hape for forgiveness ourselves; and another, of breath-suppositing interest, amongst the chief persons of the drudge before

the after in the Romish chapel.

We lave to see grains daly appreciated, while it yet lives to inhale the income of honest praise; and there-fore we are gratified in observing, that more than bue of the local papers in Mrs. Bray's neighbouthined (Dis-shire) have expressed the wish of many of his about "to arest some durable record of her name among the scenes she has touched with the burs of anduring love-liness by the magic of her pen." It has been suggested, that a pitter, surmounted by a vase, or arth, might be raised on one of the folly bitts which surround the some of her abode. Taviators. to arent enum durable record of her wante amou of her shode... Tavistock

A monument slee of a different nature, less coatig, and equally darable, and conferring advantage on the public as well as pleasure on its more immediate object, might be raised in hostour of our author, by the reprint of all her remandes in a seek, compact, and hexpended form.

This would be accentable to themsends.

It has been said, that a critique is never complete neless, like an epigram, it has a sting in its tail—woless it indentes something to be found fuelt with. We shall not besitze, therefore, to express our high and mighty displeasure towards Mrs. Brsy, and a vast number of other writers, masculing as well as feminise, for taking the trouble—up alight one—of hunting out motions to place at the beads of their shipters. For our own past, we always religiously abstain from resuling them; they tell us too much of the author's safed beforehand.

The Forester's Daughter at Tale of the Reformation. By the Author of "Seymour of Sudley," "Thirst for Gold," "The Pope and the Actor," &c. 3 vols. Newby:

ot being much interested in the perusal of the clever and spirited romance. "The Pope and the Actor :" and we have been hardly less to in reading this "Tale of the Referenation," the scene of which is laid in the electorate of Cologue, at the time often the principles of Lather had made conditionable progress throughout Ger-Geblierd, the Elector, who magnantmously reergned the Archbishopric, plays a considerable part in this drams. We find, also, a double-dyed villain, an aunoitigated monster, in the person of Father Philip, secretary to the Elector, confessor to the Carmelite numery of Bonn, &c.—Elies Wolfgang, a victous, sangularry, half-mark, fauntical Anahaptist—Nathan, a benevolent Jew-and a variety of other characters, all of them more or ious accessary for filling up the mayes. Eva Walberg, the Perceter's Daughter, as the heroine, who effects her escape from the aunnery in a most extraordinary manner -- is captured, and persecuted to the deeth, by Father Philip and the infamous old Abbess—is a fine portraiture of female character. Tried, and convicted of heresy and of violating her vous. Tried, and convicted of heresy and of violating her vows, also to consigned to an under ground diageous, to perial by starvation. Through the humano-intervention, however, of the Elector, added by Nathan and by her consinteer, Hermans, she is happily rescued. Agnes, Countage Mansfeld, the bride of Gubbard, is a very sweet little skatch. Although termed a "Tale of the Referention," the resder of this work is by no means amonged by theological discussion. The incidents are of a lively, staging, and existing character; with quite enough of the romantic to estimic any moderate appetite.

satisfy any moderate appetit

The Artist and Ameteur's Magazine: a Work devoted to the Interests of the Arts of Dosign and the Cultius-tion of Taste. Edited by E. V. Rippingille. No. 12.

tion of Taste. Edited by m. v. supposed to the Longman and Ca.

Were the Twiefth Newstor of "The Artist and Ameteur's Hagasiae," Mr. Rippingille has, for the present, closed his literary labours. We are almost years for their early termination, because we considered them to be, their early termination, extremity hamifold to the course of the maried and the maried set. their early termination, became we considered town we within a certain range, extremely beneficial to the cause of ext in this country. In the telef puriod of his periodical curser, Mr. Rippingille has defined a warm and generate feeling, a sound and lofty knowledge of the principles of high art, especially in possible; and has thrown out many valuable hints, available shifts to the profusers, the critic, and the profusers are constant to the profusers.

minutes many, are more much up programs, the drive, making her protonding but againly admiring men of teste. Well he has finished life laboury as he generapout the laboury as a gentlementy and headership apilit; and he ill enjoy the mitchestery consciousies of hering not only

meant well but performed well, so fir as his limited patronage would permit. His "Essay on Beauty," which he has finished in his concluding sheats, contains much that is now and valuable; the "Essay on Souththre," by Count Hawks Le Grice, is also finished; and "The Artist and Amsteur's Magazine" is now complete in one handsome royal active parame.

Correspondence abdurased to the Editor.

Borrespondence addressed to the Editor.

Sin, Mour correspondent formelius appends to his letter, a cylichiem, with while eater a slight addition, I will comments this assessment inc. "There can be no christianity without obedien; a dealist, a shier, an adultorer, a dischanderer of any on of these, is without obediene to Ciristianity; here is no one of hispe can be truly a Christian." I will am Covalius, position to be truly a Christian." I will am Covalius, position to be truly a Christian. I will am Covalius, position to be truly a Christian. From, the fivil government that consideration for she deallist while they great to the adultorer, are any other breaking of the len Commandments. But there is a party in the State as he presched a crusade against dealing, and grish to let it down by sheer visioned and personal and pers anticided; and such said as a Cornolius say, in the self-entilistency of their spiritual plids, "No saw into fights or constances a sharp out of a Christian." Who out off the part of the spiritual of the Private at their now for his Middle asism. "That no into it coincides atter, now for his Middle asism." That no into it coincides to be a judge in his wire que out." Diese this upply to duelling? No!! appeals at found, his?! It for not duelling? No!! appeals at found, his?! It for not duelling? mondanted the samples after proper con-sideration, and it rests with mom to determine whether

nds eller pepper con-o determine winther sideration, and it reats with them to determine whether the parties shall fight or not, and any departure from the ordinary forms would not only have expected the parties to most severe purishment by the laws as they stond 50 years back, but would expose years back, but would expose years back, but would expose them to the executions of all classis of society. Corrective easy that "no man who is a true gentiemen will the a gratuitous insult to any one." The Duke of Well thou's test of gentility is, that a man shall not refuse to that, and I for each agree with the Make Duke

that a man shall not refuse to thit, and I for once agree with the Noble Duke.

In saying this I am not calling upon any man to fight if be carried cobactenticusty do it I am quits willing, if a man acts to the best of his abilities up to the rules of Christianity in other points that he should refuse to fight, and give religion as his lime, I would no more call him to account after agels as coment, than I would a woman or the person of the grant; but if a rollicking chap, "who drinks, and eveners and plays at cards," were to give such a reason for not coing to an explanation, I would call him a coward, and so my heat to hunt him port of all decent acclety; and the world, bad as it is, would applied my conduct, and confirm they achtence. A. C. London, April 12.

F.S.—In a parting word to Cornelius I would just say,

London, April 12.

P.S.—In a parting word to Gracius I sould just say, it Mithout felth it is impossible to pleane God, or be savid; this city on five market, therefore, if you have not like the you are certain to be in the says Cornellist. I, for my own part, judge me men, but those for the mat; and trust thet we shall be more mercifully but in the three manufalling the faul with each other. The RANK OF Estimate materials and trust the Tele RANK OF Estimate materials.

To the Editor of the Manaiuma Mittery Occasio.

Bin.—A correspondent, who, withen under the significant of Acal Bequire, makes in your last Number some observations on the rank of Estimate, and proposes that the Field-Officers and Captions of Mittin registrate should

observations on the rank of Esquise, and proposes that the Field-Officers and Captains of Militia regiments should in future "to composed of sublemin, harosita, and gen-therein possessing the grantlest adjutes in their counthemon possessing the grant then," Re.

. In this quantition, the word motion um is no doubt in tended by your correspondent to be synonymous with the word perro; and as we two frequently use the former term instead of the letter is ordinary speech and writing, to the great dispuratement of harmonia, esquires, and posterous, you will perhaps allow me to make some remarks upon the make some remarks.

Ting correspondent, in his letter, may be in "an en-thermical arietocrat." But no real arietocrat, at least no intli-ducated one, speaking of our arietocracy, will

ever divide it into three classes-" noblemen, bares area current it into tarea casses." noblemen, baroasti, and gentlemen." The highest puer in the realm is not more than a gentlemen, and the lowest gentlemen in the realm is not less than a neblemen. Every person who is not of pleboian blood, is noble. Our arianoracy, or noble, or gentry—for the three terms are equivalent—gonaprices every person in the three hingdoms, from the gen-tiemen of cont-armour to the premier duke.

By the murse and outton of England, sobility or aristocracy is either me for or miner." The former con-tains all thise and degrees from kulghtheod upwards; the "The truth in," latter all frees baroast downwards. "The truth is," says an ancient heraldic writer, "that the two titles of bobility and gentry are of equal cattern in the use of he-raidry, though custom hath divided them, and applied the rainty, induga custom anticulared them, and applied the first to genery of the highest degree, shift the latter to seale of the howest rank." Sir Thomas Stayth in his work "The Rap. Angioram, cap. tig., de Armigeria," epcaks of "gentlemen, id est moldes," oul again, cap. 22., "de moddifus galunchin gentlum." Capagin sho are the Britannia "sayy, "I will begin with them who are accounted mobiles ministers of which a certification is the ate "Striature" pays, "I mit regit with them up of a secounted nobles minorer, of which a gentlement is the lowest." Coke, 2d Inst., p. 668, lays it down, "the lesser noblemen are the knights, equives, and there when we commonly call gentlemen. And Jamen is, in patents arrating gentlemen, uses the phraseology, "noblicement types nobles jacimus of creames."

No English gentlemen in speaking or writing english ever to use the word notionen in the limited sepacity the ever to use the word nesseman in the limited sense of the beam neer; neither ought he ever to suppose at allow that because a gentlemen supply hereditary titles hell par-lismentary privinges, that he is, therefore, on that monoant a whit more noble than a vost saquire. A real sequire in the British monarchy stands upon the mane level with the highest clear of the Continental Luneum nonelity, the highest clear of the Continental Lineaus Nobility, whether they may be eatled graves, counts, or barons. In Germany, the soreld or unti-decemental antifity (i. s. their real esquirage families), are called pro-acidites and compermobiles; but even a higher style to uttributed to none of our old esquirage families by the "Nobilieram Familiarum by logs ex Camdeno et alija," viz., "Parry—Nobilieram familia; ""Parry—Nobilieram familia; "" "Parry—Nobilieram familia; "" " "Dinta—Familia tebilio in Glausskia e quantila and account of the statements.

fundia;" "Points—Familia modés in Glouestia e que sou mult magno éphondone at equestri dignitate superment;" "Pophen—Acédiasiem finalis ét mulatris." The dignity of a passage of pergentage when accelerad on a Jew or a plebulan Gentlie, ennoble, then; ; but when sonferred on a gentlemen or an dequire, it is multing more than an increase of rank and pricileges. When an experie is made a beromet or a berom he is no more encountries than a secondary it made an east of them. bind than a viscount is ennobled if made an earl or a

It is a pity that these things are an little understood both by our real requires andraise by our exclusive young ladies. Were it otherwise, the fermer would not in foreign circles so often be not down or plabelane, ander founded with the rature. Nor would the latter lavish their amiles, and so frequently bestow their hands, on continental spants and barons, whose real such is not aucontinental epants and parous, whose rest rous as new perior to that of a second or third-rate British exquire.

X. Z.

am, sec.

THE MILITIA.

To the Editor of the Namt and Milliary Gaustin.

Sin,—I have road acterni lettern on the subject of the Militin; allow me to send you a plate for reorganising thum, best sailed to the miserable state of our finances, and reducing on a posce for three years, or life of Louis-Philipps.

lat. The Militia to be halloted for, or enrolled the

next sis months, but not called out.

2d. To be called out for not less than eight, nor more than fewriten days in eighteen handred and fursy five, without the Officers or arms, but under the Adjutant and

3d. One third of the force in England and Sectiond too be embodied from the Agricultural counties, and trained for not less than fourteen or more than homely-one days (as in eighteen hunderd and twenty-one) with their Offours and arms, in the summer of 1846.

4th. The remfinder as above in retation, 1847-8.

Should pesso continue and the funnces improve, they can be trained as " of old" for 28 days.

The Militia at present are defunct us to man and arms: the whole, nearly, of the arms and stones were sent a few

years ago to assist the Queen of Spain.

years ago to assist the truck of Spain.

Since the pence the force has been out three times, viz.,
in 1829, 28 days; eighteen hundred and twenty-one,
storiety-one days; and in 1831 for 28 days. I conclude
my epistic by reminding the Officers of the force that the
samual dimer is on the 1st of May, at the Freemanous' Tavarn, Great Queen Street, where they can discuss this affair over a bottle of Mr. Cuffe's best port.

One of the Congesties.

N.B. The Irish Militia are only reject by best of drum.

(Correspondence continued at page 254.)

Signatures to Letters in Type,..." Bandonk," "T. T.,"
"E. G.;" "As Old Cavelry Officer;" "A. L. Venzeki, "As Belgent," "E. G. P.;" "Belocken," "Eoleta," "One who has Judgat," and "G. P.;"

#### To Renders and Correspondents.

To "An Admirer of Sir John Pringle."-We are satisfled that the periodical suggested would not pay the ex-penses of paper and print. There are abundan peners of paper and print. There are abundant channels already open for medical men expressing their opinions.
To "Query.".

Assist.-Surveons rank and take or ters with the Lieutenants; consequently, an Assist. Surgeon would choose quarters before all Lieutenants who were premoted as such in the corps, or removed to it from other regiments, after his appointment to it.
"Pro Bono Publico" has our best thanks; and we

hope to hear further.

The writer on ship-building, who adopts the signa-ture" Justitia," should give us his real name, his style "I anything but recommendatory.

"Justitia" (Course) shall have attention.

"P. M." writes..." Will the War-affee accept the

Guarantee Society as surety for Paymasters? I am aware that they have done so, but latterly have refused to do so, as was stated, for 'the present.''—Not only the War office, but all the Revenus Boards decline, for the present, taking the Policies of the Guarantee Society, owing to a clause that they contain being objected to at

e Treasury. Qur friend "O'R." will not be overlooked. To "Sigma."— The 87th are called the "Eagle Catchers : they also claim . Foig-a-Bullaghs. Wahnne consulted some Irish Officers; who give the latter also to the 88th. Most probably the words have been used by both the Royal Irish Fuelliers and the Connaught Rangere.

### Naval & Military Gazette.

#### SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1844.

THE debats on the motion of Sir A. L. Hay, on Tuesday lest, ended most lamely and impotently, as many feared it would, by being coldly met by the House, and consequently withdrawn by the gallant Member, rather than leave a vote of ingratitude to the defenders of their epuatry on the records of Parliament. In our opinion, it would have commanded more attention had the motion included all the surgiving Officers and men, Navai and Military, who had served during the yer from 1793 to

To all who witnessed the debate it was evident that Sir Henry Hardinge spoke under difficulties, personal and official-under the conflicting feelings of the chivalrous Soldier and of the delegated organ to express opinions of high authority as Secretary at-Wer. We soon heard sufficient to satisfy us that there, was an unseen, but not an unfeit, opposition to the motion, from the highest quarters, and against which a struggle was utterly useless.

The result of the debate must impress the Old Soldiers of the war with a sed consistion that their services, while acknowledged to be great, are yet too great to be repaid-" Virtus laudatur et alget." They have been too long the patient creditors of their desply-indebted country; and now, in their old days, have found that Yankee "Repudiation" is the order of the day. Is this the modern reply to "Date cholum Belisario?"

We have given the Debate at length, as the readers of this Gazette and ourselves may often have to refer to it. Sir Andrew Leith Hay did his duty manfully; Colonel For was absent; but Lord Arthur Longoz arconded the motion: and the speeches of both, se well as that of the ever staunch " ()ld Commodore," Sir Charles Napier will not disappoint the United Service. Our table is covered with communications, many of them expressing very bitter sentimenta at the leave of the motion. Can this be wondered at ? We select two, simply on account of their moderation.

#### To the Editor of the Navel and Military Gazotte.

Sta .- The Service veterans of the Army and Navy have heartly to thank Col. Leith Hay; Lord A. Lennoz, and Sir C. Napier, for their faithful advocacy of a Service decoration; there was no good or sound argument put forward against the wisdom and policy of such a boon. The first impression made on my mind in favour of a Military life, as on seeing a gold medal triumphantly abown i old schoulmester to his pupils; the model belonged to his

erve such a medal." The undecorated must now be astisfied to appear as if they had never been under fire.

ONE OF THE "FIFTERN HUNDRED THAT STOOP UPON THE PATAL HILL.

To the Reflect of the Nevel and Millery Seastle.

Sin,—Sir Henry Hardings is reported, in his appeach in answer to Sir A. L. Hay on the 16th, to have made the

"If Officers and man dera alike to receive a me ore would not be less the 50,000 claimants. If an there would not be less to to those who had in an would not be less then 2

of served in the served to there (00." red since to Harl's Annual he following result: Now, Sir, I have to Army List, and send you General Officers . Colonels and Picial C 998 647 Captains serving Captains on half-pay Subsiteros serving ,, on half-217 1487

> COUNTER. I am. &c..

IT has ever been our al , as Military Journalists, to rescue from oblivion, the draw from obscurity, a numes of distinguished en, whom "the whipe and sor's wrong, the proud man's scorns of time, the oppr contumely," or perchang the mere caprice of fortune, may have made the prey dull forgetfulness. In pursuance of this most sherified purpose, we have, from time to time, culled attaction to the valuable services rendered in the recent dars, both in India and China, by various gallant Offices, on whose bright deeds cor-

responding favour does not seem to have been bestowed.

A Military friend has recently brought to our notice the long gallant and faithful services of another veteran Officer, whose pareer we deem it our duty to chronicle.

Brevet-Major Cuine, atthe 26th Regiment, has now served his country nearly Mairty years—his first commisserved his country manify addrive years—his first commission being dated July, 1884. During this long period, he has served uninterruptedly in India and China, without once obtaining furleath. He is a Licutenant of June, 1819; a Captain of December, 1827; and a Brevet-Major of December, 1866. Major Caine served in the Nepal War of 1815, and was present with the Light Company of the 17th Fibr, at the action of Jeetgurh. He likewise served in the December, and at the victory of Jhubbulpoor sless with his own hand, in defence of the regimental colours an Arab Chieftain. When the of the regimental volcues an Arab Chieftein. When the British forces invested shurtpers, under Lord Combermere, the subject of the sketch, who had exchanged to the 14th Foot, was applied Brigade-Major to the 1st Infantry Brigade, and, suring the progress of the siege, rendered important services. On the morning of the storm (18th January, 1826), he killed three of the enemy in personal could be and when the amountains enemy in personal coulds; and, when the ammunition of the advanced column of the 14th had been expended, led a small party of vol hierers over a midpart of considerable extent, which had been re-manned by the enemy, through whom he successfully cut his way, and returned with reinforcements as well as ammunition. On this service he was wounded in the feet by a grane-shot. service he was wounded in the feet by a grape-shot, whilst charging the enemy's guns. Majer-General Sir Thomas Reynell thus reknowledges in his despetch the gallant deeds we have not noticed :-- "Major Beard reports that Brigade Major Onine, of H.M.'s 14th npanial har statement, and distinguished on two statements the subject of

this tribute of friendship (for we are indebted to one of rie old comrades for these details) volunteered to lead the Foriern Hope. In the 14th Foot he was Regimental Judge-Advocate,

and frequently performed the duties of Adjutant. He also on many occasions officiated as Disputy Judge-Advocate-General of the Meerut Division, as wall as Brigade-Major of that station.

In 1834, when the force was didered against Joudpon Mujor Coins (now in the 26th Foot) was appointed Brigade-Major to the let brigade, under General Oglander; but Mann Sing having come to terms before the investone apportunitation to the pupils; the impute the meant of his fortress, this brigade was sometimended some who served with the Army in Egypt, and was becaused by the Grand Seignor at the close of that arduous campaign. On seeing it I mentally said, 4 I will try and for service in China, Major Caine, then only a Captain,

was at first selected as Adjutant-General, but it having been afterwards determined by Government that the heads of departments should consist of Field Officers, Lieute Colonel Mountain-than whom a better nomination could not have been made—was gazetted to the situation. The appointment of Deputy Judge-Advocate-General was then tendered, but the Major preferred remaining on the staff of the ever-to-be-inmented General Oclander, on which he had been serving since 1839, to accepting a situation comparatively of a civil character. At the capture of Chusan he commanded the Grenadier company of the Cameronians, and after the fall of that folund, was appointed one of the British Commissioners, as also Chief Megistrate of the place. But it is not as the mere soldier that Millor Caine is known in India; his polished manners, honourable character, and general ability, obtained him the asteem and friendship of a succession of General and other Officers on whose staff be has served. General Hardyman, Colonel Edwards (killed at Bhurtpore), Brigadier M'Combe, Sir Samford Whittingham, and lastly General Oglander, "the good and the brave," have successively been his friends and supporters. Even in a higher quarter his merita were appreciated in a distinguished manner, he having been elected as Aide-de-Camp, in 1839, by the Governor of Bengal to accompany Prince Henry of the Netherlands from Calcutta to Lucknow, Agre, and Delhi.

In May, 1841, he was specially chosen to fill the important and arduous post of Chief Magistrate of Hong-Kong. Cast, as it were, on the side of a barren mountain, with literally nothing but a mat hut to shield him from the weather, the "Chief Magistrate" was left to his own resources for "an establishment." Without Architect or Engineer, a suitable Jail, Court-house, &c., rose under his indefatigable industry and auspices; and where the wild dog howled three years ago, the houseless stranger, or old friend, now finds a warm and hospitable reception. Frequently did he solicit, during the progresse. of the war, to be allowed to join his regiment; but the discriminating Statesman at the head of affairs in China had found in him a men capable of something more than hunting down the long tails."

The aubjoined reply to one of his applications needs no comment from us; and, we feel assured, only requires to be known in the proper quarter to be duly appreciated.

Ship Lewin, off Canton, May 23nd, 1841.

Sin,...With reference to your note of the 19th inst., just received, wherein you request that you may be granted ten days' leave to rejula your cope during the present operations against leave to rejula your cope during the present operations against Canton, I am directed by the Chief Seperislendest to inform you, that he regrets he cannot deem it right to accede to your request. The duties of your office at Hong-Kong will not permit you to leave that place at a moment when no other Officer of the Government he on the spot, and the Chief Superintendent is well seemed you must feel with him, that, while in the officer you may held; it necessarily becomes your duty to forery (howis well assures you seek that the province will be successed by the province of the province o se your duty to forero (how

(lighed) J. R. Monnison, Actg. Secretar Lain Caine, Calet Magistrate, Hong-Kong

When the termination of hostilities turned upon the Army of Chine that profuse stream of honour which, in its undiscriminating course, too often poured rank and ribbons upon untried boys, to the exclusion of bearded and war-acathed men, what fell to the lot of this veteranthis suiding of many a real fight -whom general intelligence and superior qualifications excluded from those scenes of mimio was which had been enacted along the coast? Nothing! literally nothing! the Brevet rank Major Caine now holds having come to him for length of service, in common with all other Captains of his standing in the Army; tehilat the Commissary-General, the Judge-Advocete-General, the Paymester-General-Officers usually sidered sivil-were severally promoted and honoured with the C.S.

It is far from our intention to undervalue the services of the troops amployed in China; but this we will say, that it is for pessive endurance, rather than active de of heroism, that they deserved well of their country. In the eyes of a Praimentar veteran, such as General Schoedde, who had been one Aundred times under the fire of French men, what must have been the fighting in China? Indeed, the gallent Civier himself, Lord Selson, and others of our land A peed, must have been equally emsible of the near appreximation to child's play of the active part of

this campaign. It is not, therefore, to deeds of chivalry—though we feel confident, bad the occasion offered, such would not have been writing—that the heroes of China owe their honours. Why, then, we would ask, has not the Chief Magistrate of Hong-Kong, who did participate in the early operations of the war, and whose desire it was to be employed subsequently, receive some pensing tribute from the tide of fortune? Surely the early hardship and exposure of a residence at Hong-Kong, were equal to any endured by the troops along the count; whilst the risks, as regards sickness—the chief cause of enseablies in China—have been equally imminent.

The services of several of those on whom Fortune poered her favours so lavishly in China, would not bear a mement's comparison with those of Major Caine. But, unfortunately, that Officer's early achievements were performed in the humble grade of Subalters—a rank, the bright deeds of which, like Sydney Smith's American Bills, have been too often "repudiated."

A BROCHURE has recently made its appearance under the title of " Naval Rank," which is intended to show that Rank, as expressed by its present titles, is " a Neval Wrong and a National Injury." The Author signs himself " Nevelle ; " but, from our present view of his pamphiet, we are disposed to think there are many who will use the " prefix " Torodo, so thoroughly would his maxims tend to destroy the best bulwarks of our isle. Among many propositions, which will by all but the Author be deemed abourd, there is, however, a certain amount of clear reasoning and good argument; and it is only when we come to his deductions, that we find the tramp he has been leading us of no earthly good. To style Lieutenants Captains, and continue to Commanders their present designation-to call a Captain " Lieutenant-Commodore," and Commodores " Commandants," is to our comprehension much more " stopid and unmeaning" than the "prefix" of "post," which " Navalis," and not the Regulations, applies to Captain. " Nevalle" sets out by discussing the rank of Midship. man, whom he wishes to call " Ensign" (or " Sub-Lieutenant.") The Author draws a parallel between the Naval Midshipman and the Army Ensign, because they hold the same comparative rank, but appears to forget that there is a vast difference between the duties which the two Officers have to learn. The Midshipman has to gain a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of a difficult profession, and to acquire experience in the performance of duties which he should know how to execute, since he will afterwards have to see them properly carried out. He is, therefore, necessarily in a state of pupilage, but is, nevertheless, invariably treated as an Officer and a gentlemen. If in society, we ask " Navalle" whether a Middy, with his pipeclayed collar, is thought a whit less bonourable than the Ensign in his showy regimentals ?-whether the youthful Midehipman is not always eligible to be the honoured guest even of reyelty? The Buelgo, on the other hand generally purchasse a Commission, and is put upon duties of so distinct a nature to those of the sailor, that it is not necessary for him to undergo the same probation.

To compare more minutely the duties of these two Officers would be profities, and we arrive at the conclusion that the Midshipman had better be suffered to remain a Midshipman, until having arrived at the proper age, and having served his probationary term, and passed his examinations, he emerges, daily qualified, from his chrysalls.

The next rank is most certainly open to improvement. The title Mate, or Master's Mate, as it was formerly, is unusualing and ridiculous; but where shall we find the substitute? "Nevalle" would call him a Lieutenant; but, if so, is he also prepared to renommend the transfer of this Officer to the ward-room? Could he, we ask, refuse the Naval Lieutenant a subin, and to be a ward-room Officer, while the Marine Lieutenant had those privileges? and if he should agree to this step also, will he obligingly add to the mext edition of his pumphlet an

appendix containing a plan for constructing eight cabins | appointments, furloughs, and sick lists, there are revely in first-rates, seven in accond-rates, dec. &c.

To device a new title for the Mate is no easy matter. It is clear that he is qualified for a Lieutenant's Commission, but the passed Assistant-Surgeon and the passed Clerk are equally qualified for the higher rapks, and might, with equal right, claim an altered name. The title Sub-Lieutenant is objectionable, and Second Lieutenant would be aqually so; for hy adopting either of the above titles, great revolutions must also take place in other ranks, and the whole framework of Naval discipling be disturbed. The title of Assistant-Lieutenant appears to us best fitted to convey the fallest meaning, and to be the least liable to objection; but, as we have already said, we think it a subject for extensive counfideration.

To propose changes is ode matter, but to carry them out another. It is more difficult to know where to end then where to begin, and we recommand "Nevelie" to call in his pamphlet, and to spend a few years in maturing plans which are now crude in the extreme. Next week we propose to disto a little upon the proposed ranks of the other Officers.

THE most experienced Officers of the Reitish Army have long held the opinion, that it is essential to the support of strict discipline in our ranks, that the three grades of Officers, Serjeants, and rank and file, should be cept from the very alightest approach to familiarity. This is most effectually provided for in our system, as regards intercourse between the Commissioned and the Non-Commissioned Officers-by birth, hebits, distinct residence, and only official associations. The case, however, is sadly different between the grades of Serjeants, and the renk end file. They differ little in birth or habits, and from their generally reciding in the same room, their interseurse is not limited to matters of Military duty slone. We know, and have ourselves felt, how difficult, almost impossible, it is to live secluded amid a crowd: and, to preserve the distance, and respect for authority, between those who live in daily and hourly intercourse is almost impossible—for man has more of the social than the segregarious in his nature. We, on this ground, intrest the attention of the Military authorities to the great advantage, at a small cost, which would arise from granting Serjeants a separate, but adjacent room—separating them from close contact with the brivates, but not removing them from a near observation and watch over their conduct.

MANY private letters received by the last mail from India, are full of remarks on the hard treatment received by the 13th Light Infantry, in being kept in Scinde, after an Indian service of more than twenty years. It must be remembered that this regiment embarked direct for India in January, 1823-that it bore a large share in the hardchips, toils, and hard-fighting in Burmah—that it alone went through the whole of the Affghan war from first to last, ciways in the front of the fight, and always victorious. We sak, with its many friends at home and abroad, are all these great services to be mepaid by a detention at Sukker, in Scinde, the mortality at which station has hithesto been greater than at States Loone? It is said in India that this hardy regiment, there one thousand men, is worth any two thousand Entopleans to the Government that the soldiers are inured to war, and seasoned to the climates of India—that its services are of such value that even justice must be the price paid for them. Such, we trust, any not long be the measure dealt out to this gallant regiment; and we think we have good grounds for certing that instructions for the emberkation of the 13th Light Infantry have, by this time, reached Bombay.

"Where Bir Charles Napier, after one of his late brilliant victories in Scinden researched on the inclicioncy of sending Native regiments into action with a paneity of Officers, he pointed out a palpable defect in their construction, as unreasonable and hazardous as that of sending ships not properly meaned late a Naval engagement; and this incongruity is further corroborated in Lieutement Greenwood's recent publication. What with staff

more than twelve or fourteen British Officers present with a Native corps, and perhaps not more than ten or twelve able for field service; considering the all-dependence of the Sepoys on their Buropean leaders, this number is unquestionably too few. It is not enough to excert that the system has done bitherto-why after it? Would it not be wheer, and more timely, to remedy the defect which is at present known to exist, then to try to defend it by the past? Several new corps are raised in Gweller, and each is to have three British Officers! Does this mend the matter? But report says that one additional Captain is to be given to every Native regiment. Does this arrangement, considering the extending state of our Indian possessions. to say nothing of the probable fate of the Panjaub, promiss sufficient officiancy of service or security to com mand, though it may increase patronage, without lowering the price of stock

It may be mentioned that there is a large budy of Officers on the Retired List, above four hundred and Afty Captains, Lieutennata, and Ensigns, who are not incapacitated by age from service, although they were obliged to leave it from ill-health; this dead weight in and will be increasing, unless some opening to esse it is made; it is probably no evaggeration to say that many of these have, by attention and long residence in this climate, recovered their health, and, relinquishing their pensions, would be both eager and able to re-enter on active service : and with a view to ascertain their efficiency. such as volunteared and were approved of should be required to pess medical inspection. There are, however, two obstacles which at present debar them from returning. to service :--first, an Act of Parliament prohibiting persons returning to India after an absence of five years ; and second, a resolution of the Directors precluding all Officers who are admitted pensioners on the Military Fund from returning to the Hervice. Without impugning the wisdom or necessity of these edicts, made towards the close of the last century, it may not be uninstructive to inquire whether or not they are usefully adapted in the present state of Indian effairs; and whether or not, combining complete efficiency, of service with sound economy, come measure might not emanate from the proper authorities by which the services of the above Officers might be made available in existing exigencies, without unjustly affecting the position of those who have been more fortunate in the retention of their health and appointments.

A COMMERPONDENT has inquired if there is any truth in a statement made in one of the Iudian Papers, "that the Prize property esptured at Hydershad, in Soinde, would be restored to the Ameers." We can assure our correspondent, that so far from this being true, the last accounts from India that we received were, that the guns, broken up, were daily expected in Bombay, to be recast into a triumphal pillar, and that the rest of the property had been either valued or sold, and that a very prompt distribution would be made of the prise-money. Sir Charlese Napier is not the man to see his gallant soldiers' just rights denied them.

A FORTION of the enrolled Pensioners will be called out on the 20th instant, to receive their clothing, arms, accountements, and allowances, for the previolen of a prescribed outfit. The day for celebrating Her Majosty's Birth has been very properly fixed on, and on that day the Queen will have under arms a veteran band of her loyal soldiers and subjects, who have dared the world in arms, and are now ready to keep their Sovereign's peace against all comers.

Normen definitive has transpired respecting the regiments which are to emberk this year for India; but we understand that two, at least, will be sent these direct, and that the 80th from New South Wales is under orders.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of several communications from Paymeeters and other Officers of the Army, all coughed in the most fintering terms, and thanking us for what we stated in our Gasette of the 6th instant in their behalf; and as we cannot find room for been half of

these letters, we hope no offenes will be taken by our not further noticing them.

We have to correct an error in which we fell in the article alluded to, as we therein stated that the actual extra expense to the public of permitting an old Officer of thirty-five years' full-pay service (twenty-five of which as Paymaster), to retire on full-pay, would be only As. per diem, whereas it ought to have been Ss. fid., as supposing the successor to be a half-pay Captain at 7s., which, deducted from the 12s. 6d. (the pay of the new Paymenter), it leaves 5s. 6d.; and if the Officer is, of any other rank, the half-pay is to be accordingly deducted But, against this extra expense, it must be taken into consideration the saving of the said half-pay to the public for twenty five years, which in the case of a Lieut. amounts to £2053 2s. 6d.; and of a Captain to £3193 15s.; and we again repeat, that this is the only Staff situation in the whole Service where such half-pay is deducted; consequently, under any and every circumstance, the country is, and would be, a considerable gainer, and which is an irresistible argument in favour of allowing this old Veteran of thirty-five years' full-pay service the right of retiring, the same as all other Officers have after thirty years.

We think we have now said enough on this subject to ensure its immediate adoption, as we are aware that the present Secretary-at-War only required to have the case brought fully and fairly under his notice, in order to enable him to make up his mind as to the final measure, which he has had some time under consideration. Nor should we have at all entered on the matter, had it not been forcibly brought to our knowledge that Paymasters have no head whatever, such as the Commander-in-Chief for the Army, the Master-General for the Ordnance, and the Director-General for the Medical Department-all of whom are ever ready to advocate and procure justice for any grievence in their particular branches of the Service ; and this was most clearly manifested in the proceedings of the late Naval and Military Commission, before which no witness whatever was examined as to the situation or claims of Paymesters; indfed, their name was never even mentioned or alluded to; es, if the present just demand on their behalf had been brought before the Commission by any influential person, there is not the slightest doubt but that it would have been recommended, the same as was the retirement of all other old Officers.

We now leave the subject as we found it, in the hands of the Secretary-at-War.

As might have been auticipated, the claims of poor Mrs. Retson (the widow of a Berjeant of the old 94th) to the substantial manifestation of every soldier's aympathy. had only to be made known to be recognised. Had this truly high-hearted woman been someoted with the French Service, her breast would have been decorated with the cross, and her support through life secured by a liberal pension. With us, as far as collided intervention is concerned, she might look for her reward-in the workhouse.

At the tremendous hombardment of Matagorda in 1810. precisely four-and-thirty years from the present date, she won the admiration of General Graham's entire division, by the heroic exposure of her life, not through any wayward impulse of temper or temperament, but simply to secure the invaluable refreshment of sold water for the wounded in the casemates. She sought then no more solid acknowledgment of her deserts. What followed? At the conclusion of the war, and on her humband's douth, she was literally flung upon the world pentilless. She, however, with the native intropidity of her character, has struggled in allence with the severities of her fortune, and has made out a livelihood in the dreary vacation of an hospital nurse. The fine old woman is now in her seventy-second year, with all the woes and weaknesses of age to menace destitution. What a conclusion to the career of one whose name is inscribed in the glowing page of Napler's history ! For the honour of the Army this communication, it may fairly be hoped, is to be averted.

When the existence and condition of Mrs. Retson was

made known through the press-in which good work we are found to have had our share—the speedy result was, that a committee of four General Officers was formed to promote and overlook the formation, by contribution, of a fund sufficient to purchase for her an annuity, equivalent to a small pension. The names of these Officers are, (it need scarcely be said.) Major-General Sir Archibald Muclaine (the honoured Captein of Matagorda), Lieut. General Sir Andrew Bernard, Lieptenant-General Sir John Mucdonald (Adjutant-General), and Major-General Hare, and they have liberally beaded the subscription list, which lies in the office of Mesers. Cox & Co., Craig's Court, and which has realised slove upon fifty pounds.

In justice to a generous Pear, it should be specially noted, that on the first appearance in Moure. Chambers's Journal of an account of Mrs. Retson's case, the Marquess of Lanadowas at once transmitted to Sectlend, for her wee, the sum of ten pounds.

Assuredly the Service has many a titled son, who has both the heart and the hand to umplate such an example! Every saldier, should, at thick a call, throw in his mite to secure for one who has so fairly won her Peninsular laurels, the shilling a day which may save her from the fate of a peuper, and save the Army itself from the reproach, which might be noted in some future edition of Napier, that this heroic woman had been wholly and beartlessly neplected by it and by her country.

WE have before us the official report of Admiral Dupetit Thouars, relative to the recent affairs at Tabitia document little inferior in length to the Message of an American President-which, however, the Admiral seems to consider hardly explanatory enough, as he has sent it home in charge of M. Reine, one of his Lieutenants, that he may talk it over. Our limits will not permit us to give this pièce justificative at length; we must, therefore, notice only a few of the leading points, thatsour readers may understand the line of argument taken up by the French Admiral. He goes back to the period of Mr. Camping's administration, when, as he save, the disputes among the natives of the island, heightened by the diffront views of the Missionaries, had become so serious, that the protection of the British Flag was loudly called for; the affair being referred to our Admiralty, the opinion was given, that the possession of these islands would be more ungrous than profitable to Great Beltain, and therefore Mr. Canning civilly declined the offer. This being the state of affairs, it was open to any other nation to assume the protectorate of these islands; consequently France was exercising her right in taking this unfortunate race under her wing; and the consequence was, the treaty of Seutember, 1842, into which Queen Pumbre entered with consent of her different chiefs.

All this had been arranged quite satisfactorily, and everything was going on smoothly until, at the Admiral expresses, "The troubles of Tahiti re-commenced at the arrival of the Talbot in January, 1843," when the series of intrigues by the English began, all in hostility to France, and were increased to a climax by the arrival of the Pindictive, which ship gast Mr. Pritchard on shore before she came to anchor herself. This Missionary Consul, or Consul Minsiopary, found the means of fomonting discontent; it was by his advice that her sable Majorty housted her flag, which the French Admiral calls a pasilion de fantaisie, and the Queen was kept in a state of likem by being told that it was the intention of the French Officer to turry her off the island. This pavilles de Jantaleis sceme to have been a dreadful eyesore to the Admiral, and even to have baunted his dreams. When the Queen went on board the British ship, this dreadful fing was threstened to be heisted, but the calemity see sverted; and Captain Toup Nicolas sent sailors on shore to construct a flag-staff whereon it was to be displayed it was, in fact, so unbearable an aunoyance, that notice was sent that, if this flag was not atruck on a certain day, the island would be accupied by French troops; which threat was carried futo execution, and was the steam why Depotit Thouses was repalled

from what the French are pleased to call l'Ochanic Francuise.

We recommend the following passage of the Admiral's despatch to the notice of the Missionary Society: -"The Missionaries, who, as all the world knows, are choses from the very sleeps of spicy in Loudon, and taken from labourers, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, and others of the same class, not being sufficiently sulightened to make good laws, capable of verying as the base of well organised society, acknowledged their incapanity-

In the sketch given last week of the principles under which may be conducted the general duties of a regiment composed of more than one testalion, the general outlips only was attempted; much more than which, how-ever, would be necessary to explain theroughly the work-ing system to most British Officers—so entirely authors e line is any other system than that of the single battalion.

The battalions parade together, the basiness of the general parade being under the orders of the Lieutenant-Colonel, or the Senior Officer of the regiment upon the parade. When the Serjeants take up the points for forming the column, under the direction of the Sentor Adjutant, the Serjeant of the leading company of the second bettalion, if the right be in front, must take, in addition to the front of his company, the six puess' interval be-tween the battalians. The Lieutenant-Colonel, or the Senior Officer of the regiment on parada, gives his general orders, as the Brigadier to his Brigade, which are repeated, as laid down in Part IV, of the Drill Regulations, by the Commanders of bettalions. The Lieutenant Co orders the reports to be collected, each battalion Com mander repeats the order to his own Adjutant, who collesis the reports of his battalion, and reports to his own Chief; the Mejors then report each his own battalion to the Lieutenant-Colonel. When the regiment is strong snough on the parade, it should drill us a brigade; but when weak in numbers, the battalions may be consolidated to make one battalion of six, or eight, or ten divisions, as the Lieutenant-Colonel may direct. But it is very desira-ble that the regiment should very frequently be exercised in brigade, regularly formed, with its two battalious.

The band belongs to the whole regiment. In marching, it is at the head of the leading battalion. In marching past the General on parade, all the drums of both battaions are with the band at the head of the regiment. line the band is in rear of the centre of the first battalion; the Drummers are in the rear of their own battalions, as laid down in the Dill-book. The Pioneers of the whole regiment will be at the head of the column, in line; if the riment be alone, they will be on the right of the line; if brigaded with other troops, the Pioncers will be in rear of the releurs.

The colours, if there be but two battallons in the regiment, will be in the centre of the first battalion; if there should be three battalions in the regiment, the colours should be in the centre of the whole, that is, with the second battaliou.

There is no doubt, as already stated, a strong feeling exists in the Army against forming regiments of more than one battation. Much of this feeling arrays from the novelty of the thing, and the absence of any working model in the Service, by which the system can be practi-cally understood. To judge by the Army List, some such thing exists is the Foot Guards; but the Army generally may be said to know less of the organisation of the Poot Guards, than of the French or Prussian Armies. Officers of the regiments in which the experiment has been tried, exclaimed, "How inconveniently large the mess will become," Sirretting that the most of the regiment of ten aring the war, or serving in India, where each company had its Captain, two Lieutenants, and Ensign, was stronger; and so far from such mesers being found inconveniently large, the cry at the reduction of the Army was, "How can so few support a good mess?"

The bettalion system is certainly ennomical; more eldiers are brought into the field with fewer Officers, and yet there is a sufficiency of these. The principal adtage, however, of the system is the greater intimecy which it will give the Officers with the movements and management of bodies of troops more numerous than a single ment of bodies of treope more numerous than a single bettallon. In every instance, except one, the regiments selected for the experiment were kept together; but the rule wise first broken through in the case of the 45th, one buttallon having been sent to the Cape of Good Hope, and the other to Gibraltar; and again, in the regiments sent repently from America to the West Indies. This separation of these bettalions deprives the system of every men't perturbing to it. erit pert

Staff of such a regiment would be as follo The SIAR or Sum a requirement would be as reasonable. Commanding; Surgeon, with two Assistant-Surgeons; at hospital Serjeant and Corporal; Paymenter, with two Serjeant-Clerks; Quartermenter, with two Quartermenter-Serjeants; Commanding Other's Clerk.

Bath hattalian would have a Staff or deliver:—A. Major

Commanding; an Afficient; Serjeant-Major's Serjeant armourer : Series Captoolmaster : Cinkriy-poom Clork : Drum-Major (Chime first bettalism : Drum-Corporal for second that itsel. The whole instruction of the moneys to have the Druje Major. Man buttetion and have the aptains, and 12 Subalterns, inde-

. ....

should have the contribution, and 12 Substitutes, independently of State Corn, acting at others.

By the above below if the separate-combined allowance now granted the South Representation of the second destation—the moster, would be supported; the additional expense incorred would be the per Utthe Second Adjusted, stad of the Communities, Officer Clerk; besides the saving of the staff-pay of the acting stant, the needle hervices of these Substitution Officers would be given by the point for the second bettellow.

A regiment officers would be gained to the best of mother bettellow. The compulses being composition of another bettellow, would be exceptible of an easy augmentation of another battellow, would be a complete the payment of the rank battellow, would be a one as complete of the two sides cash, leaving to in the composition of the two sides cash, leaving to in the composition of the two sides cash, leaving to in the composition of the two sides cash, leaving the side of the manufacts would soon become good soldiers, inixed at they would be in sach

bettalione. Recruits to complete the numbers would soon become good soldiers, imixed at they would be in such company with a majority of trained ages.

The main defect in the organisation of the regiments of 12 companies lies, in the Commanding Officer of the regiment feing made—b retain the immediate someoned of the first battalion tolerhich particularly, in someones, he is supposed to being. The regimental Staff about be held to be as independent of the battalions as it is in the regiments of the companies. The regiment being required to detacle a part, or the whole of a battalion, the first battalion should be as liable to furnish the deachment, or he detached, as the second.

In a regiment of 10 companies, no particular company is invariably attached to the head-quarters of the regiment, neither abould my particular battalion in a regiment composed of more than one. The Lieutenast-Colonel, the regimental Staff, the offcurs and band, constitute the head-quarters of the regiment; it is a matter of indifference what buttalion, or furtion of a battalion, be retained with the head-quarters. This is the principle of the French Army, where the system of regiments consisting of more than one battalion is that of the Service, and consequently is well understood. is well understood.

To the well-working of the system, it is essential above all things that the Majers should know that the com-mand of their bettalions a similar to the Captains' com-mand of their companies, and that they hold no power mand of their companies, and that they note no power independent of the Commanding Officer of the regiment, but that any power of awarding punishment, or granting minor indulgences they say have, they derive from the Licutenant-Colonel, as the Captain holds his by delegation from his immediate Commander. The Licutenant-Colonel's command of his regiment must be complete in every respect.

Her Majorty and Prince Albert are expected to be absent from the Royal residence of Windsor until the end of Sep-tember or the commencement of October next. There is from the Royal residence a Windsor until the end of September or the commencement of October next. There is not the least probability. Her Majesty and her illustrions Consort honouring Aucot aces with their presence, which commence on 4th June. The Duchess of Kent, who will take her departure for the Continent, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, on Thursday next, will be absent from England ir about three months.

The Queen's section D hwing-room of the season, held on Thursday, was attended by the following Official International Control—Bit Robert (Continent, Sir Lawis Grant, Turnet, L'Estrango, Bit R. Casme, Borea, Bir J. Bathurat, Anderson, Calenda—Bit George Continent, Milecton, Hon. E. Standard, Milecton, Majer—J. W. Handerson, Gotton, R. Flucton, Majer—J. W. Handerson, Captains—Castains—Surgham, Bedien Islah, Stoffen, H. Paget, Perceval, Bothurat, G. Carey, Whitelo R. J. Richard D. W. Cole, Sateman, L. John, Joseph, Memorator, M. Majer, J. Richard D. W. Cole, Sateman, M. Mentrage, M. Master, M. Majer, M. Mantrage, M. Master, M. Majer, M.

Bathurnt, G. Carey, Whiteloge, J. Richarden, W. Goie, Sateman B. John, Joseph.

Linke, Joseph.

Linke, Joseph.

Linke, Joseph.

Linke, W. Goie, Sateman B. John, J. Richarden, W. Goie, Sateman B. John, Joseph.

Linke, Sin J. Rem, Philip, D. R. Philip, Darbide, G.C.R.,

Captaines—Sir Charles Ro Jee, Sir Philip Darbide, Sir Z. Bourchier, Sir J. Rem, This byrough, Chatle.

Commandors—George Medica, A. Baird, R. Streatiel,

Levelements—F. Laph, Edizineou.

Sir Robert Paol, yeste Lay, unsolicited, sent ten guinean through Sir. Mustermani ha his enhantlypiton to the national testimonial to Dr. Rowland Hill. This liberareognition of the mexit of Mir. Hill, and of the mutional value of the Panny Poplage justorm, is creditable asserbance. recognition or the measure may, (2111, and or the measure value of the Panny Fortige yellow, is creditable author Premier. We may kept that the emmple of Sir Revert Peel will be followed by II the other Cabinet Ministers, and by measure at all particular throughout the United Kingdom.

A letter from Stockhi in mys, "The late King, white A letter from Stockholin mys, "The late King, who died intestate, has left and manenes fortune in landed property alone, consisting which it years of the kingdom, even mines, situated in almost all years of the kingdom, even mines, situated in district at higher millions of frace—an ancourant man his a highest where maney is come, and land, therefore, of comparatively little value."

United Service Institution, "The first evening meeting

for the present season was belief on Monday lest, and was least attended. The chair was things by Major James Waller, K.H. Numerois presents were exhibited; amongst them we noticed, as most sweices, a Chinese lives, intaid with mother-depend, presented by 11. Morman, Reg.; a formidable shapen, used by the inhabitants of the Khyber Pasa against our troops, presented by Caph, Lamb; a small ancient day and figure, would be then "seening clay" of Muxical and two small beach of terra cotta, from Teotilanean; a Mandingo (W. Africa) agard and pouch, presented by S. O. Woodridge, Enq. E.N. The award blade, although O. Woodridge, Enq. E.N. The award blade, although O. Woodridge, Enq. E.N. The award blade, although the stonist in sidel leather, after the patter fashion, in European, and apparently of the 17th owners. It hear the following smarription:

"No me equip sea to home."

"No me much case in home."

"So we can lease the messes whethout homour."

"And a Gherray ure, in a very partent condition, with its operculate recently removed, containing antelled human fluores, day up in the Accupilis at Aphens, presented human fluores, day up in the Accupilis at Aphens, presented human fluores, day up in the Accupilis at Aphens, presented human fluores, day up in the Accupilis at Aphens, presented by T. Stonier, Enq., R.N. After the donations were pointed out, and their several positionities and claims described by the Beorstary, Mr. Dem caplained to the mosting the cometrootion of his recently parented instrument collection."

by the Bearstary, Mr. Dent explained to an minimum, commitment of his recently parented instrument onlied ithe "Dipleidocope."

The trials of Barber, Flother, Mrs. Sandars, and Mrs. Deray for longury, commenced at the Old Balley on Priday (west), and terminated yestedlay, with a verdict of guilty.

Art. Union Suppressed—The Art. Union betterios, infer baving been tolerated and successed for eight years, have been most abroarly brought to a termination by an interflet from the Aborney-General to the Art. Union of Lundon, just at the moment that the subscription list was completed, and everything was arranged for the drawing. As regards the effect of Art. Unions in the proposition of sit, we have never entertained a very favourable opinion, but after laving permitted the syntem to continue so long, at after the many discussions of the subject; and the legal phinons pronounced in their favour, to stop the drawing almost at the twelith hour, appears a most unnecessarile barsh mode of procedure.

Transmy, April 18, 1844.—"Bet.—"I me commanded by the Lorde Commissioners of Her Milesty's Transmy uncountry on that an issuitation, salled the Art. Union of landars, having for in object the chance the distribution of Prises of Works of Art, has been advised that it is illegal, fand I am also to acquaint you that the further continuence of the same will reader all parties ongaged in it finite to presecution.— All Aldemistics have been removed.

"To G. Godwin and Lewis Percon, Regre...

All Aldemistics have been removed.

ongaged in it links to present in,—I am, &c. W. B. Raynos.pu.

"To G. Grdwin and Lewis Percoh, Esqu.,

British Logius.—All difficulties have been removed respecting the payments of the final balances due both to the British Auxiliary Legios, and to their successors of the Spanish Brigade, and the house of O'Shea and Co., of Madrid, invo undertaked to furnish the instalments. These will, it is expected, he remitted by the Queen's measurer, Mr. Fencesy, who likubder orders for London.

The Electric Telegraphi.—This is a very ingenious contrivence or invention of Er. Bein, by means of which communication can be madrialmost instantaneously at a distance of many miles from one terminus to another. A sheet or plate of sinc is placed at one terminus, and a sheet or plate of copper stemither: the connexion between them is by a coppar wire. A roltaic battery is thus created, the electric currents being produced by the earth and this simple apparatus. The currents are constant, the variasheen is by a copper wire. A Politale battery is thus created, the electric currents being penduced by the earth and this simple apparatus. The currents are constant, the variation during 16 months heing found to be very amell. The machanical part of the apparatus consists of a clock at each ferminus, with an index and figures amelied on a circular fisto from 1 to 2; these figures point dut certain letters, or words, or aentenses, in a recability, and by these means intelligence of various events can be communicated from one terminus to another. The electric fluid operates hipon these clocks so as to step the lighest at the registed figures; the clocks themselves being put and kept, in section by weights. There also some other minutes and mare delicate datalis in the constraint from of these engines, by means of which the neduciny is better secured than in former inventions, and there is a contrivance by means of which the numbers are printed, without loss of time, on a paper attached to a sylinder of dram. The telegraph has been at work at the terminus of the South Western Railway for several days, the plate of sinc being at Nine Rims, and the plate of cappals at Wimbiedon—a distance of all miles. The results had a course by which it is accomplished. Mr. Bein has proved highly untilefactory, and established the rapidity and accuracy of communication, and the simplicity of the means by which it is accomplished. Mr. Bein has proved himself a most inginious inventor of a very notel and influencious learnment.

A Direct Northern Railway from London to York by Lincoln, having in view the common of the north of England and Scotlind, by "ofk and Lincoln, with the metropolis, is also snother project recently started. The line is on comments from King becomes, pass through Chipping-Barnet, Higgiswade, fig. Noot's, Hantingdon, and Paterbursungs, to Lincoln, and thence by Galasborough? Thorus, Sasith, and Baltry to York. The capital required is 4,000,000f. in 3000 the fig. 20 miles is a than by

inges which this route will jessess are—that the distance between London and York will be 39 miles ions than by the existing railways; that is will reduce the distance be-

seen Landen and Edinburgh 39 miles; and that it will a the marest way to Lords, Solby, Hull, Halifux, Brash-ard, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Pontefract, and Shaffield. Elemin of the Last of the Stuerts, —Old James Stuart. Elevath of the Luci of the Stuerts.—Old James Smart, becomenly known by the name of Jenny Strength, died by Thurnday morning, the 11th inst., aged 116. His liestle was caused by an injury which he reserved from a fall on Theresian lest. The remains of this extraordinary man were on Sanday last consigned to the tomb, their lest resting-place, in Tweedmenth churchyard. The function was attended by an limmonte conceuter of people, considerably more than 1000. James Stuart was hore on December 26, 1726, of Charleston, in South Carolina, United States. His father, General John Stuart, was a peer galative of the Presender Prioce Charles. James Stuart left America when seven years of age, and was a hyperture at the battle of Preston Pene, and witnessed the lieut of Colonel Gardiner, and the flight of Johony Cope. spectator at the battle of Preston Pens, and witnessed the stath of Colonel Gardiner, and the sight of Johnny Cope, the babeld the Brinasphil entry of Pripm Charles into Edinburgh, and was a spectator at the testile of Culleden. Stuart, when sheat 20 years of ago, entisted in the 48d Highlanders, in which regiment he remained about seven years. He was an Eneign in General Wall's Army, and fought at the battle of Guebec; efter that wer he seld bis commission, but very soon after he again entered the Army, and served during the American war, and was at the battle of Hunker's-hill. After this he entered the Navy, and served under Admiral Rodnily. He mas also for several years a sailor on board of merchant vascale. About 60 years ago, he settled in Berwick-upon-Twood, or rather in Tweedmenth, and during that puriod he has travelled the beckers as a wandering minetel, scraping upon a wretched violin. He has hed to wives and EV children. Ten of his sons were killed in battle---five in the Rast Indies, two at Trafelgar, one at Waterloo, and two at Algiers. Stuart was short in stature, but of semarkable atwenth t he is said, upon one occasion, about 30 years agu, to have gone bannath a cart londed with hey, and follow his wonted aspostion until a few months age, when he was almost entirely confined to his house. A spad-weet commission, but very soon after be again entered the tellow his wonted argazion until a few months age, when he was almost entirely confined to his house. A fund was inised some time since which enabled the old men to apend the avening of his lang and aventual his in comparative case and comfort. He said a few weeks ago that he "hadna been say west aff this hugger year." His death was caused by a slight accident which he received on the hip joint from a fall on the Thurship proceeding his closeth. He assumed to have outlined by far all his release. sicath. He seemed to have outlived by far ell his rela-tions and friends; for, elthough to many bundreds followed hish to the grave, there was only one mourner, his son, an old man.

Imperial Feet Washing.—An example of this plays.

Imperial Feet Washing.—An example of this plouse remony, in which humble duties are performed by the great and powerful towards their most lowly felicity and tures, resently concret in the Austrian applies. If the alike damarkable for efficiency rank of the serious on whom the shlution was performed. A letter in the Allgemeine Zeitung, dated Vinne, April 5, states, that on the preceding day (Manuday Transday, or, so the Germans call it, Gran Donneraby), their Majesties the Emperor and Empress washed the feet of 13 aged non and 12 aged womay, who after the areasons were regaled with a dinner, and each received a present of new dicting. Of the men the oldest was 115 years of age, and the youngest 83; of the woman, the oldest was 115, and the youngest 84. The ceremony was, so usual, attended by a vest concourse of spectators.

Pensons from Portugal.—The Diaro states the ex-

youngest 84. The ceremony was, as usual, attended by a vest concourse of spectators.

Pensions from Particula.—The Diaro states the expenditure of the different Mainterial departments for the month of January. Among the payments made in that month the following items offer: "Payment of the pension of the Duke of Victors (Lord Wellington), for the year 1843, 7 contos and 20 milreis;" "Ditto of the Count of Cape St. Vincent (Admiral Sartorius), second half of the year 1843, 1 contos and 200 milreis;" "Ditto of the Duke of Wellington had a posion of 8 contos a year conferred on him by a decree of the 8d, of May, 1811, in sterling, 1620L per samum, abounting in the aggregate to \$3,460L. The peason of Lord Bereaford, of 15 contos a year, was conferred by a decree of the 13th of February, 1824, in sterling, 324th. a part. For several years the possion, and the pay likewise, of his lordship as a general Officer, of 666 mitreis a month, fell into arrears; payment having been pressed for in 1842, all his claims up to January, 1841, were settled, when his Lordship received 96,000L in bills, which was duty paid. The pay and pension again fell into arrears, which the Coverament are now paying off by monthly instalments.

The Hispate in Guernary, which the Coverament are now paying off by monthly instalments.

The Hispate in Cuernary, which the Coverament are now paying off by monthly instalments.

The Hispate in Cuernary, which the Coverament are now paying off by monthly instalments.

The Hispate in Cuernary, which the Coverament he Major-General and the civil afthorities of Tuernary. Sir Henry says—"I concur in the view taken by the Secretary-at-War."

The horse, ewing to whose vicious and unmanageable temper Lord William Hill lost his 16, was destroyed on

The horse, owing to whose vicious and unmanageable temper Lord William Hill lost his life, was destroyed on

Monday last, agreeably to orders of the Marquess of Down-shire, in a field about half a mile from the tree where his late master met his death. The ungovernable temper of this horse was so well known, that it is said that at the time his Lordship purchased it, he was told that it would some day break his neck.

2.8

A splendid dinner was given on Friday last by a number of the Members of the Junior United Service Club to Captains Mathew and Fitzgerald, recently appointed to the Governments of the Bahamas and Gambia, the chairs being most ably filled by Sir James Cookburn, Bart., and Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Campbell.

"H.B.'s.—Nos. 798 to 801.—An Anti-corn-law group entitled "The finding of the Infant Moses." Whole length of the Duke, and Brougham offering to enlist; cords Aberdeen and Palmerston, the former representing the cares of office, and the latter the case of opposition and Jack Cade's insurrection—the medicy voters for Robert Inglis attacking the ministerial phalaux. Such are H. B.'s four last sketches; the portraits are generally good and the satire excellent, particularly No. 799— "He would be a Recruit"—the Military aspirant being. Brougham, and the Serjeant the Iron Duke. The Noble Lord's constitutional objection to "those ville guns" Lord's constitutional objection to "those vile guns" would seem at first to make his desire to enlist somewhat undatiful; but the difficulty vanishes when we recollect that is observed and the might say) in enlistment, is the receipt of a shilling—a small sain, to be care, but then there is a proverb about dogs and pudding, to which we need not now slinds. It will be seen further, that, in another respect, his thirst for glory is not altogether disinterested. "If I enlist with you downright, will you promise to make me a General?"—is his question to the Serjeant; no promise, however, can be extract from the wary old soldier, beyond that of ultimate promotion to the digality of Drum-Major—one who contrives to make a good deal of noise out of emptinear—and that, too, contingent on his esseing to "jump from side to side?" and learning to march " in a straight forward manner."

forward manner."

Mr. W. Farris.—It is with great pleasure we call attention to the antice that this distinguished comedian has so far recovered from his alarming illness as to be able to resume his pressional duties.

Mr. Otway contreceous next week, at the Marylebone theatre, a succession of characters from Shakespeare' plays. As a Tragellan, Mr. Otway is almost with rival; and we hope ere long to see him this rightion—one of the stars of theagreat theatres.

. Parliamentary Analysis.

ACCURATE INCOMENDAM.

\*\*CARDAY, Arall 16.—The reflect Army, will A. L. MAY said, That previous to the committee of a motion upon the subject of a set of sing whom he considered to have been very much neglect in bythelf chairy. It was then his intention to confine the notice he was to take of the circumstances connected with the Offers of the pecinsular Army to merely calling the attention of Mer Hajesty's Government to their services, and the claims within, he thought, they had upon this caunity. He did not arrow to be himself the preregality of dictating either to that Rodice of to the Government what heavy conduct they ought to suppt, in the wished in show what he conceived they were in duty a mod to do. Not fluding that it was the intention of the Government do do. Not fluding that it was the intention upon that occasion, he defermined to that different grounds, and to give notice the his motion upon that he mation upon that accasion, he defermined to that different for life Majesty to sonfer some honoursy distinctions upon the Officers of the Peninsukar Arm.

In hight he argued that it was not a proper nor respectful mod of proceeding; he busile notes that such was the case, for he a middred that, under the circumstances in which that House, as I the tillesses of the Hritish Army that served in those newer-that foughtes ware were placed, it was his duty as an individual, insular of that Rodge to recal to grecultenium the services of this mean, such additional and to leave it to the country, the Jovernment, and the House, to determine what were their news, and what they deserved. (Hear hear.) He was aware that it would be stated and fairly, unless existance in the firms of the reflection of the heart of the Hritish Army has not review the Freighands was an advantant that their feelings of the firms of the firms of the firms of the results of the

Jaghe of Wallington on this swiege, he had ceased to be Commander' in Chief. He was in copilation to the them Governmander' in Chief. He was in copilation to the them Governmander' in Chief. He was in copilation to the them Governmander' in Chief. He was in copilation to the commonable to suppose these and the common them of the copilation of propose surviving of the land to e. Government of the which we was appearantion, and the cities. A. Englishment of the copilation of the copila

Charwilli, Athe de-Champ tollard fillt, illard ju Leni. Cgi. Anderson, etch. Bag. "Darre water his passes of many object Ciliars willath he evold cite, out he wild seer with to fatigue fill chan wild be an eff Col. Charlellag, of the Aft, an Chicar with which the team of Col. Charlellag, of the Aft, an Chicar with why present at several or the other chan wild be an experience of the child shade received not make any, and was every cites. "These was also an Ben, though "are, and was every rese. "These was also an Ben, though "the filles which he creatived not make the control in the child of the collection." It is was also in the filles which he creative in the production of the collection, where he nevert with just distinction. Yet he and an small for his certain in his mortally wounded in the data stands for his certain in his mortally wounded in the data stands for his certain in his mortally wounded in the data stands for his certain in his mortally wounded in the collection, and the collection of the

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Of the few survived; of this important victory is a continue on the Comminations' Light.

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Oct the survivers of the Officers who served at Trafalgar, forly-beep continue on the Commanders. List, twelve are lictred Commanders, and a busty-one are Lisutemath.

Note:—Majorite, Reinioni Majoring, Midshipmen; Cautain, Luc. Majorite, Reinioni Majorite, Onthon, Saire, W. R. Lavarrendide historio-must in the Farring,—Transhouse,—Cyloring, Mr. Callishup, Trianshouse,—Cyloring, Mr. Callishup, Trianshouse, Commander, fard.

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in the of Minister of Stickening Judges.—First Lord of the Troating, (Premier), 20001 ye man, Sectioning of State for the limits Department, 2004. Champillar of the Reducquer, 2004.; further the Colonier, 2004.; Champillar of the Reducquer, 2004.; First Lordon the Admiralty, 1864; Ferniers of this Month of control, 2004.; du. Month of Trend, 2004.; Sectioning as the Month of Control, 2004.; during the Dominic Loof.; Lord Presy Seed, 1806.; Moster of the University of the Nat. Tomost.; Moster of the Mat. toud.; Commandererist Capit of the Trey, 3160.; per amount. Lord (Mat. 1806.) Champellar of the Champel, 1804.; Moster of the Ridd. 1806.; Chard Champel, 1806.; Moster of the Ridd. 1806.; Chard Champel, 1806.; Seed.; Champellar of Rightson, 1806.; The other Judice of the Control Champel, 1806.; The other Judice of direction of the Reduct. 1806.; The other Judice of direct, 2006.; Moster of the Reduct. 1806.; Seed of the Plane, 1806.; Seed at Atterney, Champella, 1806.; Moster of the Reduct. 1806. Seed at Atterney, Champella, 2006.; Moster of General, 1806.; Moster of General, 1806. Seed at Atterney, Champella, 2006.; Moster of General, 1806.; Moster of General, 1806.

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KULLOR, of the War Office, General Separateudent of Millery Passioners to Emil Antonia, Soungest daughter of Sir W. H.
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Crarer's Letters from Dr. Wolf reach to the 6th of February, and are so far gratifying that they do not give my hope. The king of Perusa has warmly be-friended the unissens; and by June or July we may look

for correspondent for the without the writer assures us, has witheseed their execution; and prisoners are frequently detained for years without the fouter world

the has withresed their evicution; and princuses are frequently detained for reals without the fauter world knowing surything about these or their fate.

BAVISE: IMPROVED VI.S. CISISE. WONGAVE RORRE BRUSH-on an Improved New lawingston.—A. Latte, for my when another mile and another medical between the Majorty, Prince & both, and another mile fate with another mile and another mile country of Part potters, by constant part. Properties Voltage and Child Saturdays, by great variety of partnerses, it the Principal Statement, in great variety of partnerses, at the Principal Statement A. D. bring an internative farigation of the Principal Statement A. D. bring an internative farigation of the American Statement of the Statement Statement of the Statement Statement of the Statement Stat

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I To Mesers ROWLAND and SON, Hatton Garden, London, Peop. Place, London's, Protessach, April etc., 1944.

GENTLEMEN, —I think it but an act of pastice to inform you of the branch I have derived from the use of your atmirable blacement Oil. About an amounts age I sound up hair getting daily more west and thin, und much discolorance from a penatice like andupted of westing it continuedly; forping that I should like it contiruly, and hearing of the effects of typir Mangasar Oil. I have done time past containly used it, and the result in, that my hair is now perfectly restored and much improved in appearance and exhort, hour, having become thick, dark, and giveny; it also depth freely without the use of paper, which it never side behalt. To till my friends I have warmly recommended your Mangasar Oil is an antiferial restoration of the filter of the facts. At I have an objection to use my mann in print, I beg you will not publish it; but you are it liberty to show this enter, or make any other may you please of it, and refer application to me, if 'Hectmary, it proof of the efficacy of your Mangasar Oil.

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ADELPHI

TIWENTY YEARS' LOSS OF HAIR, AND WINDERPUL RESPONTATION.
Church-street, Whitey, Oct. 15, 1841. Genetiment—"Of the intermediately appearable, Genetiment—"Of the intermediately appearable, and Interpolarly store because of the intermediately appearable, and Interpolarly which hape you will bend while and water shape over since the powerful affects of the Batts have been a desirable intermediately in the masses of overest credible and respectable inhabitants of the inguin. One independance which have attracted in the masses of overest credible and respectable inhabitants of the inguin. One independance which have attracted purcossist affects, it has start of a great properties and intermediate in the intermediate in the resident unusering preparables in the size which have intermediate in the intermediate in the first lies in the intermediate in the first lies in the intermediate in the first lies, the years and work is stip. At any respective and the first lies, the years in the appearance and the accordance for a whort lies, the years in the appearance, and the accordance for a whort lies, the years cannot be propertied. In the intermediate, the years and the particulation, delignate according to the accordance of the lies in the intermediate in the intermediate in the intermediate in the intermediate. In the intermediate intermediate in the int

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## NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 560. CONTENTS OF THE PRESENT NUMBER :-(Bielishation of the British Army.—Corrected to this day Milliary Intelligence (New Chance in the Matiny Act and Articles of War) (War-Office Circulars) (Memor of the late Lieut.-Co). Robert Simeon, E. H.)
Penliauiar Officer
Navai Promotions and Appointments of the Week
General Pasi-Office Notice
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Hemoir of the Inte Rear-Adm. the Hon T. P. Irby, C.B.

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July 5, Tudor, 1140 Tugs, M. J. Lay, Commander, to Sali Aug. 15. FOR THE CAPE AND CALCUTTA. PLANTAGENET, 1966 Toos, Juny Domety, Commander, to

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prices are for articles of ten best desstiption. How cotalonged; inartuctor, gratie, on application, or forwarded free. Country
orders panetuming the prices of soc articles, with Todang Angler's inartuctor, gratie, on application, and cany article exchanged; if no
approved of. Marchanes, cavisine, and covery desires advantagementy applied by J. Cliffer, Golden Percs, 12s, Onfordtrees.

I RONMONGERY at WHOLESALE PRICES. ELIN MUTALERY ST. ST. WHICLEDALES PRICES.

—The advantages to purchasers about to furnish a fill be fally relief by visiting the PANKLIBARDN IRON WORKS, 56, Enker-street, Portman square, where may be viewed the most extensive stock in the hingdom. Draming-spoon and perjose actives, it is then ranges, leaders, for irons, canaling utandle, paper wares, ten arms, German silver and plained goods, with the power price adjusted to death artiss for each.—Therapis, Pasi-ows, and Co., 58, Haker-wirset, Portman square. The Resonutaioni Patent Therapis Rivers is in delly operation.

sowmen street in in daily operation.

DEFOR SON NAVAL AND MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

LOVE, S. Semmings'-row, at. Martin's classe), bugs to inform the Official of the Navy and Army, that having acatated in the naving of the late neutron for the fact by years, it is har intention to early it on as before, and earsteafly solution a continuation of their pitronage. The new Stock chimists of every article of their pitronage. The new Stock chimists of every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding and Bedshinds, Cantenn, Portable Drawers, &c., &c. Officers and chemical streeting Levers and Drawing-towns supplied with avery article graphes.

TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY ARM MARY

TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

POTTER, MARTIAL MUSICAL

LABE OF GUARRIES, and the HOROURABLE HOARD OF GUARRIES, and the HOROURABLE HOARD OF GUARRIES, and the HOROURABLE HOARD OF ORDERANCE, a stridge atreet, Wastanineter, London.

Manufacturer of Fisten, Claricateds, Rascounce, Seppents, Base Horne, Crystants, Sec.—Valve Prench Roma, English Correcto, Valve Ophicidae, Ecyal Kent Segis, Transhone, Thumpet, Corposean, and all sorts of Key'd and Sidde Instrumegus.—Ham, Tamor, and Side Durans of overtighterpion.

Javouter of the Improved Ratio Drums—not Patent.

Drum: Majors' Trophics.—Singistras of Sand - Masters.

#### Eblilitary Entellinence.

TUESDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

OPPICE OF ORDINANCE. April 21.

RI. Reg. of Artil.—Capt. and Brt. Maj. Charles Daiton to be Lient. Col., v. Join Gardon, retired on f. p., i Rec. Capt. Charles William Wingfeld to be Capt., g. Rec. Capt. Alexander Tuiton to be Capt., v. Juston; First Lieut. William Hamilton Elliot to be Rec. Capt. v. Tuiton; Seo. Lient. Alexander Camerom Gleig to be First Lieut., v. Elliot; Sec. Capt. John Sidney Farrell to be Capt., v. Dys., retired on f.,p., j. First Lieut. Peter Machean to be Sec. Capt., v. Farrel; Hec. Liedt. Charles Five to be First Lieut.; v. Maclean; No. Capt. Hen. Liedt. Charles Five to be First Lieut.; v. Maclean; he. Lieut. Charles Robert Wynne to be Sec. Capt., v. Puole; Sec. Lieut. the Hon. William Charles Yelvatton to be First Lieut.; v. Wynne.

Sec. Reg. of West York Militia—John Hardy, Raq., to be Capt., v. Bovuton, who retires.

Sec. Reg. of west york minima some manage, which, who retires.

Worcester-bire Reg. of Militia—Maj, John Cox to be Lieut.

Col., v. Josiah Pa rick, dec.; Capt. Thomas Clutton Brock to be Maj., v. John Cox, promoted.

PROM PRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

WAS COPIES, April 26.

1st Drag. Guards—W. H. de Rhodes, Gent., to be Cornet, by p., v. Sutton, appointed to 12th Light Bragooms.

12th Lt. Dragoons—Lient, T. Bernard to be Capt., by p., v. Bullon, who retires; Cornet J. Williams to be Lieut., by p., v. Hernard; Cornet, V. Williams.

2th Foot—Cami. Manager 1.

be Gornet, v. Williams.
gth Foot.—Capt J. Harvey, from 44th Foot, to be Capt., v.
Bailard, who exchanges.
11th - Lieut. S. B. Cox, to be Capt., hy p., v. Porbes, who
retires; Rus J. Pattison, to be Lieut., by p., v. Cox; W. Goods;
Gent., to be Kus., by p., v. Pattison.
2.1d- Assist.-Hurg., W. G. Watt, from the Staff, to be Assist.Burg., v. Lainsworth, who resigns.
25th - Leut. K. G. Whitty, from 25th Foot, to be Lieut., v.
Ridiverd, who exchanges.
25th- Lieut. H. E. S. Rudyerd, from 25th Poot, to be Lieut., v.
Whitty, who exchanges.

White, who exchanges.

Alth Capt. V. V. Ballard, from 9th Poot, to be Capt., v. Harvey,

White, who exchanges.

43th Chapt. V. V. Baliard, from 9th Foot, to be Capt., v. Harvey, who exchanges.

46th Chept. W. H. O'Toole to be Adj., v. Sharpe, dec.; En. J. E. Spiling to be Liout. without pur., v. O'Toole, appointed Adj.; J. G. Giarko, Gent., to be San., v. Spiling.

17th—Lieut. F. Estwick, from 9th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Standfield, who exchanges.

21st Hiev. Mairch, from 24th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Standfield, who retires Lieut. W. Birch to be Adj., v. Carey, pram.

21st Hiev. Major W. Guard, from L.-p. Nath-Inspector of Militor in the Ionian Islands, to be Capt., v. H. E. Austen, who retire of East. W. Hutchinson to be Lieut. by p., v. Guard, who retire of East. W. Hutchinson to be Lieut. by p., v. Guard, who retire of East. W. Hutchinson to be Chartermester, v. D. MC undy, who retires upon full psy.

31th Tourt. W. Boyd to be Captain, by p., v. W. Boyd, who retires. New Lieut. W. E. Adams to be First Lieut., v. Vigors, dec.; See. Lieut. F. Colegrave to be First Lieut., v. Vigors, dec.; See. Lieut. R. N. Clarke, from 17th Foot, to be Red. Lieutenant by p., v. tolegrave.

Lient, R. N. Clarke, from 17th Foot, to be Lieutenaut, w.

alwirk, who exchanges. Ist West India Reg. -T. Glagk, Gent. to be Eps. without p.,

Thompson, dec.
Rt. Canadian Rifle Reg. - J G. Stewart, Gent., to be Ens.

thout purchase, v. Dowar, appointed to 87th Foot, to be unit, thout purchase, v. Dowar, appointed to 87th Foot, to be uptain; without purchase.

Royal Eintern Reg. of Middlena Militia-T. M. Carvich, Esq.

ROYAL E-REPH REG. OF MIGHINGS MINITA-T. As CATTION, REQ. to be Cornel v. G. P. B. C. Noel, roughed, April 18.

North Palopian Yeomanry Cavalry—R. P. Jones, Cent., to be Licut. v. Clay, resigned; W. H. Austin, Gent., to be Cornel.

. Notices of short Leaves of Absence are, for various reasons, declined.

CAVALRY.

4th Drag. Guarda-Capt. Arkwright's troop is moving from Athy to Athlone.

4th Light Dragouns-The Rev. E. C. Harrington, Chaplain of Exeter Barracks, has been presented with a hundsome piece of plate- a silver sugar-backet, by the Non-commissioned Officers and men of this regiment.

hondrome place of plate—a silver sugar-basket, by the Non-commissioned Officers and men of this regiment.

"Decempert, April 12, 1841.—District General Order.—Maj.-Gen. Murray had great asteriction let suche the 4th (Queer's Ora) Lught Dragoons this day. The shapersed atter of the regiment has left but a very limited attender at head quarters; but the good order and emotoncy which are embleided there, must takend then influence to every demonstrated. The recruits are of a very good description, the remounts busess advected with great judgment, and the horses in the condition. The mus rode very well, and the horses also in the condition. The neuron of very well, and the horses in the condition. The theorems at the noment into the riding-school. The Officers' chargest ware excelent. The experienced again of Lieut. Col. Daly had brought into active operation the hisporement which always because the action attention paid to the important principles of efficiency, and, as a natural consequence, encourages the zeal and attention of those under his orders, The Major-General experses his approclation to the officers, Non-nounnelmicationed Oncers, and private Dragoon, regretting their recover from under his command. By order of Major-General expresses his approclation to the officers, Non-nounnelmicationed Oncers, and private Dragoon, regretting their recover from under his command. By order of Major-General expression, and private Dragoon, regretting their recovers from under his command. Hy order of Major-General expression, and private Dragoon, and will be replaced by a troop from head-quarters, Cahir. Major Wallington's troop at Clonurel, is ordered to Cahir.

Cloude, is ordered to Cahir.

13th Light Diagn.—3 tropps will sommence their march on 7th and 8th May from Houseless for South Wales; I troop and head-qrs, on 8th May for Exeter.—After an examination held in the Bayal College of Bartistan freedom, on 20th last, by the electors, Assistance and the different statement of the summer comments.

III. Artillary Shout. M. Queen has received orders to >82

proceed from Ballincollig to Athlone, and Lieut. Charitler from Spike Island to Ballincollig. Rl. Engineers—The Muster-General has been pleased

to approve of Lieut, Hatchinson's becoming a corresponding Member of the United States Naval Lyonen, a diploma having been forwarded to him from that institution, ponferring the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arta.

A similar compliment has been subsequently paid to Ment. A similar compliment has been subsequently paid to Lieut. Hutchinson by the American Institute of New York.

14th—This reg. and 3 cos. of the 824 from Qu compose the Garrison of Kingston.

15th....Mejor B. Ellis, an appointment from the Unat-shed half-pay, has joined, as successor to Maj. Smith tached half-pay, has joined, as successor to Maj. Smith who went out on the half-pay.

25th Depot—Lieut. Birch, of the 25th Foot, will embark

in the Barross convict ship, in place of Lieut. Page of the 58th Reg.

33d Depot-Capt. Erskine commands a co. at Millstreet, detected from Buttevant, with Lieut. FitzGerald, and Engine Cassidy.

44th-To proce d from Winehester to Plymouth.

Chatham, April 23.—Yesterday afternoon very con-siderable interest prevailed in Chatham Garrison, owing to the arrival of a detachment of this regiment, owing to the arrival of a detachment of this regiment, consisting of one Serjannt-Major, one Serjannt, and 18 privates, under the summand of Capt. Wen. Evans, being the released prisoners who had been taken at Cabool in January, 1841, by the Afghanistans during the retreat of the British forces in the late war. These troops embarked at Calcutta on the 4th of December last, on board the ship the Duke of Cornwall, Capt. Eyles, and after a very favourable passage of 138 days, they arrived off Gravesend on Saturday afternoon, the 20th instant. The whole of the men are wounded two of them have The whole of the men are wounded, two of them have balls in their bodies, cansing them at intervals very considerable pain. Two women and one child, with a private of the 49th and one private of the 3d Dragoon Guards, came with them. The 44th bet one man the second day after they had sailed, who died of cholers. Dr. Flemming, from one of the Native corps, had the above soldiers in charge. These troops were under the command of Major-General G. Pollock, C.B., and were released in the month of September, 1842, and miraculously escaped being again taken prisoners during their march through the Arghunder Pass, by the enemy, by the fortunate advance of our troops, which had been expressly forwarded for their eafety by Major-General Sir R. Sale. The men state, no one can imagine the hardships they have endured during the last part of their Military cureer. The majority of these soldiers have been in India upwards of its years. They have joined the Military Invalid Depot at Brompton, and will shortly undergo medical inspection, previous to their being pensioned.

45th-Private J. Hughes is sentenced by Court-Martial, at Cork, to 14 years' transportation, for attempting to stab a Non-sommissioned Officer.

49th—To proceed from Purtamouth to Winchester, Royal Marines—Lieut.-Col. Pilcher inspected Lieut. Duniel's detached party, near Narbeth this week. Appointment.—Second Lieut. Alfred D. Huchefield.

To the Edilor of the Noval and Military Suzette.

Sin,—in a recont Number of your excellent Gazette,
you mentioned that the bett. of Royal Marines serving
in Ireland was to be concentrated at Spike, and spoke of that miserable Islet (only one mile in discumference that miserable Islet (only one mile in droumference) as being admirably adepted for all the purposes of disciplining a large body of troops such as the batt. Is. Allow me, Siz, to inform you that there is not, on the whole island, aufficient space on which to drill one handred men, much less sight handred, of which the batt. Is composed; neither in there harrack accommedation for one half the latter number. The fortree, which atmos in the centre, on an artificial eminence, occupies, with its giasis, a very considerable portion (its parade ground has never been levelled, the works having been suspected as the pilote, before they were half fluished), and the remainder, which is extremely rough, rocky, and irregular, is let out by is extremely rough, rocky, and irregular, is let out by is extremely rough, rooky, and frequely, is let out by the Government to affew poor ficherment shift their fami-lies, the only inhabitants on the island. But want of space, although of itself a peramount objection, is not the only disadvantage which Spike, as a Military post, pre-sents a life isolated situation, and preserving intersecure in the winter account with the main, are highly suffavourable to the comfort of the troops, and, contingually; to disci-pline; for the easy, being these out of from all their wented enjoyments and recognitions, become, after a lapse of time, pline; for the sea, some thus cut on reme an event enjoyments and reinputions, become, after a lapse of time, sullen and disself-fiel; there are of source no heats at their dispeas, which thay choose to pay exploitantly for them, and the ferry being a mile or upwards across, the indulgence of leave is necessarily restricted, from the danger consequent on returning "balf seas over" at danger concequent on returning "balf sees over" at hight. The centeen, then, is their only recourse, and to it, of an evening, they materally recort, to dissipate in bad whisky (nothing good is ever got at a cantem) the icksome lathesmen, and painful same that are induced by rambling idly all day among the rains and rubbish of

the mouldering buildings which are scattered over the

island.

Spike, Sir, is a quarter which every regiment in the Cork district avoids if it can, and it is such a wretched place that no depot or detachment of the Line is ever kept them mere than two or three months. This, then, being the case, I maintain that it is an act of injustice to the Marines to imprison them there so long. If, as it is said, their services cannot by dispessed with in the country just now, those services are lost at Spike, where a Concept's country of six many the services are lost at Spike, where a try just now, those services are lost at Spike, where a Corporal's guard of six man only is required to do all the duty of the island. Would not the batt., in the event of its being wanted for Foreign Service, be equally grailable, if located at any of the many eligible Military stations along the Western coust, where the men, while savantageously employed, might be drilled and disciplined, and where they would not suffer, as they now do, such privations as those to which I have alluded, and which, I have fast annually and complete of hitsely? esure you, they feel soutely, and complain of bitterly?

50th-Lieut De Montmorencie has leave from 23d Feb., 1844, until required for emberkation.

55th-See our Leading Remarks.

58th-The detachment which embarked at Deptford on the 14th July, under the command of Major Arney, on board the con viot-ship Orator, landed at Sydney 14th Dec., 1843.

58th and Prov. Batt .-- A detachment of 2 Subs. and 50 men emberked at Deptford on the 22d April, on board the Barcesa convict-ship, for Van Diemen's Land, 61st—At the Querter Sessions Court, Limerlok, on

Thursday se'snight, Liout.-Col. Burnside instituted a process against the Limerick Gas Company, to rebover 91.-42. 6d. for loss and damage sustained in consequence of a valuable charger being injured through the neglect of the Company, in leaving the road leading from the Crescent to the Barracks in an unfinished state, when laying down the gas-pipes last winter. It appeared in evidence that the Colonel was returning to the Berracks after visiting the Guards, walking his horse, when his fore-feet sank into a cut left unfinished on the road, whereby the horse fell and cut his knees, and throw the Colonel over his head. The injury was clearly proved, and the Barrister pronounced his decree for the full amount on the civil bill. The Gas Company intend to appeal to the Assizes.

65th-The detachments at Carrick-on-Shannon, Trim. Shannonbridge, and Longford, join bd .- qrs. at Mullingar. 68th-By letters from Quebec lately received, we learn

that this Regiment was to embark for England as soon as the navigation of the St. Lawrence was open.

74th-Returns to England during the present year. 76th-To proceed from Plymouth to Portsmouth. 77th Depot.—On Thursday evening the 18th inst., a most resherohe and magnificent entertainment was given to the élite of Dover and the surrounding neighbourhood,

by the gallant and spirited Officers of this depot. Many acknowledgments of kindness were expressed towards the gallant entertainers, who now "hold watch and ward" at that iong renownest fortress, Dover's ancient castle.

79th Depot-Are under orders to emberk for Londonderry, to relieve the Dopot, 2d Batt. Royals.

80th Depot-Bus, W. W. O. St. John and 15 r. and f.

re on board the Barassa, for Van Diemen's Lund.

82d—The regiment was in orders to proceed from over to Upper Canada as soon as the season would permit.

90th-

portnit.

90th--
The proceedings of the General Court-Martial (N. & M. &. sith tast.), which assisted private Hall of the goth L. L. to sight poers' imprisonment with hard labour, and a month's solitary condensment sway lour months, for having struck the Commanding Officer of his company, Captain Gral, have been confirmed and promatigatist. The restraint under which we were placed, lest by presentate observations we unght happen to interfere in any way wigh the searce of justice, has therefore been removed, and our duty new commences of reviewing the circumstances connected with this trial, just in the same manner as we are in the habit of caffing public attention to saything peculiar in other proceedings:--The issuediate crime in this once was simply this:--The man, was brought up before the Captain of his company for having been drink, and ordered the trifling punishment of two or there isny! will, when he gently struck this Officer's shoulder, significant the same time. There now is dearly to be and, and that contenses of the Court-Martial is as much to be approved of for its wisdeen as its cleanesty. Had stouch been the gratification of the feating--the accomplishment of the wish which he to the cut; for however much the retrievents and ignificant way have subsequently changed on restoring there is not a doubt but that death was at the time the old gleaduratum. Captain Geal in, as much liked by the man as perhaps thy Officer in his regiment, and had given grivats as perhaps thy Officer in his regiment, and had given grivats as general tenders. Systimum was a more a doubt but that death was at the time the cole desisteratum. Captain Geal is, so much litted by the man as perhaps day Officer in his regiment, and had given grivals feal in opened of stallers. Had, therefore, eagital punishment been influing, it stends have been a premium to crime, and an incentive men was to act to be cide. But now, whilst the example of this uningsy sten and as draudful punishment are remanufacted by his pourrace or known to the spidies of other regiments, it is not lively that unother will be found to known into any neith crime. Officers of this nature are by no means uncommon amongst codders, who by these means spit for transportation of fifth tour death, and when that frequently occur is becoming the day of those in authority to be found in unastratify into the cases, which is geomicily to be found in unastratify into the cases, which is geomicily to be found in unastratify into the cases, which is geomicily to be found in unastratify into the cases.

of the men in particular nighteents. In this case the abligations that the man cought death as a release from long-continued authoring. It appears that he is or highly respectable extinction, and a guadante of one of the English Universities. He isocodatingly was able to draw up what he intended for his decisors, has was dismunded from the avoiral of the continued by seems benerited persons, who thought thing it contained by seems benerited to provide the third decisors, has two dismunded from the avoiral of the continued by seems benerited to provide the third decision of benefit to others to alleade to the same was the There another was tartly discovered incoming his middle to the same was the continued to express was thus. The purport of what he first intended to express was thus. That a short time upon one man in the regiment committed which evides another was tartly discovered incoming his middle, which he himself having been stated of the regiment, done two first methods on the same appearance of the regiment, done two distinctions as conducted first interprete, and by, therefore, by the commission of this crime, hoping for death he a transmission to the crime, hoping for death he a transmission to the crime, hoping for death he a transmission to the crime, hoping for death he a transmission to the crime how having been back headed on the lift aboutier. He did not nearly be remind the Court that rational helps were not lik the bable or remind the Court that rational helps were not lik the bable or certified of 2 Officers of the late of the case of the court of the crime.

West ludin Regis.—The garrison of Sierra Leone now consists of 2 Officers of the late of the case of the constant of the crime of the court of the constant of the court of the late of the constant of the court of the cou

West India Regis.—The garrison of Sierra Leone now consists of 2 Officers of the let, 2 of the 24, 3 of the 3d West India Regiments; a Staff Surgeon, P.M.O., and an Assistant Staff Surgeon

90th Depot-Lieut. Mackennie joins the sargies of 2d West India Reg. - In consequence of a diffe opinion at mess, and an exchange of complimentary lenguage, a meeting took place between Lieut. M., of this regiment, and Lieut. C., of the 3d West Judia Rag.; when, having fired cook three about without effect, their econds took the "areades smho" off the ground, but off the ground, but without a reconciliation being efficied.

without a peronelliation being efficied.

Ceylon Rifle Reg.—
Bt. Me). Parke proceed to England in a day or two by the Hindudan, after a residence of 16 years. It is to be hoped that many gentlemen will return with an good a fortune, but we may doubt wheher they have done as smech public good white they staid. His consection with detablishing the Kandy Mail is sufficient to warrant what we may. It was catabilished twelve care, c, not with a view to may positionary profit, but because there were no other public conveyances in the island; and we have the was maintained in the face of losses,—But every one with interiors were not official informance with him at the Commission of the north limit is seen and official informance with him at the Commission of the north limit and the mine generally several decreasity several decreasity accorded to the community, could schrooly be noticed than Major Parka,—Caylon Bernied.

Provisional Battairon — The undernanced Officera

Provisional Battation - The undernamed Officera to be held in readiness to embark with troops for India in the abips of the present aroses :--

FOR BENGAL. 9th-Lieut. Creegh and Euse. O'Connor, Porater, and Hawes.

10th-Capts. Staunton and Shanley, and Ena. Angelo. 29th-Ena. Francis, White, and Scudemore.

31st-Major Spence, Lieut. Elmshe, and Enss. Paul and Hutton.

39th—Lieut, Wolfe and Ense, Render, Ensor, Bray, and Pitzgerald; and Assist. Sury. McGregor. 40th—Capts, Vallant and Smith; and Ens. Payne. 59th—Capt. Stajfeton and Ligous, O'Molony and

Montmoreucie; and Ense. Venaules, Du Vernet, and Purcell.

-Ense. Roberts and Cocks.

FOR MADRAS,
4th—Captain Bell and Feate; Lieuts, Bolton and
Cumming; Ensigns Coiville and Ellison.
21st—2d Lieut. Peddie and Assist. Surg. Webster.

25th-Lieut, Travers,

57th—Licuta. Prost, Absenty, and Grant. 63d—Licut. Higginbotham and Ensigns Macauley and Le Grand.

84th-Cept. Richardson. 94th-Capt. Magee

PGR BOMBAY.

2d—Capt. Carney and Euclipus M Carty and Inglis.

13th—Capt. Burelein and Englis. Hoggs.

17th—Capt. Mauleverer and Lieuts. Armstrong and

Johnson; Ensign Nolan,

224—Lieut. Miller and Ensign Baldwin.

28th—Lieut. Dane and Ensigns, Wright and Effic.

78th—Cept. Elrington, Lieut. Frestejohn, Essign Maclaire, and Assist. Surgs. M. Kinnen and Bowne.

86th—Lieut. Woodd, Ens. Gerahiy, Robinson, and

By a return presented to the House of Commons, it appears that there are ten Officiers in the Army requiring haif-pay, and holding besidge Government appointments, for which they are paid and inc. The receipt of the half-pay was unnothered theirs in it. The receipt of the half-pay was unnothered their in its judge in the Western Dustriet Court of Canada, at 2000. a year, and his helf-pay is four shillings a day I and analities is a tigh-Inspector of Factories at 2700. a year, the half-pay is 200. 10.

The liest of the hopefulfill militable rings in the chanting summer, will be formed it the Carragh of Kildnes, in State halfs.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY. Conserved to This Par.

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Thursday being speciety appointed for the celebration of her Majesty's birthday, at his glatock a numerous assembling of well-dressed persons were congregated on the parada in St. James's Park, to witness the inspection of the Monahold Troops. The lat Life Guards formed on the right of the liffatty, and his restended by their hind in their state cirthing, an idea by their episodid kattle-drums, presented to these by Gairge IV. On the consisten of the Auren's Sirliday, the anised bands of the three rightness of Foot Guards stendardine parally, formcountry of the laters a frost Guardie attended the perule, forming a remains of Military music not to be corporate. That a correct opinion may be formed of this powerful nonthinationally market sounds, we stillight a list of the instrugation is assessed, the factor of the instrugation is assessed, the seasons, of a corner of the factor distributed from the factor of the factor

dier Guerde, two flunk companies Coldatream tourids, said two flank companies bruts Pustifer Guards, the whole under the command at Col. W. Drummond, Sante Fueilice Guarda. After the inspection was over, the detailments of the Granulier Guards for duty at Buckingham and St. James a Palaure marched to their respective posts, headed Jaggo's Palaces marched to their respective posts, shaded by the united bands of the three regiments. On their arrival in the Flag court, St. James's, the national anthem was performed in 30 masterly and spirit-stirring a manner as is addom to as heard; they subsequently performed sies from Dan Pasquale; also Muzart's "Non pin Andrat," and other proces. At I o'clock a double Royal saints was fred by the Tower and Park Guns I and similar adulates were fred at all the Naval stations and Bislitury garrisons in the United Krugdom.

ick .- Shortly before 12 o'clock noon, Woolnich presented a very unimmed scene, by the sessenbling of the whole of the troops in the garrison at their respective whole of the troops in the garrison at their respective burishing, and marching to the Commune, headed by their excellent french, the Rt. Horse Artillery, tunder the committed frequencies. Col. Control the Rt. Artillery and field-battery, ander Col. Turner; the Rt. Suppose and Minera, ander Lieut, and Adjutant Yorke of the Rt. Engineers; and the Rt. Meriuse, with the colours of the gorps, under Col. Mercer and trent of the colours of the gorps, the Rt. Horse Artillery commended thing a Rayasi solute on the right of the troops. A Reyal salute on the right of the troops, the whole of the corps being drawn up in a line, from east to west, somes the semmon; the troops then fired a few-de-jole along the whole line, and the field-batteries on the left concluding by firing a Royal salute. The large guns were again fired, and the feu-de-jole repeated, the bends playing the National Anthem, and shortly afterwards the troops marched past the staff and returned to their quarters. The whole of the troops in the garrison, and the workmen in the Government departments, obtained a holiday in the

afternoon.

Windsor.-At noon the 2d battalion of the Scots Fuel lier Guards marched from the Infantry-barracks to the Long-walk, under the command of Colonel Colville, and at one o'clock fired a fou-de-joie in honour of the day. The troops, after giving three cheers for their Sovereign, returned to their quarters.

Ireland, ..., if he whole of the treops were usual and a non on Thursday, near their respective garrisons or quarters, and fired three rounds at I o'clock, in headur of lier Majesty's birth-day. The Royal Artillery fired a salure of twenty-one guas. The General Officera com-

manding the districts attended.)

The Army now in Ireland consists of 7 regiments of Cavelry, 17 of Infantry, 17 Depots, Detachments of the Artillery, Sappars and Miners, and 9 co.'s of Royal Marines, making a total strength of 22,000 men.

The most singular and solitary anomaly in the Service exists at Sterra Loone; a Clerk of Works, being Acting-Barrackmaster, occupies the best Field-Officers quarters in the barracks, has stells for two horses in the Officers' quarters atable, and appearance of the officers' atable, and arrogates all the privileges of a Major; while 'an Ordnance Clerk resides in the Barrackmaster's house; thus, the two juntor Officers in the garrison are enjoying the most eligible quarters to the prejudice of their sen Query—In what grade does a Clerk of Works renk?

The Rev. Doctor Dakins, Principal Chaplain to the Forces, retired upon an allowance equal to his full pay emoluments, and the Rev. Mr. Gleig, who has replaced him, rotains his post at Cheisea Hospital, receiving for the auperior appointment an additional sum of 3001, per emum. He is assisted by the Rev. Mr. Brown, of King's College, appointed Chaplain to the Forces in London, with a appointed Chaptain to the puress in 20000s, which assistant chaptain, with an allowance of 2001, per annum.

MILITARY ROAD IN CANADA .- A party, consisting of an Officer of the Engineers, two Officers of the 14th. two civil essistants, and 12 men, will start in a few deprete explore the ground between Queben and Hallfax, for the purpose of marking out a line for the formation of a grand Military road of communication between these grand Military road of communication between these places. The imperial Government has granted 1900f, storling for the purpose of this survey. The work is intended to be carried into execution as soon as practicable. This measure with be highly beneficial in opening out that

This measure will be highly beneficial in opening out that purties of the province, and facilitating the carriage of the mails and transport of produce.—Halfus Times.

CHATHAM, Auril 26.—The following Garrison Order has this day been promaigated by order of Colonel Sir T. Willahire, Bart., K.C.B., idiporting the Officer commanding the 58th Regiment of select 2 Captains, 3 Subsitions, 1 Surgeon, 5 Corporais, 5 Serjeants, and 140 r. and f. of that corps to hold themselves in realiness for most for New South Wales. Col. Thomas Wears, K.H. port for New South Wales. Col. Thomas Weare, K.H., of the Provisional Batt., has also received orders to hold to rendiness all the available men belonging to the corps now serving in the Colony of Australia for embarkation in the above ship, which is about 1000 tone burden. The regiments at present serving are the 51st, 80th, 96th, and 99th. The troops are expected to leave here next week.

99th. The troops are expected to leave here next week.

NEW CLAUSES IN THE MUTINY ACT AND ARTICLES OF WAR.

War-Office, 19th April, 1944.—Mr. In transmitting to you the Mutory Act and Articles of Way for the year commencing 5th April, 1944, I have, in order to deviate any misapprehension as to the construction to be put upon the new Clauses, to request your attention to the following points:—

The 2th clause has been exacted "for the purpose of giving to the superior Officer in command, whose duty it may be to construct the new content in eventure in command, whose duty it may be to construct the new content in eventure in previously possess, of nelecting the place, whether a civil gent or a Military prion, in which the tilinder is to be continued, and from which he may at any time zentove the prisoner, is order from which he may at any time zentove the prisoner, is order from the the place of confinement. The Differr construing the neutrone, in some other public prison, or place of confinements, and henceforward Courts Martini will not, to their sentence, in once other public prison, or place of confinement. The Differr construing the sentence is to be graded in the selection of the prison by such instructions as he may, from the best to these, receive from superior authority. By the sent clean, will be presented to as seldom as possible. By the fight dense, it is consider, "That the term of imprisonment under any sealence of a Court Martini, shall be reclaned in public gales will be received to as seldom as possible." By the fight cleans, it is consider, "That the term of imprisonment under any sealence of a Court Martini, shall be reclaned in public gales of the sentence of the prison of the sentence and the release of the prison of the sentence and the

respect to the alterations in the Articles of War, "that the sith Articles prescribes, that whenever it may be impracticable to surry into execution senteness of solitary confinement, the Officer convening the Court-Martial will give an isotruction to each Court, that should the prisoner be found guilty, and imputessment form a part of his admission, it will not be empedient to fitted that any portion of it should be solitary, and the Court will gover a intell accordingly."

I have to draw your attention to the amended Articles relating to Duciling in the Army. These alterations have been inserted by Har Majesty's Authority for the purpose of more effectually discouraging and prohibiting a practice which is a violation of Her Majesty's orders, and a flagrant breach of the Law of the

"These Articles declare that it is estable to the character of honomable men to speciate and offer redress for wrong or insealt committed, and specially on for the party aggivered in accept, frankly and cortially, explanations and specigies for the insealt committed, and special to be given, or to be accept, frankly and cortially, explanations and specigies for the insealt of the party of the party of the special of the given, or to be accepted, and the friends of the party has partied to research the definition of the party of the Commandia Officer, party, or by any other Officer, or body of follows; if, however, the Commandia Officer, and the party of the party of the Commandia Officer, and the party of the contral of the Commandia Officer, and the party of the contral of the Commandia Officer, and the party of the contral of the Commandia Officer, and the party of the contral of the Commandia Officer, and the party of th

upon him, and to admit that there is something in his conduct which he fears to lay here before bonourable men, or to show that, regardless of his own repetation and homons, he knows not what is becoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, and that, indifferent to the peace and order of the regiment, he is unminded of the rules of infiltery discipline. His conduct then becomes the proper subject of inquiry and adjustication before a Court Martial.

In all much cause, increase the

becomes the proper subject of impairy and adjustication before a Court Martial.

In all each cases, however, it is most desirable to exclude the possibility of misconstruction. And has the new Articles point out with clearases the source which is consistent with the character of homocrable men, it will be the duty of those who may have to frame Charges, as well as of those to whose revision and sorrection, or approval, Charges may be assimitted, to take care that the offence be described in language which shall distinctly exists those particulars is which the letter or solving a language which shall distinctly into the exists of War has been neglected or violated.

Thus letter of instructions is no well deleniated to set at rest may excessed a superiorism which may have unisted on this point, and please the question of framing Charges in reterence to the pit Article of War on a facing to clear and intelligible, that it is only accessary for me to express my entire concurrence in the principles so ably inid down by the Jadge-Advocatz-General.

I have the bosser to be, El.,
your most obsident hamble flervant, (Signed)

II. Hardinon.

SUPPLY OF STATIONERY ABROAD.

SUPPLY OF STATIONERY ABROAD.

(Circular.)

Sea,—With reference to the Circular Letter from this Office dated 5th July, 1831, relative to the supply of Stationery on Foreign Stations, I have the hopour to acquaint you that it has been determined, with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Trackery, that the Stationery heysinfer required for the Public Daties of the Military Staff, and Military Departments throad, shall be supplied from the Stores kept under the charge of the Principal Commissariat Officer at each Station, instead of its being drawn, as at present, upon Annual Requisition from the country. I have therefore to request that you will instruct the Heads of the respective Military Departments, and the Officers of the Staff who are not attached to any of those Departments, to submit to you Half-Yearly Requisitions in Duplicate, upon the libriouse Form, for such Articles of Stationery as may be deemed necessary for their Official use, in order that you may, having dee regard to economy, sanction by your approval the issue of such arbeies as you may think proper and necessary for the Public Service, and forward the Duplicate Requisition to this Office. I can to add that under this arrangement, which is to commence from the lat of April next, it is expected that no purchases of Stationery will be made, except in cases of emergency. But in the event of eny such necessity in the absence of which the charges must be disaltowed against the Officer by whom the Stationery shall be purchased. Printed Forms will continue to be supplied as herefore by this Office. I have, &co.

Officer Commensating the Forces. have, &c. Officer Commanding the Forces.

Officer Commanding the Forces.

(Circular)

Wat Office, 30th March, 1844.

Bin.—The Larde Commissioners of the Majesty's Treasury having in concurrence with the Master-General of the Board of Ordnance, and the Searceapy. At War determined that all disbursements under the solitowing heads for the Home Services shall be included in the estimates of the Board of Ordnance, and accounted for to that Department, from and after the 1st of April next, viz.:—Lodging Muney of Regimental Officers and Endiars.—Extra Stabling for the Cavairy and Allowances in lieu of Fuel, Straw, and Caudies. I am directed to request that you will give the Recessary Instructions for excluding those services for the period esbecapeant to the Sistipat, from the estimates and accounts of the Regiment or Depot under your command, and direct the Paymanter, Quartermander, and other Officer concerned, to submit the proper claims under those heads to the Board of Ordnance. This errangement does not apply to the Allowances granted to the General Staff at home for Lodging Money, Office Real, our to the Allowances to innecessary for Troops on the March, or in stationary Quarters, as regulated by the Stating Act; nor to the other Allowances to innecessary for Troops on the March, or in stationary Quarters, as regulated by the Stating Act; nor to the other Allowances in the shape of Lodging Money, and hardrade by Articles 27, 26, 30, and 31, of the Tay Warrant, dated seth March, 1957; as all the said Allowances are to be charged as herefulors, in the accounts with the Separatement.

\*\*Light Text AWT-COLONEL Represe granted as a second to the Cauding March Commanding — Regiment of.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROBERT SIMBON, E.H.
THIS gellent Officer, who had held the appointment of
Town-Major of Hall, as reward for distinguished services, for upwards of 20 years, died at his quarters in the citadel on the 12th inst, in the 61st year of his age. He entered the service of his country at an early period of the present century, as an Ensign in the 81st Reg., and with which he first did duty in Sicily in 1805. Subsection quantly ha obtained a Licutensury in the 43d Light infantry, then forming, with the 52d and 95th Riffes, a crask brigade, under his relative and patron, General Sir cresti trigade, under his relative and patron, General Sir John Maare, at Thorneliffe, on the coast of Kant. In 1807 Liket. Signon embarked with his regiment at Deal, in the aspedition under the late Lord Catheart, against Consabages, and was present at Sir Arthur Wellesley's gallest affair, in the Island of Kiege. In the fullowing year Lieut. Simeon was again affect with a force under the orders of Sir John Moore; but on their arrival at Guttanburgh, it being found that their services would be unavailing, the expedition was ordered to Pertugal. From this period he was identified with the fortune of Sir John Moore, in his advance on the Smanish frontier, and subthis period he was identified with the fortune of Sir John Moore, in his advance on the Spanish frontier, and subsequent disserted retreat. Capt. Simesa next served through a seasiferable portion of the Peninsula campaign, man present at the battle of Vittoria, and at the last fight haders. Displaces. On the preliminarity of peece being algaed, the 45d, and other regiments of the light division, were architect to America, where they took part in the war of seption for the outropic committed in Canada.

At the attack on New Orleans, Capt. Simeon, healing the storming party against the principal redoubt of the enemy's position, was thrown into the treach by a spund shot, causing the severe would which resulted in the amputation of his left leg and thigh, and rendered him unfit for further active duties. He then retired with the unfit for further active duties. He then retired with the rank of his jor, but afterwards received his Staff Appointment, and the Brevet of Liest. Colosal, with the Hanoverian Guelphio Order, as an acknowledgment of his services. The funeral of the gallant Officer pock place as the 16th, and there have been few econsists of this description in Hull where the public feeling and sympathy have been so carnestly enlisted. Thousands of persons attended the coremonial. Almost every window in the loss line of procession was economic; many mersons were long line of procession was occupied; many persons were congregated on the roofs of houses, and nearly the whole of the shope were wholly or partially closed.

PENINSULAR OFFICER

PENINSTILAR OFFICERS.

The King of Fortugal, by a decree dated 1st July, 1818, and published in an order of the day of 28th March, 1808, granted the decoration of a crusa to any Officer, of whatever rank, who had been effective with his Corps to the field during the nix companies of 1899, 1819, 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814. The ensured have the words "Guerra Postmentor" within a wreath on the chryste; and on the reverse, a figure denoting the number of conspaints to the families of Officera, but only to be worn by the individual to whom they were originally granted. By the figulations, only Officer who was effective for any two or three of the sharementoned campaigns, received a silver cruss; for four as more, a gold cross; to be worn in each case on the left break, suspended by a ribbon of the nestional Portuganess actions—did and blue. A sliver cross was also bestowed on the most unamplary of the Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers.

The following list of the British Officers who received the Campaign Cross is taken from an official paper, published in Purugal, in the year 1822, and some of the numes are probable, therefore, misspeit.

therefore, misapeit.

Moreschul-General.—Lord Herenford, Marquis de Campo Mal
Licutement Generals.—Richard Biant, Archibald Campbell, s

Lieutenand Generals.—Elchard Blant, Archibald Comphell, and John Hamilton.

Major-Generals.—Benjamin d'Urban, John Wilson, Charles Ahworth, John Bachan, John Campbell, Wan, Bredarick Sprye, George Allen Medden, and Manley Power.

Brigadiers.—Robert Arbuthout, George Elder, Charles Button, Michael M'Crasgh. Henry Watson, George Brown, Richard Arastrong, Henry Pynn, Maxwell Grant, Wm. Hoare Campbell, Thomas M'Mahon, Wm. Manudy Harvey, Deneis Pack, and Nicholas Trant.

Colonels.—John Brown, John Grant, Henry Hardiage, George White, Thomas Noel Hill, Dadley St. Lager Hill, George William Paty, Thomas Bt. Char, Noel Gampbell, Bryan O. Toole, John Donglas, Douald M'Noll, Alexander Anderson, Richard Colline, Havitand Le Mentrier, Edmend Kenton Williams, Kenneth Snodgrans, John Rott, John Milley Doyle, John Prior, George Henry Euhlche, Whitam M'Bean, Vister Von Atenatchildt, Petur Adamson, and Alexander Decknen.

Licultural: Colonels.—Thomas: Panacch, Frastrick Weisen, Hugh Owen, Edward Kuight, Janus Miller, Edward Hawthaw, John Gonerael, Raplacel Unicley, Donald M'Bonald, Wn. Besty, Wm. Chartres, Richard Carrol, Watter Sirmingham, Junes Johnston, Mohort Haddock, Rubert Hizon, Petur Peturo, Thomas Dursback, Chailes Kisha, Charles Westarn, A. C. Cronkshabk, Alexander Tulio'h, Alexander Migragor, Henry Fredrick Haller, John Holt, John Boott Lillie, Walter O'Hars, Cimries Stewart Campbell, Hagh Hay Rose, Robert Ray, Dankil Danahoo, and Archibala Bons.

Majorn.—Arnold Burrows, George Murphy, Edward Owen, Henry Grave, Hugh Lumiey, Benjamin Orlanda Joses, John

Archibals Boss.

Majore.—Aracold Burrows, George Murphy, Edward Owen,
Henry Grave, Hugh Lemiey, Benjamin Orlands Jones, John
Pigott, John Maher, Laurence Aroot, Charles Fitzgerald, Bentry,
Bestsou, Raphael Wylde, Michael Musphy, Archhold Camphid,
Thomas timith, John Campbell, Wm. Henry Thornton, John
Travis, Thomas O'Neill, Wm. Besty, Thomas Bumbery, Samedal
Mitchell, Wm. de Linston, John Green, Bartholomew Vigos
Derenzy, John M. Harrison, James Dodwell, and John Grant
King.

Mitchell, Wm. de Linston, John Green, Bartholomew Vigne Derenzy, John M. Harrison, Junes Dodwell, and John Grant King.

Captaine.—William Brown Thomas Con, William Goffma, Wm. August. Hardcastle, And yow Mensson, Anthony Francis of Bruunge, Donald M'Joundi Richard Braton, William Henry Yempie, John Dobbs, Thomas Laker, Heary Perry, John Weltsow, Robert Pety Stewart, Clifes M. Turner, William Welson, Milliam Graben, Thomas Robert Blanward Milliam Offices Menson, Schott Pety Stewart, Clifes M. Turner, William Offices M'Mahou, William Rebert, Thomas Robert Blanward Molby, Micholas Colthurst, Henry H. Huschusen, Robert Maskintosis, George Edw. Quinton, William Machintosis, Henry Gody, William Quinton, William Machintosis, Henry Gody, William Quinton, Grantosis Milliam Machintosis, Henry Gody, William Quinton, Grantosis Milliam Machintosis, Housey Gody, William Quinton, Grantosis Milliam Machintosis, Housey Gody, William Quinton, Orange Ang. H. Waddington, Raphael Dudgeon, Archibald Camphell, Jagus W Poonald, John M Namara, John Elgie, John Sathierland, James McHens, Green, Robert Martley, Thomas Goodries, Pracock, Mussey Mortun, Goodfe Phisoson, Charles Welsten, E. Mereditti, Jagus Kerling, John Fager Ranadil, Win. White, John Green, Rehard Cleary, Thomas Bodds, Nathiel Berustort Jermin, Win. Galeriath, John Ang. Estableon, Charles Henrich, Banker Dunean Denham, John Ang. Estableon, Charles Helgen, Senitred Crowge, Joseph Palener, and Alexanter Comphet Engley. Van Milliam Machine, Milliam Machine Bulletin, Milliam Machine, Canada Charles Helgen, Senitred Crowge, Joseph Palener, and Alexanter Comphet Senitred Courge, Milliam Machine, Canada Charles Helgen, Senitred Crowge, Joseph Palener, and Alexanter Courge, Joseph Palener, and Alexanter Co

Mabal İncilligenet.

Retired Captain - William House or Commander - Arthur Vynus, Eistred Commander - John Village Tilly, George Welsh (2), and Jonatha Lieutemant - Augustas F. Walter

Arentsta-Robert Mussell, C.L. (1819), to be a Complete

wich Maspital, v. R. R. Lonber, F.R.S., settred from

r (1848), Fre ommanders...P. E. Montreser (1843), Frederick Empane (1849), and P. B. Finners (1841), to study unum on heast the Suppler, at Washright, G. S. Hamilton (1844), to Freils, v. Willis, pre-moted; H. Esphin (1886), to Ograsi. ieutemants...W. Manhrison (1844), to be Agust for Malin; J. Justin (1815), to be Agust on beerd the Just thamport; Eard F. H. Earr (1848), town Thumbert (1841), to Figures.

w. cz. now promy, trem Theodorball (addit.), as Winsheder.
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Sahe-H. D. Manditte (1980, of Cabelents, to Theodor.
second Master-W. E. Frosmen, to Volege,
mysens-John Watson (1981), of Jacom, to he Madital Storelesper at Jamaian Hospital, v. Midditted, myselspid to Matribowtise Hospital, Care, F. W. Le Grand (1985, to Nay V. E.
Eing, M.D. (1988), to he Surgeon-Superintended in Angelina
carticle ship.

-John Gray, A. E. Mackey 🕸

ORNERAL POST-OFFICE, Arest ST. The next statis, from their, Green, the jories, Egypt, and Jadis, etc. Williss input their true their, Green, the jories, islands, Egypt, and Jadis, etc. Republication from himse as the marriag of jet of May. Griental for the ladis, dec. statis to the meriting of jet May. The next tests for judis, the could be thereafted with he dispatched from hence on the May. Bear a fig the West India smalls of all May. Bellmanisher the Adaptions satisfy of all May. The May Horrists for the Sydney, New Aputh. Wales, inside of 20th inst.

stations of H.M.'s ships in commission

STATIONS OF H.M.'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION STATEMENT SHARE There sake Realt, and the Dates of Consequence of the Chief the Paper, and the Dates of Consequence of the Chief the Paper, and the Chief the Paper, Acres of the Chief the Paper, and the Chief the Paper, and the Chief the Paper, and the Chief the Paper, and the the Paper, and the Chief the Paper, and the Chief the Paper, and the Chief the Paper, and the Chief the Paper, and the Chief the Paper, and the Chief the Paper, and the Chief the Paper, and the Chief the Paper, and the Chief the Chief the Paper, and the Chief the Chief the Paper, and the Chief the Chief the Paper, and the Chief

Anson, 72, September, Comp. F. and Town. A. Archeo, 1841), Jamales, Archeo, tr. (1883), Com., Wiss, Mineron (1841), Jamales, Archeo, tr. (1883), Com., Com., J. Russell (5) (1840), Co., of Africa, Archeo, tr. ven., Master Com. J. Lake Smithit (acting), partic. ser. Archeo, 1840), sch., Li., Gods., Win. Schingon (1447), Cape. Ar., st. v., Lleut., Com. W. W. Che (1843), Schinsteink, Basilian, 6 (1824), Lleut. H. S. Hunt (sch.) (1886), South Amer. Buacoth, 6, sur. v. (1888), Com., T. Graves (1981), South Amer. Buara, 6, v. vo. (1887), Lleut., Com. S. Maige (1814), South Amer. Buarana, 18 (1846), Com. S. Pel (1841), Cape of Usel, Schinge (184), Mallermann. Sirvann. 16 (1846), Com. S. Pel (1841), Cape of Usel Hops, Miller Early, St. v. (1881), Mact., South M. C. Copé (1841), Surveying, Wuctwish.

Maytiani, 18, (1883), Sentincho Pielerin & Albert, La. Cum. W. Tringham (1883), Partiamole Relative & Albert, La. Cum. W. Tringham (1883), Man. Ogen. P. W. Maisenen (1887), Val. Sprake.

Maytiani, 18, (1883), Sent. By J. M. Malener (1888), K. Indian. Moure Read, 38 (1884), Com. F. R. M. Malener (1888), K. Indian. Moure Read, 38 (1884), Com. Spr. Rev. B. Home, St. 1.1437, K. Indian. Ogen. R. S. L. Home, St. 1.1437, K. Indian. Ogen. R. S. L. Home, St. 1.1437, K. Indian. Ogen. R. S. L. Mayting Channot (1884), Indian. Ogen. R. S. L. Mayting Channot (1884), Indian. Ogen. R. S. L. Mayting Channot (1884), Indian. Ogen. R. S. L. Mayting Channot (1884), Indian. Ogen. R. S. L. Mayting Channot (1884), Indian. Ogen. R. S. L. Mayting Channot (1884), Indian. Ogen. P. Market (1884), Channot. R. S. L. Mayting Channot. P. Market (1884), Ogen. P. Janches (1894), Routh (1884), Ogen. P. Janches (1894), Routh (1884), Dan. P. Janches (1894), Routh (1884), Tring. Parameter, Spr. Spr. M. 1884, L. J. Com. W. Greet (1884), Tring. Parameter, Spr. St. 1883, L. J. Com. W. Greet (1884), Two. Process. R. (1887), Com. R. J. Restructing (1884), Process. R. (1887), Com. W. H. Jervin, (1894), China. Process. R. (1887), Com. W. H. Jervin, (1894), China. Process. R. (1884), Com. W. H. Jervin, (1894), China. Process. R. (1884), Com. R. Restructing (1884), Process. R. L. Market (1884), M. Amerika. Process. R. (1884), Com. W. H. Jervin, (1894), China. Process. R. (1884), China. Process. R. (1884), China. Process. R. (1884), China. Process. R. (1884), R. Amerika. R. (1884), R.

Torvoise, 12, Com. W. Finlaison (1826), Ascention.
Tyre, 20 (1826), Capt. W. N. Glascock (1825), Maditerranean.
Uragar, 2, at. v., Master Com. J. Kmerenon (1816), Leverpool,
Venaon, 50 (1822), Capt. William Walpide (1816), Freland,
Venyrum, b. at. v. (1840), Com. E. Ommanoag (1840), Mediter.
Victoria ann Alment, 31. (1818), Capt. Lord A. Pitzelerence,
(1821), Portunauth.
Victory, 104 (1765), Capt. Henderson, C.B. K.H. (1816), Portun.
Virricry, 104 (1765), Capt. Nicolas, C.B. K.H. (1816), Pacific.
Virric, (1841), Id. Com. Supres Carter (1816), South America.
Virric, 6 (1841), Id. Com. Supres Carter (1816), South America.
Virric, 6, at. ves. (1841), Com. G. G. G. Way (1811), Mediterranean
Virric, 6, at. ves. (1841), Com. G. G. Gray (1840), China.
Volage, 6, 6 (1876), R. Adm. Bowles, Capt. Sir W. Dickson, Bart.
(1877), Cork.

Vollage, 26:1825), R., Adm. Bowles, Capt. Str W. Dickson, Bart. (1897), Colk.
Vollage, Colk.
Vollage, Colk.
Vollage, Colk.
Ware, 26:1825), Colo. G. H. Beymour (1825), Pedand.
Warette, 56 (1897), Capt. W. P. Wellis (1819), Bediterrarean.
Ware, 16 (1819), Coll. H. Begot (1839), W. Indies.
Warette, 16, t. ves. Lieut. Coll. T. S. Scriven (1827), Dover,
Williams, 1, st. ves. (1826), Lt. Coll. A. Barty (1828), Wyser's.
Williams and Mary, yacht (1807), Commodure Sir F. A. Collier,
Knt. C. B., K. C. H. (1804), Woolwich.
Waretteren, 32 (1828), Kort. Adm. the Hon. J. Percy, Capt. C.
Kuen (1841), Cape of Good Hope.
Wolly, 18 (1826), Coll. A. Vyner (acting), (1841), China.
Wollymins, 16 (1826), Coll. C. F. Brown (1841), China.
Yound Herrs, Leut. Com. W. T. Bate (1841), China.
Zephys., 1, st. v. (1827), Lt. Com. Amese Small (1836), Rolyhd.

HRR MAJRETY'S PACELT BRICK AT FALMOUTH.

CRANS, Lt.-Com. Lewis (1821). PRICEUS, Lt.-Com.W. Lealie. Express, Lt.-Com. R. Herrick. Persent, 1f.-Com. T. Creser. Lienet, Lt.-Com. P. H. Bicken. Swift, Lt.-Com. J. Dougles.

PORTEMOUTH, April 25 .- (From our own Correspon ent).—Noutilis returned to ordine off Brighton and Shoreham on Saturday. Flying Fish arrived the same day from Fimbroke, in charge of Mr. Brown, second Master-Attitudant, and is now in the besin, stripped of her jury-masts and rigging; her proper masts will be put in forthwith, and when Mutins and Espisyle are ready, forthwith, and when Mutine and Esployle are ready, Flying Fish, Daring, and Osprey will all be commissioned together. Themes, convict-ship, has embarked her prisoners and supernumeraries, and gone to Bermude.

Pintaicon is preparing to be paid off, and if the books
can be got ready in time, she will be put out of commission on the 29th; in the interim, the Commander, Lt. Lapinge, and Acting Mate, Mr. Smith, are to be tried by Court-Martial. Lt. Lapinge tries the mate this day, for neglect of duty, &c.; and when that terminates the Charges of day, etc.; and when that terminates the Lieutenant is to be tried, by order of the Admiralty, on charges preferred by Capt. Fuete of the Madagazon, the senter Officer on the Cuast of Africa. These charges have before been inquired into, partially. The Court has assembled this morning, and consists of Rear-Admiral Charles of B. Bartislane and the Court land. Parker, C.B., President, and the Captains of Mear-Admira.

Parker, C.B., President, and the Captains of Victory, St.

Vincent, and Excellent, with the Commander of the

Platory, to make up the requisite number: it is expacted
the proceedings will occupy all the remainder of the week,
and consequently delay the paying off. Pantaleon is
afterwards to be taken into dook, and prepared for re
commission. Collinguage is in land, and prepared for recommission. Collingued is in dock, and yesterday her copper was stripped to ageirlin if she had shrunk and her coulking affected; she will remain in dock until the Ber caulting amouses; she will remain in dock until the 17th, but it is expected she will be commissioned on the 3d May. Rear-Admiral Sir G. Seymour and Captain Eden went over her on Saturday. Rodney is to be undobjed about the end of next week, and will be prepared for commission. Her Majesty's birth-day was celebrated this day in the usual mainer. The ships fired at 12 o'clock, according to the new instructions; formerly at this port they fired at one o'clock. Prometheus is reflecting in the basin. Ships in particular. this port they fired at one o'clock. Promethous is refitting in the basin. Ships in port—II. Vincent, Victory,
Everilent, Victoria & Albert, yacht. Pentaleon in harbour.
R.S.—20th—The Court was of opinion that the charges
had not been proved against Mr. George Martyr Smith;
except that he had been guilty of having improperly made
use of the name of his Commander, Lieut. Lapidge, and
admontahed him, G. M. Smith, to avoid in faure the
line of conduct as calculated in allower the disconline of line of conduct so calculated to subvert the discipline of hier Majesty's Naval Service,"—Lient, Lapidge's Court-Mertial commenced this day, and at 2 o'clock the Court having examined all the witnesses for the prosecution, having examined all the winnesses for the prosemilion, adjourn d until 9 o'slock to merrow morning, for the Lieutenant to enter on his defence. There are a variety of opinions as to the result, but the defence may put a different complexion on the affair. The Surveyor of the Navy has been on board the Figure Fish this day, to give directions about her stowage, but.

PLYMOUTH, April 25.—(From our pun Correspondent.)—April 19—A survey was held this day on board the America, 50. guns, Capt. Hon, John Gordon, to report on Capt. Couch's patent channels. The following Officers were selected for the nurseas, visi. Capt. Russyves.

on Capt. Couch's patent channels. The following Officers were selected for the purpose, visi, Capt. Burgone, Sen Josef; Capt. Milne, Culedenie; Mr. Edye, Master-Shipwright; Bir. Lumedale, Master-Affendant of the Dockyard; and Mr. Mills, Master of the Sen Josef. After a long investigation, a Report was ferwarded to the Lords of the Admiralty, with their ephalone; and yesterday an order was received from their Lordships to remove the fore-and main channels, and replace Them with the channels used heretofore,—the patent channels being found not to have aprend enough for the rigging, besides causing it to chafe. Arrived the Dilligional T., Mast.

Com. William Martin, and Deron, tender, from Pambroke, with stores for the Dockyard. 24th—Arrived the Spenty patter. Lieut. Com. George Beautoy, from the westward. 25th—Her Majesty's birth-day was kept with the assal honours: at 12 o'clock the ships in commission fored a Royal salute, as did the guns in the Citadel at Plymouth, and the saluting battury at Mount-Wise, Devouport: and the troops in gerrison were drawn up before Gaysrampathouse, and fired a pre-do-joie. The ships were drawned in colours, and the standard displayed at the different Government establishments. Mr. Henderson, Sesona Master-Attendent in the Dockyard, 100 men from the San Josef, and a marky of riggers, are ordered to Pem-San Josef, and a party of riggers, are ordered to Pembroke, to jury-rig and navigate the Conturion. 80 game, to this port; she is to be launched the third of the complex provides the foundation of the complex provides the foundation of the complex provides the foundation of the complex provides the foundation of the complex provides the foundation of the complex provides the foundation of the complex provides the foundation of the complex provides the complex provide ensuing month. Sailed the Speedy cutter for Valmouth.

ensuing month. Nated the Speedy cutter for Falmouth. In the Sound—Caledonia, Linnet. In Herbour—San Josef, America, Diligence, N.T.

SHERMNESS, April 25.—(From our own Correspondent).—The ships in harbour are gaily decorated with flags, Her Majesty's birth-day being observed here to day. The workwen of the Dockyard have a half-holiday. The Typnel 10-gun brig was hauled out of dock last kridis afternoon, and taken into the basin, where she was immeinfernoon, and taken into the basin, where she was immediately masted, with her tops previously fitted. She was commissioned on Tuesday by Commender Henry Leyton, and has now her topsail yards across. Few able seamen can be obtained for her; it is understood she will be employed on the object for her; it is understood she will be employed on the object of Africa. There is no alteration in the disposition of the other ships in hand since last week. The Georges, Chichester, and Fullure examine, nearly ready, remain in the basin; America and Boccusen, not yet commenced with, in dock; and there remain in herbour, Camperdown, Ocean, Raven external. African steemer.

MILTORD HAVER, April 23.—(From our own Corfs ependent.)—The Adventure, Naval transport, Mr. Ros-killy. Master, seiled on the 20th, with unserviceable stores for Plymouth. She was towed clear of the harbour by one of the mail steam-packets belonging to the station. On the 22d the Adven, mail steam-packet, Mr. Ham-mond, Master, left for Holyhead, to obtain new bollers, 60. She will be absent four or five months. The Con-furion will positively be sunched on Thursday, the 2d of May. The seamen and riggers to take charge of the

Centurion, are hourly superted at Pembroks.

DEAL, April 25.—(From our own Correspondent.)—
Friday 19th—The dockyard batter, Rennie, delivered stores at the Naval yard at Deal; the ship Duthe of Cornwell went through the Downs to the sast—ard, towed by a steamer; Trially steam-yieth want through the ship Basificatapies well (brough the ship Basificatapies well (brough). to the eastward, towed by a steam-ing; sailed the out-ward-bound vessels from the Downs to the westward i the weather has been so very fine, and the winds so light and variable, that few arrivals or departures have taken piles this week. This day being the birthday of the Princess Alice Memi Mary, the colours were displayed from the Navai yard, and the several flag-stuffs along the town; and the Coast-guard had a day of general expresses

Duryonn, April 23.—(From our come Correspondent.)—Selled, Princess Royal transport, Lieut. Griffiths, Agent, for Cobres, Rio de Janeiro, with Naval and victualing stores. Remain, Bonesse freight-ship, with Next and victualing stores. Remain, Bonstto freight-ship, with Naval and victualing stores for Triscomaloc; Alexander freight-ship, leading with Naval and victualling stores for the Caps of Good Hope; Demision freight-ship is leading in West India Dock, with Naval and victualling across ing in wast India Dock, with Neval and violatiling acrees for Jameion; Jave transport, Lient. Earle, Agent, loading with Naval and violatiling stores for Hong Confident is expected to sail the beginning of May; Bervelle book violatily has embarked nor emvise guard, and will sail in a few days to Chatham and Pertainenth to commend a few days to Chatham and Portsmenth to receive convicts, and convey them to Sydney. LAUNCE OF THE MUTIER AND EMPIRELS.

LAUNDR OF TREE MUTTER AND EXPERIENT.—Chat-ham—Saturday, April 20, being appointed for the launch of the above brigs, for an hour before they time fixed for the launch (2 o'slock), the deel-year was througed with coronde of well-dressed people. The greater part of the temporary housing was removed from near the vessel, to as to allow a clear eight of the launch. At the head of each vessel a stand, covered with errinted alpth, was artested for the accommodation of the Captain-Rupering and they were errowed with ladies, and O'llears in unitarity to remove the standard to the vessel and Military O'llears, and they were provided with ladies, and O'llears in unitarity to be received to be received at the Naval and Military O'llears, the light where the direction of Mr. Fincham, the light where the direction of qualification and under the apprintendence of a gentleman in their register, book lounnities at Livy's and and light where the direction of qualification and the light was presented to the proposed by O'llicers with deciral which is the light was presented to the light where the light was a light of the light was to be received by the light was a light of the light was presented to the light was a light when leaves the light of the light was a light of the light was a light of the light was a light of the light was a light of the light was a light of the light was a light of the light was a light was a light was a light was

Espidale, the greater hollowness of her floor giving her, it is said, the advantage in hearing to windward. Both these fine veneral have, by the exertions of the dock-pard authorities, here built in an unprecedentedly short space of time. The Muther was laid down about six months

authorities, new warm and and down about six months ago, and the Expidele was not commenced until after the ago, and the Expidele was not commenced until after the launching of the dange, on the 6th of February last.

A few minutes before two o'clock Miss Finchess bruke the bottle slung across the bows of the Muiss, and the dogshore being struck away, the beautiful little vassal slid into her proper element, amid the shouts of the spectators and the music of the band.

The company then repaired to the Espicale, which was

tators and the music of the band.

The company than repaired to the Espicyle, which was built in a different part of the yard. The ceremony of christening this vessel was performed by a lady visiting at the Caprain-Superintindent,. Some little driny occurred in launching, as the vessel thing on the slip for some minutes after the above was knocked away, and the workmen were compelled to set her up, when she started, and took the water in the most benefited type. Both vessels were at once haple that the dock, which has been kept vacant for their recention, and they will be fitted for sea vecent for their reception, and they will be fitted for sea with all possible expedition.

The next vessel which will be launched at this yard is the fine steam-frigate the Wall, which is now feet ap-

the fire etcam-rights the Walf, which is now hat ap-proceeding completion. About seventy-five more ship-wrights have been put on her, and it is expected that she will be ready by the middle of next mobth. Wasp, 16, Com. Begot, anchored at Harbadoes, from Antigus, on 224 Feb., after three days massage. This vessel is to be relieved by the Eleptra, which vessel is on vessed is to be relieved by the Eleptra, which vessel is on her peasage from Jamaica with orders for the Warp'to proped to Ascension. It thus, appears this was the only vessel lying at Barbadose, on the let uit, of the three ordered from the West India station to Ascension.

Iris, 26, Capt. Mundy, left Madeira 24th Feb. (having obtained the necessary supplies), to proceed to the Caps.

where she will transfer supernumerer a to the Winnhes flag-ship, and land despetches for Rear-Adm. the Hos. J. Percy. H.M.'s tr.-ship Rattlesnaks arrived at Simon's ape of Good Hope, from Hong-Kong and Singa-Bay, C

pore, Feb. 19.

The Pearl, 18, Com. Stepford, was at Rio de Janeiro on 28th Feb., from whence she would sail for Eugland immediately the Danine arrived to relieve her, which reasel was on her way from Sentos for that purpose. The Frolia, 16, Com. Willie, left Rio on 17th Feb. with one of her prizes and captured negroes. The Curaços, 26, Capt. Sir T. Pasley, left Rio on 20th Jan. for Monte Video, where the Alfred, 50, Commodore Parvis, and Gerpon, were lying. The Reser, 16, Capt. Reed, relieved Pearl in the River Plate.

Feer's in the River Plate.

Success Business.—At Portsmouth.—In frame, seasoning, the Royal Frederick, 110; Princess Boyal, 90. The frame thablers of the Prince of Wales, 110; Leander, 50 Shannon, 50; and Contaur steam-frigate, are only out out and seasoning, no slip being vacant. The new slips building for large ships are in rapid course of completion. At Physical —Exmouth, 90, Aboukir, 90; Amethyst. 36; Creole, 35; Niobe, 34. The Sans Parell, 40, and Theilin, 80, have only their frames out out, and the frame of the St. Jean d'Acre la being out.

The Descending, 78, gan-ship, is ordered to be reseed to a first-class frigate. She was built in 1812.

Sugging Bay,—H.M.'s Ship Winchester left Feb. 19, for St. Helses.

Sinon's Bay.—H.M.'s Ship Winchester left Feb.

19, for St. Halena.

MEANTIMATION OF OPPIOR OF MERCHANT Vas.

A. The decids leid before a straining of the Board of Meantime St. Wester since by Statement of the Board of Meantimes. The weeks since by Statement of the Soverament to delte steps for the proper framing and mittiling of the tracking for the Admiralty, has addressed communications to the Chief Magistrates and other suthorities of the principal staports of the kingdom, raquiring opinions upon the plan which Ministers propose, we understand, is to encourage the formation of local boards of Commissioning for the purpose of chamining into the qualifications of candidates for the older of Mester or Mate, and for granting certificates accordingly. The boards are to have no being library powers but are marely to examine real purpose, so may choose to submit to the order is but, in order to reader the proposed examination, if not indicates to reader the proposed examination, if not indicates in their registers, by which such tracely as and interfaced by Officure with certain to employ no observable. We register, by which such tracely as are communicated by Officure with certain to employ no decolumn themselves in a trunglet or otherwise which shall not be examined to the complete of the state of t

cind died! Die set. In these strict. Uses Passes, leatherman bedithers as the Harmal forcet of Passes, but he harman bedithers as the harmal forcet of Passes, but he harman and season the passes are been passed in the passes of the harman and sequelations and signal delits of the passes of the harm that the antiplease of a minimal, passessably illipseed himbury saight be terminded to heart years are a second expensively one passes the consideration of the harm that Passes as the passes the manifest of the harm that Passes as the passes of the order of the harman that Passes as the passes of the order of the passes of the pas

that distinguished Omoer.

H.M.S. Vernon, Capt. Walpole, arrived in Cove-harbour, on Sunday suching, lit, eight o'clock, and dropped her suching opposite Kinsiurry's Hotel. She brings several collection of Marines, some assersation, Naval stores, &c., and by it is cold, to be followed immediately by the Calculation. Malchar, and several other large mass of war.—Caph Reporter.

Naval stores, &c., atteres, is in said, to be followed summediately by the Calestania, Maladar, and several other large men of war.—Cork Reporter.

"NACTA, April 18 —Cork Reporter,
"NACTA, April 18—Cork Reporter,
"NACTA, April 18—Cork Reporter,
"NACTA, April 18—Cork Reporter,
"NACTA, April 18—Cork Reporter,
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of the whole cost, and the new lateringings frequently driven where they nature as escentir.

If in his large varied is new plate if property, the rivet-heads are not off, the rivets drilled that, dold its negly work introduced, with instalting with early of the adjust like negly work introduced, with its negly though a wondern wasself; while year-defends, or ar worthy that support, is very trilling—when of the materials, except into of old iron always bears be more proportion to the steps of old from always bears by more proportion to the steps of old from always bears by

Ingressed busying it of the greatest importance upon this count, when the na spillon of the majority of the habiture and intent is charactered by charal candibute. Iron remote may be built of large aline, bishipped saliting qualities and light draught. In conclusion on his subject, it do an undensited fact that a timber-built vestel fill, it they explication of twelve year-share out double the analysis of the prescribed of iron, while, in this period, no visible oblings in hispaticalition of twelve year-share out double the analysis of his prescribed of iron, while, in this period, no visible oblings in hispaticalition of the latter will have taken place.

REAR-ACRITICAL THE HOR. F.P. PRRY, C.B.

We have to repeare the described William as the latter will have taken place.

The was born-list described was succeed, and fallent officer, which took plane at Beland. Mail. Norfulk, on Wednesday lest. The described was succeed, and have issue by hith marriages.

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#### To Meaders and Correspondents.

Lord Ellenborough, - The recal of the Governor General by the Directors of the East India Company India Company announced to Parliament last night, and not approved by the Government, is a measure requiring more mature consideration than we can give to it it the moment of

da "M. S." is in receipt of the pension allowed by the Repulations, according to his length of service, we do not understand what more can reasonably he expected. He has communicated with the Authorities, and not made out a claim, we presume, that would justify a departure from a staim, we presume, thus would justify a departure from the rule in similar cases. We have enclosed the letter to Liout. Ciencral Sir J. A. W., and can do nothing further. The subscription of "A Half-Pay" for Mrs. Reloom, the heroine of Matayorda, has been forwarded to Mestre.

Con and Co.

We will readily meet the wishes of "Lieut. Sarby."
To "J. P. K" (Windsor).—Certainly not.

To " J. P. K " (Windsar).—Certainly not. To "An Old Retired Paymenter."—We think sufficient has been advanced in our three last Gazettes; any further agilution at present would do injury. The Paymusters must continue to agree to usk for one thing, vis.

rethement after 35 years (25 of which as Payellaster).
We do not think that "P. F. T." treats Sir A. L.
Hay and Lord Arthur Leunos fairly: we have never shrunk from boldly adviousing the cause of the Old War Officers, but in so doing we have studiously avoided whatever could be personally offensive, or land to discourage those who are acknowledged friends of the Service.

"Justus," in offering a contradiction, should have authenticated his letter.

"A. M., Captain," "Anti-Scoolus," and "A Friend to India," shull have attention.

To "W. S." (Dublin) .- A Serjeant reduced to the ranks by the centence of a Court. Martial, forfeits all the advantages of his former good conduct; and to be after, wards entitled to claim reward under the provisions of the Warrant, he must—subsequently to his reduction serve with uninterrupted good conduct for two years to chiain one distinguishing mark; four years to obtain two dislinguishing marks; six to obtain three; and eight to four; being the periods prescribed in the Warrunt

in reference to other eases,
"Funt" verites..." Would you be so kind as to inform me whether a Commanding Officer is empowered to de-prive a Serjeant's wife - married with leave '-of the indulgence of washing for her proportion of the men of the company to which her Kushand belongs, that being the only regimental indulgence she receives, and of course the Regulations of the Service provide for her accommo-dation in barracks consequently, if a well-behaved woman is under no obligation for it to the Commanding Officer? When Serjeants' wives armaloprived of this indulgence, it allows the Corporale and privates who are married to have a much greater income than the Serjeant, who has much more to keep up in clothing, rank, So. Sc. I believe it is customary for Captains of companies to arrange the weshing, &c., in their companies, and not the Commanding Officers."

The men's washing belongs to the interior evonomy of the troop or company, and of course is, or should of the troop or company, and of course is, or should be, regulated by the l'optain; and we never heard of the Commanding Officer of a regiment policring about with such mutters, that is to say, as regards the apportioning of it. In some regiments, we are sucare that Serjeants' wives any forbiddent within for the men, with the view, we believe, of making the situation of Serjeant as respectable as possible; this, of course, is by order of the Commanding Choer: at the same time we think it hard upon Serjeants wives, and not in the least trading to conduce to the object in view. We must add, however, that should a soldier consider himself aggriced by his wife being deprived of he proportion of the company's mushing, he may complain to the Commanding Officer on the subject.

As regards the presumed "right" of soldiers' wives to live in barack, this Correspondent has a most erroneous impression; for soldiers wives of every description are only permitted to reside in baracke. "as an indulgence when it does not interfere with the comfort and convenience of the com."

intulgence when it does not interfere with the comfort and convenience of the men," and they exist be removed at any moment at the discretion of the Communiting Officer, but which he would only do in the Community Officer, but which he would only do in cases of misonduct.

### Naval & Military Cazette,

8ATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1844.

THE excitement in the Army and Navyselt on the pro-posed motion of Sir A. L. Hay has not subsided, but changed into indignation, only kept down to the pressure of discipling. At the present moment of the irritation, we may without shrinking from our addition. or yielding one point to those who advocate repudiation

of the national debt of gratitude, too long due to d Army and Navy, throw a new light upon the cause of ti opposition evinced to the motion. The following extrac would induce us to balleve that the Duke of Wellington during and at the close of the Peninsular War, was strong opposed in his wishes for extending, in cases of gree merit, to all ranks the grant of Madais, suffi of the Orde of the Bath. Is it not possible that his having been the so ungraciously refused, and his strongly stated opinion slighted, that he may be very unwilling to ask now for general distinction for his Army, when he was refuse the favour he at the time only asked for those who has conspicuously distinguished themselves in action? May there not also be a still more influential opposition in high quarters to the measure, in the reflection that no having conferred at the close of the war extended honour at the solicitation of the Dike of Wellington himself, if would be unseemly to grant at the address of the House of Commons, now at the sleventh hour, a distinction to all survivors, which had been denied at the wish of their Commander to the comparatively few of all ranks who governed had personally and super-eminently distinguished themselves under him ? These extracts speak plainly :-

"My opinion has always been that Medals should have tranted for important actions only, and to those engage anted for important actions only, and to those engaged in om in a crosspicuous manner, wholever might be their rank to r Service.".... Dispotch, 15th July, 1811.

ind dernice."—Dispatch, Ittl. July, 1811.
"I contess that I do not shearer in the limitation of the Order of the Bath to Field Officers. "Many Captains in the Agny conduct themselves in a vary meripolicus manner, and delervelt; and I never could see the reason for exclusing them wither month the Order or from the Modal."—Bispatch, 28th June, 1815.

We cannot pass unnoticed au admirable leading diele in the Times" of last week That most influential fourful took a most just and plan view of this apject, and by opening its adjumes to various cor spondents on Military Distinctions, has merited the thunks of the Army and Nay. Nor has the Geekly press been silent. The "Speciator" treats the subject itself fairly, but the move of the address, as we think, rather unfairly. The "Ancetator" thus writes:—
"It is the carnest prayer of SP A. L. Hay, that Her Natically should confer an "homorand distinction on the care

jesty should confer an jesty should confer an 'honoraly distinction on the sur-viving Officers of the Peniusular Army.' Does for Arrdrew mean that they have deserved it by outliving their brave composes in arms I or is the anxious to bring down the veterans of the Peninsular War to a level with the order-bedisened Spanish Leginists?"

Let our readers now hear the " Times" on this point :-

point:—

"This very question of time—the chief ground relied on by the Secretary-at-War—to what does it amount? "We cannot give the rewards now; because the opportunity has gone by, of athors ramain. There are anniversaries, birthdays, times peon-hasty commemorative of tone only or surve of the great and distinguishing events of the war, which might be well taken for the occasion. It was only in 1slp that the Emperor of Russia erected the monument at Burrouno, which commemorates the erected the monument at Burrouno, which commemorates the great dampaign which was cotymporary with this very Ponineum War, and which was cotymporary with the very Ponineum that the reaching of the monument; is similar opportunity might doubtless be found in this Penindular gas also."

"Of this war—one of the low modern wars which either has afforded material for history, of found an hierorian worthy of commemorating it—of this way and this only, it has been truly written at the chose, "Thus the war terminated, and with it all remembrance of the voturish's a vicioes."

Aud again :--

And again :—

"Yet suching records this. We correct correctves—no national act records this; the great work of Colonel Narian down independent the state of the second treatment of no as independent in the price of the second in the second in the second in the second testimonial to the victors."

"We confess that is our opidion the only result of the late debate has been to show the wakness of the setmeide reasons which prevent a sational commonship of the great services of the Peninaular veterous, is a manner and span a scale worthy of the occasion; and we can, therefore, only regret that the matter has been spentioned at all. Had it been registed on benefic of time veterons on the ground that the measure would place their achievements on a level with the comparatively petry compagned achievements on a level with the comparatively petry compagned phe introduction of the questions.

As we haid in a previous Namber, we would have pre-ferred that the motion about have immided the survivor of the war commencing in 1233 and ending in 1232; but as the major contains the indice, we of course supported the minor proposition, with his hope of finally seeing the major one assented to by all parties.

Having found fault will the opening paragraph of the "Specialor," we must fin justice incurrent the concluding one for it well are in the confidence of the state the "Specialor," we mustrin justice inhaumend the con-cluding does for it well stages our long-formed opinions on a matter of great national importance :—.

"A standing Army is a necessary part of the organization of civil society of the modern Recopens type. A high-sprited soldery—an Army is which such individual is encouraged to be proud of his profession, and ambitions of parasant reputation—in

the only rate one. An embatased sense of honour, though as instequate defence against specific lagues from virtue, is good as a preservative from habitud crime. By encouraging emulation among the men, you raise the character of the regiment; by encouraging emulation among the regiments, you raise the character of the Army. By making regimental and personal decurations attainable by all tasks—by offering them for every different kind of hillstary virtue—by making them not too easy of attain ment—you will best render them conductes to the only end which renders them valuable."

We will conclude for this week with a letter from a distinguished veteran, and most powerful correspondent.

To the Editor of the Bosel and Military Gasette.

Bits.—The Government of which the Duke of Wellingtin is the real although not the cereasible head, has, after
sundry side-wind shirks and quirks, with the most hardened
effrontery at length ranged itself openly in opposition to
the urgent prayer of its PARENTE, not to be entirely buried
like. We use the term distinctly. The these can be likely alive! We use the term divisedly, for there can be little doubt that of the new-forgetten Peninsular Army they were born, and but for that Army ne such Duke or Government would at this moment have been in existence; if that peerless Army (for England, after her treatment of it, can never expect the same unparalleled devotion from any other), had quaited or falled in the Herculean task imposed upon it, there would have been no Waterloo; and in all probability England would now have been a tributary state, or governed from the Presidential chair. The cannibal custom of devouring an aged father, is a mole hill compared with this mountain of filial baseness and ingratitude; and we desire no stronger proof of our often assumed position, that a great head and a heart situated in the right place, or even of human mould, are not always or ment parts of one and the same individual. Would this ave occurred, we ask, if any other soldier in existence (possessing equal power with the noble Duke), had been at the head of the British Army? Would it have happened If that great man, who by fostering and encouraging the noble makness (if weakness it is) of the true and genuine soldier, rhich causes him to place a higher value upon the fruits than upon the money-bag of his own personal daring, honorary distinctions, cheap reward of nations," than upon the mon wares of pay and promotion, and who has done more towards restoring a healthy tone and feeling not only in the Native Army of India, but in the British Army at large, than any other man now in exist-ence, had been either the real or ostensible chief of the Government of England? We say no. He would have cut off his right hand, rather than have thus destroyed almost the very has hope of the Peninsular voteran, by a heartless organised Government Opposition to his forced appeal, from a Chief who had forgotten them in his own greatness, to the vaunted justice and generosity of a British House of Commons. The Duke has now the most indeputable claim to be considered the greatest General that ever existed, for having conquered the French Army; he has ended his Milltary career by conquering his own, and we have no doubt that posterity will give him the full benefit of this, his last exploit.

We trust, however, that although now beaten back, they are not utterly incapable of a rally; their leaders, we hope, are not disabled, but have oaly retired to " inde their time." The question is one that not only concerns the veteran, but she British Army at large. If, amidst this modern shower of honours, not a splittry cross or medal is to fall to the share of the survisors of the most momentous atruggle that this country was ever engaged in; if the reast of the young Asialic soldier is to sparkle with sonours, whilst that of the old Spanish veteran remains naked and unadorned, upon any other than the only intelligible principle which has been brought forward on the pregible passesper whom has seen cropped or control of seen comparison, that the fame he has acquired renders all ex-leting distinctions unworthy of his acceptance; and that the overlant honour that can be paid to him is, "to leave isting againstable newtray of his acceptance; and that the greatest honeur that can be paid to him is, "to leave thim alone with his glory;" the Peace War-Orders become mere dross and rubbish—a piece of black ribbon, self-placed upon the breast of the Peninsular veteran, would be a more honourable badge, in the estimation of the true soldier, than the Order of the Bath, or even that of the Garter, under the same spread and management.

We have always given the present Secretary-at-War credit for a strong feeling in behalf of the veteran soldier; we insight to find that upon this occasion he has not sould up to our expectations. He has taken up a line acres up to our expectations. The has taken up a line unsupported by any one single argument of the slightent weight or ralidity; it would have been for better for his own repetation, and we should have had an infinitely higher opision both of his beart and intellect, if he had higher opision both of his heart and insurer, it me mu-nald it at enco--- The Dake has already declared that there shall be no Peninsular Order—he says so still—and there shall be no f the name aninion, or he may send It must therefore be of the same spinion, or he may send has bask to my regiment; "gre should then have better understood the mossesty which sewyed one of the most distinguished soldiers of the day, not only against the opinion of the Army, but against that of England and the worlds Oh, that all great man would remember advise of honest Clandise, "Ner Hit quie licest, any guid fecine despit, Outwest; mentemps demot respectus habest!."

If men in high places were to look not only to the extent of their power, but to that made of employing it which of their por

would bear reflection, the great would be more beloved would us respected, and the powerless more happy; the word conqueror would bring other associations with it, than stern and unrelenting obdurney, and a heartless disregard of those feelings and intere to which involve the regard of those revings and interests which involve the necessity of admitting even a mistake. Superior genius encased in iron, is not, in our epinions, sufficient of itself to "overleap the brief span of life, and to consecrate the name of its possessor to a desirable immortality." It er, combined with virtue, alone to stamp belongs to VS with that god-like fame which lives for ever in th hearts of the human race at large; and it is this description of fame which we could wis h the Duke of Wellington to leave behind him-not that of the sword of his sou alone, which he could only hope to enjoy with others, wh have need it equally as well, perhaps, although not altogether to so good a purpose. O'HALLORAN. Limerick, April 24.

P.S. We are tempted to sak, Where was Young England?

—little Benjamin & Co.? When Old England proved herself so utterly undeserving not only of "that bubble, fame," but of the solid pudding she acquired by the gullantry and devotion of that Army and Navy, which left at her free disposal, at the conclusion of the war, "the parcelling out of the world," could not one single stone be found to east at the head of the cold-blooded men who were thus deliberately branding their country with the most heartless ingratitude? Were the representatives of Young England's chivalry, crowing, grunting, or braying? or had they purposely adjourned to the more comfortable discussion of a segar, and some half-dozen tumblers of brandy and water, whilst their seniors were so creditably employed in impaling the old vateran alive. We feer it may be said of them, that which was said of better men—

Attas parentum pejor avis tulit kos nequiores, moz daturos Progenium, villusiorum.

Progesium, villusiorum.

The age of our fathers, which was worse than our own, produced us, who are shortly to raise a progeny worse then ourselves. We shall be, however, glad to find ourselves mistaken.

It is our painful duty to record the deaths of two highly-distinguished Flag-Officers during the past week. Vice-Adm. Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart., K.C.B., and Rear-Admiral the Hon. Frederick Paul Irby, C.B. (see Memoirs); the former at §Leamington, on the 21st, and the latter at Boyland Hall, Norfolk, off the 24th. Both these Officers signalised themselves greatly in their country's service, and their public deeds are imperishably recorded in history, while the remembrance of their private worth will long be cherished in the hearts of all to whom they were known, much more in those of their bereaved relatives and friends.

With peculiar pleasurk we record the nomination of Captain Robert Maussell, C.B., to the Commissionership of Greenwich Hospital, vacuat by the resignation of Edward Hawke Locker, Esq. The selection, wholly nosolicited on the part of the gallant Captain, does apnoun to the impartiality and discernment of Sir Robert Peol, with whom the patronage rested. Were our country involved in difficulties requiring the abilities of Captain Mannell on the ocean, we doubt not that he would have declined the saug berth, had it offered itself; but the contrary being the case, we know of no employment better suited to his teleats and character for urbanity. To watch over the welfare of the funds of that noble justifution, which protects the hardy tar in his days of decrepitude and helplessness, is an employment truly worthy the Naval Officer; and no feel that Captain Maunsell's appointment will be halled with satisfacton by sallors, young and old, whether in the retirement of Greenwich, or still braving the perils of the desp.

We samen a letter that has reached us on this subject :--To the Reliev of the Same and Hillery Cases.

Sin,...The whole Nuvel Service have heard with pleasure of the appointment of Capt. Mannesit, C.S., to the vacant Commissionership of Greenwish Hospital, and fully appreciate the justice done to the Service by Sir Robert Peel on this occasion, by plicing a Naval man in a situation which ought so evidently to heleng to the profession. I beg to suggest that he should complete the good work, by removing Mr. Tierway and Mr. Hope from the other two Commissionerships, and substituting two Naval Officers for those gentlemen, who, if they had my public spirit, would not continue to hold them after this marked expression of the Prime Minister's opinion on the subject. I observe that sivilians never get into Cheleen, or the Herse Guards?

MALLON.

Our attention has been invited to the comport Officers promoted from the Coast Guard Service to the rank of Commenders of the Royal Navy, as a reward for great real in the protection of Her Majesty's revenue, whilst in discharge of their duties as Lieutements in sommand of cruisers on stations; and our advocacy has been apposled to in their behalf, with the view to the appointments of these Officers to the command of Coast Guard districts.

As Officers of tried merit, well achoeled in the discipline of the Coast Guard Service, fully understanding its object, its instructions, and its ramifications, and scalously disposed to devote their best energies in the discharge of its duties, there can be little doubt that these bring with them the most essential requisites, and meet ample qualifications; and so tried Officers who kave distinguished themselves during a probably longthened service, under trials of no ordinary severity, their claims are strong, and they deserve much consideration from the Admiralty.

We are given to understand, that their efforts to abtain appointments as Inspecting Commanders of districts are, for the most pert, unsuccessful; and they find themselves, instead of being benefited by the promotion their exertions have procured for them, frequently great losers through the want of employment and its empluments.

On a former occasion we offered some remarks on the subject of reserving these appointments for Officers who, having once held them, had established a claim for a account term of command, by the seal and ability with which they had discharged their duties. But we are quite as unwifling now as we then expressed correlves, to admit that advantageous and scarce appointments such as these, should become too much, as a matter of course, the sanctioned expectancy of experienced Officers only, and we feel compalled to adhere to our former opinion, that no just idea can be formed of the sapabilities of other Officers, until they had been placed in the same position, and afforded a similar opportunity of displaying their abilities.

The recent regulation granting premotion to three Lieutenunts from the Coast Guard Service, instead of one annually, tends to increase very considerably the number of Commanders who become candidates for re-employment in this service, and it is obvious that if the Admiraity were to appoint three of three Officers during each year, to vacancies as they take place in districts, the patronage of the First Lord would be very materially diminished; although a safer policy may be exercised by securing a continuance of sealous and faithful conduct, we suspect his Lordship would not be brought very easily to adopt any practice as a general rule, whereby appointments at ence lucrative and advantageous would become too much a monopoly for a few. The liberal rate of pay and allowances renders them highly desirable, and the employment on shore is a very material point with those candidates who are married men, and have every disposition to continue at home with their families, and to avoid the expensive outlay inseparable from appointments abroad or affast.

We are not prepared to agree with some of our correspondents, in reference to the age of Officers, that if Inspecting Commanders can still usuage their horses, sign their names in red ink, and fill the President's chair at a Court of Inquiry, they possess every requisite, for their office. On the contrary, we are happy to observe that the more recent appointments have been the means of introducing a younger class of Officers, from whose seal we look for good and satisfactory results.

In a contemporary Journal it has been stated, that neither regiments nor detaphysents would be sent to India, this year. We have the best authority for stating that more than one regiment, and very many detachments for regiments there, will emberk for India this year. The 80th will certainly proceed there from New South Weles.

Sim HENRY POTTINGES, we understand, may be expected to arrive in this country in June, when, there seems to exist little doubt, neuro special mark of Her Mujesty's facour, and of the nation's gratitude, for his invaluable services in China, will be designed on him.

The protracted service abroad of the 55th Regiment cannot be userotised at the Horse Guards, and there must exist difficulties in the way of its relief, with which neither we nor the public can be acquainted. It is too true that the 26th Regiment was ordered home in mistake, but we are quite assured that the 55th will not be needlessly retained abroad; and that the very mistake having been made, would render the authorities the more auxious to remove the hardships inflicted on the 55th. This regiment left England in 1831—and the 26th only in 1828—yet the latter same from China last year, while the 55th is still serving there. A harder case this, almost, than that of the 15th, which we noticed last week.

It is with great satisfaction we state that the appearance and efficiency of the pensioners, enrolled on the 25th instant, more than equalled the general expectation. Their steady and soher conduct merits notice size, for all accounts agree that in very faw cases were man rejected from intemperance. We agreeted to observe that neither arms, accountrements, or clothing had been issued generally. In almost every district the punioners period in their working-clothes. We would suggest that, at agreenly period, the pensioners should be called out for training; and if for six consecutive days, this the five year, the local companies would be better able to recover their drill, and be some effective, than if called out at long intervals.

We published in our last a list of subscribers to the "Hardy Tostimonial;" and, considering the shortness of time clapsed since it was first talked of, we think we may congratulate the originators upon the success of their endeavours so far. Much, however, remains to be done. The Hardy Testimonal should not only be completed—it should be carried out in a way marking at once the high character of the man, and the esteem which, by his noble and generous bearing, he wen from the Navy, and also from the County of Dorset.

Few, but those intimately acquainted with the late Sir Thomas Hardy, can be competent to speak to his modesty and amiability. Each he been disposed to trumpet forth to the world the friendship which subsisted for years between the immortal Nelson and hisself—had he claimed the notice of the powerful upon the plan—the world might have listened, and iferdy, though not a greater, might have been a prouder mae. But he chose the uncatentatious course, and never in any one instance obtruded his claims upon the country. His rewards were uncought, at least by himself; and yet, by the sure progress which true worth almost invariably makes, he attained to one of the most honourable positions to which a Naval Officer can aspine. And shall his name be forgotten? Shall Hardy be unknown to the respectent ges? We trust not. We call upon the measurates, shipmates, and upon all admitgrs of sterling virtue, whather in or out of the County of Jorset, to contribute their aid to the desirable object of erecting a testimonial to the friend of the immortal Nelson—to the recipient of the dying embrace of England's greatest Naval benefactor—and to an honest man.

THAT Queen's Regiments are wented at all to make tain the Severeign authority in India, is the perfect conviction that the Native Army without this appul would not be adequate to accomplish all its varied datiss. It is not that fluidostan is incapable of producing more men for the Military Service, but that without a certain infesion of European stamins of men, as well as of Officers, the Indian Army would be incomplete in its organisation. The Hindon is a docile, faithful, and confiding being a next in devotion to the idol of his worship, is his loyalty to his Government and his obedience to his appriors a and the soldier of India looks up to his Seropean Officer as to one of higher moral and physical powers than himself—as if "bedged round with that divinity" Shakspears tells us was of yors supposed to form the halo of kings.

The European lorce is, therefore, the model, and in difficulty and danger the beacon; sud, the necessity of their presence admitted, let us new again counider the subject of the long detention in India of regiments sent out to perform such important functions. Unhappily, whatever subject we select from that quagter, resolves itself into a money question. In all the events which have occurred in India to disturb our rule or shake the faith of the itinito, hay, even of the European Officers themselves, we tree a sordid genus behind, the screen, iss withering hand stratched forth to curtail sembiushed indulgences, or bergaining with the soldier for the "lowest figure" at which they can obtain his services in

a deadly climate, separated from his family, who under wounds or sickness would have been his solace, the teeming Treasury having higher duties to recompense than issuing twopense-halipenny a week for the support of the soldier's family during the period he shall be wasting away his vigour in the marshes of Scinde. Money is the ruling passion, and the detention of our regiments in India has no other origin; they cost no more than the Native regiments, when there; but then a voice from Leadenhall Street exclaims, "Look at the expense of the transport: how can we afford to send your regiments back again in less than 20 years?" Now last war, when Insurance ran high, and treight too, and the stores of ment, biscuit, rum, den, &c., were nearly double they now are, it was said that every man so sent out cont 18%. In these happy days of peace, when all these charges must be so much reduced, we should think that 10/. would cover this grievous burthen, and a regiment of 1000 men would, therefore, stand the Honourable Com pany in 10,000%; and sa, during their transit, they per form no work, the genius of profit and loss steps in and auggests, that the only way of recovering this " Invest ment," is to get as many years' Service out of the regi-ments as possible—that is, as long, sh! and much longer for many, as finsh and bloud will, bear it; there is a s of tacit convention, that about 20 years will bring this about.

In respect to the organisation of the company's regiments, supposing that they were rendered more effective by being better Officered with Europeans, would not the negeasity for Queen's regiments be materially dimi-nished? We mean, would not fawer suffice? That is, fewer tens of thousands be required, and being fewer, might not ten years' service in India be considered a fair return for the expense of transport? It strikes us as a necessary consequence of a better organisation of the Native force, by adopting another mode of filling up Staff appointments. Regiments, however Officered, cannot supply the immunerable Staff posts. The Commissariat takes away all ranks from the Lieutenant-Colonel to the Ensign—then the Agents, Assistants, Surveyors, and last of all, and the most sweeping, the Officers to com-

mend and train contingent forces.

The Sepoy, we have said, is decile, faithful, and obedient; he ages, and serves with the Queen's regiments; he shares with them in their privations and dangers; but he sees them well and fully Officered he sees in this that their Government cares for the soldier, his comrade; and, near be the day when he shall lay his hand on his breast and any proudly, " Now, whatever happens, I shall not be left dwarred on the battle field,

or I am now ' cared for as my European comrade is."

We sppend some very sensible remarks on this subject, om the " Madras Albanasaps"."

from the "Madras Atheneum t"—

"We are happy to find that the enject of the paucity of European Officers to Native regiments in the country still continues to occupy the attention of Military dicties at home, and it is to be hoped the agitation of a questick so desply involving the efficiency of our Native Army, will not be showed to subside until an impression is made upon the Coast of Directors to remedy and will which may ultimately prove irreparably disastrous to our Military prestige. The usual good look of the Company attended them in Schode, in the unequal conflict, at it respected the numerical strength of the contending Armies, which we waged with the Beluchess, when our men were dispersed of the presence of their European Officers, who were either Miled or disabled by wounds, whilst landing their mea on to the stack. Our Report thrice heistated before the enemy, and would certainly have taken to their heels, but for the prompt notice of the General who commanded them, and who supplied, by his distinguished galantry, the less of into Officers. But the Governhout will not always he so fortunate as to possess such a Commander as Sir Charles Napier, and a Moustor or an Eliphinatone he at the head of our armice, and in the most ortical insulance of our affairs, repeat the dissurrous flight of the former, by the diagradeful capitulation of the latter.

"With an army as sulendidly apprinted and equipped as any

Charles Napier, and a Monam or an Eiphinatone ho at the heave of our armies, and in the most critical juncture of our affairs, respect the disastrous light of the former, or the diagraceful capitulation of the latter.

"With an army as splendidly appt inted and equipped as any Military force in the world, the war-dejarkment of the East India Company's aervice may well command the admiration of foreigners. But, perfect and efficient as our Native Army is in every other respect—in discipline, in the mahabures of war, in arms andsecontrements, in ammunition and Military torces and is courage and continess in the presence of the Eastwy,—attil we discover one grand blemish in its constitutions, a positive defact, which almost contrethalances every other advantage; that defect we perceive in the pancity of Extropach Officers to Native regiments. No service in the world shade the corporation of the fact, india Company, and a reference to our Army Lists will show that young, and, from their atsuiding, not very experienced Captains, have been advanced to the command of regiments. With European Officers, few enough of our native curps, nearly one half of facts attached to some regiments, are at times altogether absent from their post; name are on the Staff, and others in European Officers, few enough of our native curps, nearly one half of facts attached to some regiments, are at times altogether absent from their post; name are on the Staff, and others in European Officers, the wholes on the results of the restuation of their health. The privilege to be employed on the Staff is tantamount to a claim with our Officers, but the distribution of such patronage ought cartafulty to be regulated on a more equable scale. Entitled as they are to Staff employment, they are no less on to harlong's after the regulated period, of service, and when Officers are nick, and produces a medical certificate, the authorities cannot but great them have a bard from the mother country are the world on the same accuse—officers by foreigners, an

one end of india to the other, and witness few annual revolutions of the season, before diseased liver, or impaired general insite comets them to return to the grean biles of their fatherland. Such a Service, drawing its resources from a distance of many thousand miles, one would appone would be boastiful in the numerical strength of its Zuropean Officers, and well provided for casualties, either arbing from the rawayse of disease or from the accidents of war. Itself how different this from the rabing hecome masters of indie, we have approached the meighbourhout of tribes and nations wild in their independence, and flered in their courage, to dope with whom the kepry must be liberally supplied with European mergy, and adequately encouraged and supported by Buropean example and presence;

"It has been over and over assaried, and it now amounts diment of a trainen, that as my have won the empire by the swand, it must be upited and maintained by the same weapon. It is the interest of every state which we have subverted to rise and sent interest of every state which we have subverted to rise and sent interest of every state which we have subverted to rise and sent interest of every state which we have subverted to rise and sent interest of every state which we have subverted to rise and sent interest of every state which we have subverted to rise and sent interest of every state which we have subverted to rise and sent interest of every state which we have subverted to rise and sent interest of every state which acknowledges our influence and surprise for our overthrow, and it is the interest of break out in guidence for our overthrow, and it is the interest of break out a mailtain for our overthrow, and it is the interest of the disaffected, the turnulent, and all who have everything to gain, and acting to lose, to seize the first propitious moment to break out in male department of the surface of the surface and acting to the surface and acting to the surface and acting to the first it is not exceeded and strengt

IMMEDIATELY efter the lest general Brevet in November, 1841, there were 362 Captains on fall pay baving superior lirevet rank; that mumber has been reduced, up to this date, by 181, thereby causing a saving to the public of 2s. a day on 133. Captains and Brevet Majors, or 41164. 10s. a-year ; it-is, hoped this circumstance has not escaped the consideration of the Seretary-at-War and that he may have it in contemplation to recommend to favourable consideration the long and faithful services of many Captains (varying from 40 to 38 years), who have fought and bled for their country. A step of rank to a Military man, after a life deveted to his country, is the greatest book has an be bestowed.

There are 122 Captains on full pay without Brevet rank, of the years 1828, 1830, 1831, 1832, being only one more than the number of Brevet-Majore reduced since last Brevet ! ! !

Ir the sphere of Naval Officers were circumsoribed within the walls of the fashionable West-sud plubs, or their rank intended only to mark their relative positions in the good graces of certain antiquated ladies in the condoirs of liath, it would be desirable that the designations of Officers of the two professions should be in all points assimilated; but since the Naval Officer's field is chiefly

assimilated; but since the Naval Officer's field so chiefly per mare, we may be excused for wishing to retain a marked distination between the titles of the two Services.

"Nessile," however, without copying the "Military grades of Captain, Major, Colonel, &c., would make the Master "Captain-Intendent," the Lieutestant "Captain," the Commander "Commander," the Usptain, "Lieutestant-Commodores," "Commodores," and "Commandants," to most of which proposed aheages we decidedly object.

With reference to the first, named Officer—the Master—we in a great masters coincide. "A Sepatio" remarks in we in a great manure coincide. "Manufer" remarks in his article, after briefly noticing the Master's daties,—"That such a station should be one of headen, if not of landsome emolument, is manifestly for this well-being of the Naval Service. But if we except the right of procedures, of which not the slightest notice can be gethered from this Officer's designation, what does his Commission and the him?" He is quite right here, this finally the name from this Officer's designation, what does his Commission dellow him?" He is quite right here; had notif the name of Master, like that of Mate, is atteined, this Navy will continue to possess Officers bearing responsible and important charges, but with titles totally unbefitting them. The Master should, as Sir Charles Napier symmetries, be called "Sailing-Lieutenant," and no langer be decied the proper stimulants of promotion.
The title of Lieutenant require, in our opinion, no change; it sufficiently indicates his position in a ship, and on about his corresponding rank of Captain is the Army is theroughly understood. His new hee, a remortable uniform (would that we could advation as much for other Officers), and lapte forward with well-arrounded

able uniform (would that we could advance as much for other Officers), and looks forward with stell-grounded hope to premotion when his services have carred it, who-ther he has interest or not. The Commander in the came way holds his right phose whether affect or in chose; but this is not the case with Captains. It was formarly a maxim on board a firstled team-of-war, that there signle be only one Captain; but this has long been see asiles.

The Commander is now a Captein, and Jack as goo his master. Let the Commander be still called Captain, but in all ships which are entitled to bear a Commander, let the Captain be a Commodore, and was that appropriate emblem of a blue broad pendant, inst of the coach-whip. But we would not stop here: it is generally allowed that, "Once a Commodore always a Commodore;" but this should not be by courtery, but by Commodore;" but this should not be by courtery, but by right. The list of Captains might well bear the subdivisions of Commodores first class, Commodores second class, and Captains. Captains should become entitled to those grades by serving affect, and have a corresponding increase of half-pay. These we merely threw out as hints; for this is the age of change, and, we would hope, of im-

provement also.
"Navalie's" pamphlet should be read; for, although we have found fault with his concluding, we highly approve of many of his remarks, and cannot do less than express a favourable opinion upon the language in which his arguments are couched.

The Queen hald a Drawing-room, on Thursday, at St. James's Palace in celebration of Her Majesty's Birth-day, which was very numerously attended. The

Birth-day, which was very numerously attended. The following Officers were present:

Asimiral of the Fleet Sir James Whitshed.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir James Whitshed.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir James Whitshed.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir John West, Sykes, Lyseght, Holtis.

Edges, Sir Edward Grdrington, Sir Philip Durham, Sir Thomas Briggs, Sir Bladen Capet, Sir John West, Sykes, Lyseght, Holtis.

Glassysh.—Sir A. Deff, Sir G. Scovell, Sir F. Strvin, Lambert, White, Raward Walker, Roeve, Morior, L. Estrange, Sir H. Fynn, Pasiey, Sir J. W. Guise, Sir A. Clifton, A. F. Barnard, Sir W. Cutton, Shabrick, Sir G. Dabbies, Sir J. Strven, Galloway, C.B., Sir J. Madetan, Sir J. May, Sir T. Feeron, Kenah, Sir H. Gass, Sir J. May, Sir T. Feeron, Lord Aylmer, Hon. Sir H. Pakenham, Hon. Sir A. Deff, Sir J. Gardiner, Sir W. H. Clinton, M'Lood, Sir W. K. Grant, Sir J. Barne, Sir B. Camac, Sir L. Grant, Shuldham, Sir H. Loughas, Elevez, C.E., Sir T. Epadon, Mi J. Cockburn, Sir F. French, Sir J. Doveton, Sir R. Gardiner, Spyson, Clitherder.

zee supports or an use Russian is expected to arrive in this country on a visit to Her Majesty about the second week in May, and there no longer exists any doubte re-specting the visit of the King of the French to this country; but the procise period of his Majesty's arrival has not yet been definitely decided.

The Distance of Russian Translate and the country is

The Duchage of Emt on Tuesday, accompanied by her on, Prince Leiningen, embarked at Dover on beard the oses Alies staumer for Boulogue. A guard of honour

frinces Alies statumer for Boulogue. A guard of honour for the 17th Regiment attended at the place of embarkation. Gassithfugaciamients.—John Nodes Dickinson, Enq., to be one of the Judges of the Suprame Court of the colony of Key Sauth Wales; Charles Beanett, Esq., to be Provage. Marshal-General for the Island of St. Liels.

Whitehell, April 23, 1814. — The Gassa has been presend to direct latters patent to be passed under the Great Sedl, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Thomas Horbort Maddonh, Eqq. of the Bengal Service.

The Date of Wellington, who continues in the anjoyment of excellent health, will complete his 78th year on Wednesday 22th, the lat of May.

Result of the Gassarae-General of Lada.—It will be seen from our Paglimentary Report that, in almost the questions gust to Government last night in both Hanses, Lord Ripon in the Lords, and Sir Robert Paglin, the Commens, stated officially the seed of Lord Ellemborough.

by the Copet of Dissectors of the East Judia Company. This act of the Dissectors, it seems, is strictly justified by the legal power vested in them; but Lord Ripen not morely announced the received the Spection of approbation of Hen Majesty's Government. It would be ill-timed, at the present moment, to dispuse the propriety or otherwise of such a law; we cannot but think, however, that there is something ungracions in making the recei of the Governor-General the immediate sequel of his brilliant enopueses. About a month ago it was generally understood in political society that, whomever Lord Elienborough should cause to energies bis high office, he was to be succeeded by Sir J. society that, whenever Lord Elienborough should couse to exercise his high office, he was to be succeeded by Sir J. Graham, who, in that bree, would be raised to the Exerces by the title of Lord Netherby. Of courie, we are not in a position to say whether the remoured arrangement will now take effect.—Morning Post.

Sir Timolby Shelley, Bart., expired on Wednesday last at his seat in Bussex. Mr. E. Florence Bushley inherits the family honders, being the son of Mr. Percy Hyaoha Shelley, the celebrated poet, and Mary Wolstonesroft, the authoress of "Frankenstein," who was daughter of William Godwin, author of "Caleb Williams." The present baronet is in his 25th year.

William Godwin, author of "Caleb Williams." The present baronet is in his 25th year.

The Hon. Hugh Lindsay died at his house, in Berkeley-square, on the morning of the 23d inst, aged 79. He served his country in early life in the Royal Navy, and was present in several actions under Lard Bodsey and Lord St. Vincent, and among others that of the lat of June. He afterwards entered the Bast India Company's and the lat half the statement of the structure of the str Service, and for the last thirty years held the situation of one of the Directors. For many years he represented in Parliament the boroughs of Pertis, Cupar, and Dundes. He held also the situation of Marshal to the Admiralty.

Col. Staddart and Capt. County.—Capt. Grover has received letters from Dr. Wolf, dated Tubran, Fab. 12. raceived letters from Dr. Wolff, dated Twhram, Feb. 12.
The Doctor had been received with great distinction by
the King of Persis, who recollected having met him as
Meshed twelve years ago, when he was only Prince Royal.
He visited the Ambasander, recently arrived from Bokhara. who "denied in toto the fact of the encoution of our friends." The Doctor was to leave Tebran on 14th Reb. who had been servant to both Stoddart and Conolly; he had been servant to both Stoddart and Conolly; he had been bestimdeed at Bokhara, by the Umeer's orders, on account of his faithful attachment to his masters, and had expased his life by going to Cabul. The Poster had also seen the Ambassador of the King of Khiva, an enemy of the King of Bokhara, and he could give no information whatever concerning the death of the captives. "There-fore," says the Dector, "whilet I beg you not to be too sanguine of my success, I also beg you set to despair of it; for, as all the Persians I have hitherto seen tell me, "Malloom neist, nothing is certain about it." "The boys of the Royal Military Asylum, 300 in number, not to despair of

with their band and colours, and also the girls of the esta-blishment, visited the American Dwarf, "General Tom

yesterday.

Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum. -- On Thursday evening the Anniversary Featival was held at the London Tavern, at which the Hon. Sydney Barbert presided, and was supported by Admiral Dundse. This institution has for its objects the maintenance, ejothing, and education of the orphen children (both sexes), the progeny of messilant sames. The children (about 100 is number) were intro-duced after the cloth was drawn, and their fine healthy appearance gave general satisfaction. Nearly 700f. was

appearance gave general satisfaction. Nearly 7001. was collected during the evening.

St. Ann's Society Schools.—The factival of the anniversary of the foundation of these schools was hold on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern. The chair was taken by Lord Ashley, his Lordship being supported by Lord Jecelyn, Lord Robert Grosvenor, the Hon. W. Ashley, the Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, and nearly 250 gentlemen. After the usual loyal toasts, the house-stawards introduced the children, and an address, prepared for the occasion, was pronounced by one of the boys of the tokeol. Lord Arthur Hervey then addressed some appropriate observations to the children, and the Chairman advocated, in feeling terms, the claims the Society had for public support. The amount of subscriptions was a very large one, being upwards of SGGL. one, being upwards of 8004. Dr. M. Chrystei. R.N.

one, being upwards of 800.

De. 14 Chrystoi, E.N., is appointed Second Physician to the Lietowal Power Hospital and Dispensary, by a majority of Sw over Dr. Rice. Capt. Marriy Home, inte 16th, is appointed Tressurer and Burretniy to the Institution.

Mr. Committees Mariente, who has filled the office of one of the Commitmioner Mariente, who has filled the office of one of the Commitmioner Mariente, who has filled the office of one of the Commitmioner Mariente, who has filled the office of one of the Commitmioner in haikraptcy for so many years past, expired very intellect, No. 18, Bedfording are a surfaced overlag, at his raintenace, No. 18, Bedfordingsare. After enting a healthy diamer, he fell into an apparent shundler, from which he merce again awoke, atil he remained for some time in his chair before his daughter discovered the awful change. Mr. Merivale was in his 67th year, and has left the children.

The new regulations respecting treatre deliveries per day for the twopomy post in the Malicopolis, are to come into sparation next mouth, in consequence of which a given

mings of exten bands have been taken ton, and are now

manae.—We give the following almost sight letters imno, I now see nine; it is -t, politique, and the word is printed on light-grane paper. M. htmo cut it out of a pamphlet, which I now see at his house, Similar experiments were frequently repeated, and always with the same agerges, at the house of M. Charles Ledra, where they took place specially, in order that Lord Broughem might witness them. His Lardohip was quite accounted at seeing Alexie playing at oards with his eyes bandaged, and reading tirrings several sheets of paper. But the last experiment was of a unture to remove all doubt. What word have I written there? acid Lord Brougham, presenting his closed hand. 'Chester, replied the communication. The Hon. Mrs. Damen Damer then said, 'Can you tell me what I Dament Damer then said, 'Can you tell me what I placed on the gueridon of my salon before I left home?' Yes, Madam. I are those a medallion. What does it contain? Hair. Whose bur? That of three personages—the Emperor Napolson, Wellington—as to the third, I commot tell his name, but he died before Napoleon, and was an Englishman—a saltor. The liou. Mrs. Damer then named Lord Relaco. Some days afterwards Viscount Joselyn having presented a box well wrapped up to the young Alexis, the latter instantly said that it contained only one object, that it was red, and came from a distant country. He ended by enying that it was a place of coral out into a death's bead,

Versoity of the Agitator.—In consequence of Mr. Deniel O'Conneil desying having ever written the verses which appeared in the Naval and Military Gazette of 6th inst., p. 213, and which commence thus :--"O Brin ! shall it o'er be mind."

count d'Arliacourt writes, " I declare in my turn, and on my honour, that I have those versus in my possession, written by Mr. O. Connell himself, not in an album, but of paper, taken from his deak, and with this lion-' Written for Viscount d'Arlincourt.' superscription I meregory declars that he offered them to me himself at Tara Hill in the most gracious manner and the most flattering terms; and that every word of the enavarantion I had with him, as published in my book, is strictly correct ness with min, as published in my book, is strictly correct. I should never have presumed to put in the mouth of so distinguished a man as Mr. (PConnell language which was not his." The lines are from Walter Scott's "Lord of the Islae," O'Connell having substituted the word "Erin" for "Bootland."

Hungarian Duelling .- The Siècle states that a duel cased by a most frivolous disputs, was fought in the sarly part of the present mouth in the neighbourhood of Pres-burgh, between the Count F. do Schonborn Wissenteidt,

and Captain the Baron Arasteia. At the third five, Count Schomborn felt dead. He was entreely 30 years of age, but had already fought several ducks.

Hingmarket Theatre.—On Monday night Mr. W. Farren re-appearant, for the first time since his severe illnees, in his favourite character of Sir Poter Touris, to the "School for Scandal," and the house was crowded at an early hour, for the purpose of welcoming him. On his appearance he was received, with a betst of enthusiasbis appearance be was received with a pure to the cheering that seemed quite to overpower him by its tie cheering that seems, in sounts beartiness and long contin beariness and long continuance. He seems, in securination and figure, perfectly resourced, and there was no perceptible diminution in the spirit and humour of the performance, though his voice was ecurely so riess and strong as before his iliness. The cheering was renewed with bimost equal heartiness, when Sir Oliver Rueface, on his lirst insurate with Sir Peter, congratulates hid. on the recovery of his health. Another burst of feeling was ephibited at the fall of the certain, when Mr. Ferren was called for, and walked perces the stage emiss a shower of honguets. Nothing, in short, event have been more gratifying than the demonstrations of pleasure with which the community to the stage was received. more gratify! which his ref

more gratifying than the demonstrations of pleasure with which his return to the stage was executed.

The Leasure.—This thestry goes on flourishing under the management of the Keeleys, who are exercing themselves to the utmost to deserve that patronage which they have since the opening of the thestre enjoyed. A new original drama, sufficied "The Thing Wives of Madrid," founded on a take in Roccor's Spanish Novelists, has been brought out this week with the short complete success.

#### Barliamentary Analysis.

MOURE OF LORDS.
PRIL 18.—Resal of Lord Allenberough.—In reply to
an Lord Mountainty, the Sud of Riven stated that PRIDAY, APRIL 26.

the Court of Directors of the East Ionia (comminy had effectived the power the less gave threater read the Governor General of India at these will and pleasure; and that Lord Ellenborough had been by these received.

To another question, but by Lord Coloneseus, the Barl of Riccar regised that tole act of the Court of Directors had not met the mancion or approximation of the forerunces.

Lord Environment approximation of the forerunces.

Lord Environment approximation of the forerunces.

The Manuforment approximation the law courted in the Court of Directors abund to considered and greened by the Legislature.

The Manuform of Kommany, sucher the discussivances of Lord Ellenborough's result, withouters a continue of motion for papers concerning Greening, which around for Monday next.

restignant a person as tills which the low worsted in the Creat of Direction allocations of Non-till which the low worsted in the Creat of Direction of Non-till which the Creat of Direction of Non-till which the Creat of Direction of Non-till which the Creat of Direction of Non-till which the Creat of Direction of the Creat of Creating Creating, which stoods for Monday net on the course of the State of Non-till which the Creat of the Creating Creati

BY LIECTHEAN ON PROPHY, V.S.A.
BUTTHEATH ON PROPHY, V.S.A.
BUTTHEATH ON PROPHY, V.S.A.
BUTTHEATH ON THE STATE OF THE STATE maye use sur mignomette and the sweet-actived pea."
Mussing bird! humming-bird! genilest of wing i
Sipping the sweets from cash deliquie things!
Say, ere you sail to your most in the groom,
flare you heard at the lattice the voice of my love!
"That life peop'd at each enoment the morning breeze
known,

known,
for it have to my kines the tulip and round
But nought have I heard at the pusch of thy fair,
dave the buxx of the bes as he whint'd through the air." shave the burk of the nee on ne when;" quayough the a limitingly, butterfly, fedding in blue i Himming-bird, incoming-bird, sipping the dew? Bring ye no word of my shiftens to day? Butte o'er the bit to her settleggt, sway? There, where the prooff and primer's red plante? Hearth her out culture may blush d into bloom, Eloyer acound her and flattle above, "Mil you quark through the lattles a peep of my love.

#### foreign and Colonial Antelligence.

FRANCE.—The effect produced by the infamous attacks of the war press upon England and Englishmen, has undergone no diminution. An instance of it occurred a few days since at St. Omer, the particulars of which we shell here introduce from the Gazette des Tribunaux, not for the purpose of exciting or of aggravating the just indig-nation with which it is sure to be read by all Englishmen, but with the intention of calling to the circumstance the attention of the decent, and we hope the larger, portion of the French press by the publicity we give to the dis-graceful and cowardly conduct of the actors in the out-

9 1--- ST. OMER, April 29.-- An act of incomprehensible brutality "Br. Ohen, April 28.—An act of incomprehensible brutality has been committed in a coffee-house of our town" (says the correspondent of the Gusetle des Tribusaus). "Two sub-Officers of the waggon train, in garrison at Mt. Omer, sat down a lew days agn to play cards, and agreed that the loser affould give a slap in the face to the first Englishman they met. Whilst they were playing, an Englishman entered the coffee-house, and proceeded to the billiard-room, where he was quietly playing, when the game of the two sub-Officers being over, the one who had lost welked up to the unsuspecting knglishman, and struck had lost welked up to the unsuspecting knglishman, and struck had lost welked up to the unsuspecting knglishman, and struck had lost welked up to the unsuspecting knglishman, and struck the scene may be easily conceived. The Colonel commanding the place was immediately apprised of it, and this disreputable act will not remain anyunished."

The Cleneral Staff of the French Army consists at present of 9 Marshals of France. 79 Lieutenauts-General

present of 9 Marshals of France, 79 Lieutenants-General in autive service, 157 Majors General, 52 Lieutenants-General Officers. There are 62 Lieutenants-General, and General Officers. There are 62 Lieutenants-General, and 190 Majors-General on the retired list—total 252. The Infantry is commanded by 107 Colonels, 104 Lieutenant-Colonels, 447 Chiefs of Battallon, and 2851 Captains. The Cavalry by 60 Colonels, 63 Lient.-Colonels, 198 Chiefs of Squadron, and 922 Captains. The Artillery by 8 Lieutenanta-Ganeral, 15 Majora-General, 48 Color 48 Licut.-Colouels, 154 Chiefs of Squadron, 385 Captains of the First Class, 281 of the Second, 245 Lieutenants of the First Class, 207 of the Second, and 194 Sub-Lieuts. and finally, the Engineers by 6 Lieutenants-General, 31 Majors-General, 31 Colonels, 33 Lieut.-Colonels, 191 Chiefs of Battalion, 360 Captains, and 106 Lieutenants.

Sweden. - A correspondent of the Debate writer from Stockhulm on 9th iust. :-" The absequies of the King will be celebrated on the 26th. The public listens with intense interest to all the details of his last moments. When he appeared to be sunk into a state of final exhaustion, his Majesty suddenly revived, raised himself up without assistance, and spread his hands over the heads of his family, all kneeling around his bed, as if to give them his last bleasing, cast a parting look at the Queen, murmured the name of his son, and then sunk back into his former position; his eyes became glassed, and he expired. The Queen remained prostrate by the side of expired. The edged, remained protects by the side of the bed, and would not be removed till the morning. Throughout his long illness she then constantly by the side of the King weeping and praying? The next night she was for a considerable part of it by the corpse of her Royal husband. Her extrama depression and weakness excite some alarms for her. The country loves and honours her for her virtues and inexhaustible charity, and for the reserve which has uniformly kept her from inter-fering in politics. We have heard nothing of those intentravelling which some German Journals have reported that her Mojesty entertains, nor of the private fortune of 60,000,000f, of the sale of his estates, of the notarial acts said to have been executed by the heirs of the King, nor of any of the other circumstances those journals have related, and which we believe to be all erroneous. The States-General will assemble in July. The edict for their convocation will be published soon after the funeral. It is expected that the King will be crowned at Stockholm in August next, and at Christians about the sull of There is nothing to announce any change of

Ministry.

The Tidning Skandinavine declares that the late King disposed of his private fortune in this way:—4,000,000 riz dollars (20 millions acress hundred thousand the standard that the standard the standard that the standard the standard that the standard the standard that the standard that the standard that the standard that the standard that the standard that the standard that the sand france) to the Queen Downger; 1,000,000 to each of the five children; 500,000, and the estate of Skarhutt, to Count Brahe; and 200,000 to different persons about the Court. The present King is to have the residue, amounting to 4,000,000 at least.

SIERRA LEONE. - By accounts recently received from Sierra Leone, the party which proceeded in Her Majesty's steamer Albert, in January last, has been severely handled by the natives. The Albert having proceeded some distance up the Rin Nunez, it was found that an attack had been made on the resident European advolunts by the nation.—Miss Proctor, the daughter of one of the former, carried of into the interior, the French Consul wounded, and various other acts of attocky committed. Mr. Cookeraft, the Acting Commander of the Albert, promptly landed his crew, and attacked a stockade, in which the natives had entrenched themselves with a portion of their prisoners. After some these fighting, four-esamen killed, seven wounded, and the greater number of the remainder, including Mr. Cockoraft, injured more

or less, the attacking party were obliged to return to the steamer, their ammunition being expended. The Commander sent an Officer to Sierra Leone for assistance. and Colonel Mandonald despatched Lieutenant Boggis, of the 2d West India Reg., and a detachment of the 3d to the sesse of the conflict; but on the 2d of March so account had been received at Bierra Leone respecting this party. In the Rio Nunes affair, Mr. Cockeraft was shot through the hand, and another Officer, Mr. Mallard, had his arm severely lacerated by a splinter. The natives had two or three pieces of artillery, but fortunately there were two or three pieces of artiflery, but fortunately there were no very scientific gunners, or Her Majesty's steamer would have been in an awkward position. The Albert was employed to convey the Rev. Mr. Jones, Church Missionary, up the river Namez, en route to Tecubo, to recover the papers, and bring back the son of the late Mr. Thompson, who had died at Darrah in December

Leave of absence to return to Europe had been re-served by Colonel Macdonald, who intended to embark in the Wave, when she had completed her loading. and Miss Macdonald accompany his Excellency. Cept. Hill, Lieutenant Governor of Cape Coast, remained for a few days at Sierra Leons, en route to assume his government. William Pergusson, jan., Esq., has succeeded Capt. O'Connor, of the 1st West India Regiment, in the appointments of Private Secretary to the Governor and Clerk of the Council; Capt. O'Connor being obliged to return to Europe at the recommendation of a medical

#### Literary Moites.

Narrative of the Voyages and Services of the Namesia. from 1840 to 1843; and of the Combined Naval and Military Operations in China; comprising a Complete Account of the Colony of Hong-Kong, and Remarks on the Character and Habits of the Chinese. From Notes of Commander W. H. Hall, R.N. With Personal Observations, by W. D. Bernard, Esq., A.M., Ozon. 2 vols. 8vo. H. Colburn.

[Third Notice.]

BEFORE we proceed with the work itself, we shall bestow a few words on its graphic illustrations, which are, in the aggregate, 16; viz., aiz engravings on steal; seven wood-cuts; and three maps:—Track Chart, England to China; Canton River, and its branches, with Plan of Operations at Canton; Hong-Kong. Some of the steel engravings and wood-outs we must particularies. The particular of the Chief Priest of the Foreign Tower, forming the frontisprioce to the first volume, was taken by Lieutenant White, of the Royal Marines; and gives, says our author, "an excellent notion of the poculiar features and expres-sion of countenance, which distinguish, not merely the Chinaman, but the Buddhist priest." The conformation of the head is very remarkable; and, by the phreaclogist, it will unquestionably be regarded as a curiosity. It appears that the Chinese, after they had become friendly and well dispused, took to the amusement of making caricatures of us: and many spirited things of this sort, we are told," were bawked about, radely executed and attengely coloured, but withel amusing specimens of Chinese drollery." Reduced from the original, two groups are given: one, of an encounter between our own soldiers and the Tartare; and the other, of an English foraging party. Something of the English character is tolerably well caught; and certain of the specimens "show more evidence of fun and quickness than we should have

snore evidence of rain and quickness than we amount have expected among so gravo a people."

"At Ningpo, they made a sort of little peep-show of the General and his Staff, intended to be a correct representation of them in little figures. That of hir lingh (longs, with his beautitul long, grey looks, was fairly done. A capital fail lengle picture, in oil, of the General, was afterwards executed at Macao by a Chinese artist, who had been regularly instructed."

The frontispiece to the second volume represents what In frontispace to the senote votume represent what is generally called the "Tombs of the Kings, supposed to be of the Ming dynasty:" showing, also, on "avenue of gigantic figures, most of them hews from a solid piece of atone, which leads up towards the tombs." They all bore the stamp of remote antiquity. The engraping is from a sketch, made on the spot by Captain Watsen, R.N., C.B.

"The figures bear the appearance of gigatitis interiors, cased in a kind of armour, attaching on either (each) juick of the road, across whole, at interiors, reased in a kind of armour, attaching on either (each) juick of the road, across whole, at interior, attaching the activation, supported by large blocks of stone in place of pillate, each as are frequently seen as the roads leading to despite in Chica, and occasionally across the streets, erooted in business at particular individuals."

There are also a number of radely-as figures of horses, elephants, zebrus, and other animale.

figures of horses, stephano, zeorus, and other strangis.

"There is something peculiarly Egyptian in the appearance of them all, and one could rather imagine that the scienc was lake in the vicinity of Thebes than under the willie of Hankes. It tends, in some measures, to strengthen the opinion of those whe have endeavoured to trate a connextus between Colons and Egypt, at a vary remote period of their history. It was impossible to view these gignatic figures under the walls (and intrinsity willow them) of the amoiest capital of Chinas, without great automalment, and a disposition to hazard speculations of various kinds concepting that early history of the spot where they are found."

Amongst the other steel sugravings is a view of the Nemeric, with her steam up, and under full sail.

It is not our intention to enter into any further details of the proceedings in China, either Military or political, as they are recorded in these volumes; but we have yet a few incidental and isolated points to notice.

For the purposes of steam navigation, it is important to know, that coal has been discovered in the neighbourhood

know, that coal has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Mozambique; and "there is remion to expect that it will be found in large quantity, and of good quality." It is also found in abundance in China, "Indeed it is difficult to my what is not found there: gold, sliver, iron, copper, xine, cosi, in short, all that is most requisite for asymmetrial and manufacturing people. Coal ishnown to exist in abundance in the gulf of Feshelen; it is found in the province of Che-kenng, and in almost every town visited by the expedition it was expected for sale in greater or less quantity. At Makin immense heaps of it, were found aboned up by the river side, and divided into three qualities, separated from each other."

Commenting on the various cruel modes by which the pushement of death may be inflicted in China, our author mays:—

punishment of death may be inflicted in China, our author says:—

"The most original and disgusting of all these methods, (of which, however, there was no evidence of its being used,) was ittustrated by the discovery, either at Chinhae or at Ningpo, of the model of a machine for peunding stomes to death. The original model was found in a temple, together with various others of a very extraordinary kind. It was very small, and was merely a model, but it represented a large o dong stone vaca, in which the woman was to be placed, with the back of her head resting upon one extremity, (the long hair hanging over the side, and fastened to it) while her legs were to be secured to the other extremity. The heartfole pounding process was to be effected by means of a huge atone partie, large at the base and conical at the spen, signiar to those which they use for pounding rice. The peatls, or cone, was fixed to the extremity of a long pole, the pole itself being featened by a pin in the centre to an apright support, accusating in the manner of a pamp-handle. The exthe pole itself being featened by a pin in the centre to an apright support, something in the manner of a pump-handle. The extremity of the handle being depressed by a man's weight, of course rated the cone, and, the pressure being removed, the heavy cone or pestic descended by its own weight, which was quite sufficient to pound one to pieces."

There is a breed of horses, or poules, in Chine—small but hardy little things, used exclusively for the saddle—which might be improved, and rendered very serviceable.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of infanticide amongst the lowest classes, resulting, probably from extreme you

the lowest classes, resulting probably from extreme po-

e Chinese are generally remarkably fond of their children. in amounts three great wishes and must cherished hopes are, he of days, plenty of make offspring, and liberary honours, a the patriarch of a long line of descendants is generally the of his proudest ambition." A. China

alm of his proudest ambition."

There are many strongly marked differences between the Tartar population and the Chinese. Amongst otherse." From the Emperor's court to the lowest solder's wife, no Tartar woman were has her foot tortured lato determity. At Chukan, I resumber making a Tartar woman walking about with her natural undeformed feet, and she was looked at as a curiosity by the Chinese jakabitants, who stared and smiled as if they thought it a strange isnovation."

That the Chinese have been long in possession of the art of casting inns, is curiously illustrated in the following

art of casting iron, is curiously illustrated in the following

" Forham the most carloss object discovered at Chin.keens

"Perhaps the most corious object discovered at Chin-keang, and which has excited many ingenious apeculations us to the ancient progress of the Chinese in many of the useful arts, was a small Payeds usede endirsty of cast from. Bome have called it Gutzing"s Payoda, for he is said to have been the first to find it out; and it excited so much attention, that the question was at one time mooted, as to the possibility of taking it to pieces and conveying it to England, as a remarkable specimen of Chinese antiquity. How would this have been at all impossible, for, although it had seven stories, it was nitogether little more than thirty teet high, shed each story was cast in separate pieces. It was of an oringonal shape, and had originally been ofnamented in high relief on every side, though the lapse of ages had much defaced: the armaments. It was calculated by Mr. Guttleff, that this remarkable structure must be at least twelve hundred years old, judging from the characters will found upon R. Whatever its age may be, there can be no question that it proves the Chinese were acquainted with the art of castlog large masses of trou, and of using them both for called and the state of the Armarest before the England, as a mench finer and more worthy tropby than all the guas captured during the war."

It is time for un to take leave of the Namezic. Her

It is time for un to take leave of the Nemesis. Her It is time for us to take leave of the Namesis. Her anxious services completed, she took her departure from Macao, regretted by all, on the 23rd of December, 1842; and on the 5th of January following, "she steamed into Singapore, described with a number of Chinese flags, and was cheered by several of the transports as she passed."

She left Singapore on the 12th, and arrived at Calcutta

was cheered by several of the transports as she passed." She left Singapore on the 12th, and arrived at Calcutta on the 6th of February.

"At Bonghay, the Nessels was docked; and the following extract of a letter deted Sombay, June 19, 1945, will surprise those who are unacquishated with the darability of from steamers:—"In Nessels has been for some time past in our docks, and I have carefully enablised her. In displays in no annil degree the advantage of item. Her bottom bears the merits of having bean repeatedly indicate; the plates are deeply indented in many filesca, he can be two be the axions of several inches. She has religiously being in contact with sharp recks, and one part of her lead type south that; indeed, unless the iron ted bean extractly good, I am item it would not have smod it without injury. Her believe in not nearly as much correded as I expected to have found it, and she is as tight as a bettle."

We hid marked many other passages for extract and commint: but, having already for exceeded our presented limits, we shall sensitive with the subjected paragraphs, with the smillment of which me most cordially sym-سرر معاطلون

"There have been no grounds whatever for suggests are will be any probability of another cultiston with the

"There have been no grounds whetever for empising that there will be may probability of mother cultision with the Chipace, to whose anoteration and good falls, since and the Chipace, have been settled, too much justice empet be dense. When we consider the wonderful changes which have been brought about in so short a period of time, and these, too, in the face of a nation the most proud, the most projudicod, and the vainest in the world, we cannot but look tanks white meaning the world, we cannot but look tanks white meaning that has happened, and stand firm in our lights that Providence has yet greater things in store for China, mainly through the instrumentality of England.

"A new orn is undoubtedly now opened for the Chinase; used duties and new reintions have been imposed upon them, but hat us not forgot, in the fallness of victury, and is the pride of the human heart, that new and highly important duties are imposed upon acles, not lightly to be thought of, nor insometerably handled. We must take for our motta, for insometerably handled. We must take for our motta, for insometerably handled. We must take for our motta, for insometerably handled. We must take for our motta, for insometerably handled. We must take for our motta, for insometerably the norty, and true Christian feeling. With these no our panoply, the benefit to be derived by both nations detter inposed, upon the norty and the horsers of the dather hypored, boast of their autiquity and of their cart twoorroes, but may also bring political difficulties, with loss of dignity and of high principle, upon the carth's auxiliar, yet that gither in the world's interest, when any set hat gither in the world's interest.—Clean Eribnia." high principle, upon that little distant appet upon the earth surface, yet that giant in the world's interest.—Great Britain."

The Military Annual for 1844. Under the direction of the Author of "The Artillerist's Manual; or, British Soldier's Compendium," "Notes on Military Law," &c. H. Colbura.

A CAPITAL Military Library Book of reference, consisting of a careful selection of all that has appeared or occurred relating to the Army during the past year: besides which we have a Military Almanack, an Essay on Arms and Armies, and Biography of Warriors of Olden Times.

The Progress of Queen Violoria and H.R.H Prince Albert, in France, Belgrum, and England. With 100 Engravings. 4to. Lundon: W. P. Wakeman.

CUNTINUOUS narrative of the Royal Excursions in A CONTINUOUS narrative of the many me appeared in the 1843, with illustrations, most of which appeared in the Platerial Times. The work is very handsomely got up, and is a fitting memorial of the access and neromoni which now form a pleasing feature in the history of our

Mrs. Prederick Lover's Lives of Eminent Females. Part II. Lover.

THE memoir of " Ludy Rachel Russell," commenced I'm Part I., is here concluded, and that of "The Empress Josephine" begun. Ohe! jam satis. We confess that our male judgment is incapable of approciating the Jemale taste, that could associate two such " Engineer Fu-Allowing to the Empress Josephine high merit of a certain order, the juxtaposition is vite. Such a woman (we hope Mrs. Lover's female delicacy will not be slocked at the coarseness of the term), as Lady Rachel Russell, one of the justly-worshipped paragons of her sex, ought not to be mentioned with the mistress of Barran, and the wife-the repudated wife of Napoleon Buonaparte.

#### RAMBLES ALONG THE STYX. (Continued from page 221.)

" ONE can scarcely be surprised, O'Houghlahan, said Bugle, " at your disliking the look of this flys water, after the severe discipline you underwent on the opposite bank, when under the case of the cold-water-cure physician; but you must endoavour to conquer the aversion, for it is the only heverage you are likely to get on this side the ferry. And now I wish much to find and introduce all three of you to General Demilane, who was killed at Blenheim. He must bave been quite an enthusiast in his profession, if I may judge by the manage in which he questions and cross-questions me wheneve we meet, on a multiplicity of occurrences which had taken place since Charon shipped him off for this bank on all of which he appears auxious to obtain the Inliest information. If we go as far as that deep bend in the river, it 's a sure find; I never yet went there without seeing him. I am quite right; there he is, in excuest conversation apparently with some Fostency Officers. Demiling was much pleased at being introduced to the three friends, as all of them bud lately crossed the Styn, and, having seen a great deal of service, would be able to gratify him by answering some of his questions. On O' Houghlahan describing the cold-neater-cure system, and the effects produced by it on himself, the General became convulsed with laughter, and vowed that if testotalism, drenching people with cold water and wrapping them up in wet sheets, had been the fashion in his day, the glorious battle of Blenheim could not possibly have

"Your servant, Major, was a wise man," said he, 
" and had you teken his advise, I should not parkaps, 
have met you for some time longer; but as I have now 
that pleasure, I hope you and your friends will enlighten 
me on several points which I confess myself ignorant of."

Having been assured that they about he hopy to tre him all the information in their power, the General gan his interrogatories.

"I have been given to understand by many who have crossed the Styx long since I took up my position here, that in some branches of the British Army—the En-gineers and Artillery—General Officers are cretain of succeeding to Culonelcies of battalious by senioricy, as they become vacant in their respective gorps. How are those things managed in the Line? Have they also the they beco benefit of the same (as it appears to me) just and rational system?"

"Very for from it," quoth O'Houghlahan; " the poles are searcely more wide apart then the modes of handling the different branches of the British Army. You have been correctly informed us to the two Ord-nance Corpe, and now I'll tell you how it frequently fures with Lineausen. A. and B., two youths, espirants for Military fame, appear in the same Gazette; A. as an Eusiga in the Guards, which in one hour sends him over the heads of all the Second Licusciants, Ensigns, and Cornets in the Service, many of whom have been serving for a length of time in lad climates. B., spott after seeing his name in black and white, is most probably shipped for the Colonies, and there be luxuristes for an indefinite time in that must envisble of ranks—a full Easign. he proves an over-match for cholors to the East Indies. or reliow fever in the West, he re-appears in his nutive land, after an absence of many years, as a Lieutement, which step 'tie likely enough he purchased. Unless there happens to be an unusual demand for troops on foreign stations, he spends three or four years at b the greater part of them in out-quarters in Ireland-a the expiration of which, his regiment receives an order to prepare again for foreign service. Should its last station have been the West Indies, the changes are that the scene will now be changed to the East; and out he goes, with the certainty of sojourning there at least twenty yours. All those duties he performs with a good grace and if a far greater portion of good fortune attends him than falls to the lut of thousands, and he wenthers cholers fevers, dysenteries, and the swords and bullets of the enemy he makes his appearance once more on the home stage (a stage which his schoolfellow A. has, in all human probability, never left), broken in constitution, and, may-hap, a Major. He gets three or four years of House Service as before; and whom the time service for embarking again, either for the frozen regions of Canada, the West Indies, or elsewhere, the quondem youth B. fluis himself an old worm-out fellow. But he sticks to the harness; and after puying a good round sum for the Liter-tenant-Colonelry of his old corps, off he sails again. B. has not long reached his new destination, see he sees in the newspapers, just arrived from England, the death of the Colume of his regiment; upon which he and his Officers immediately bogin speculating as to who will succeed him. The next preket puts un end to all surmise; and his schoolfellow A. (now a General Officer), appears in the Gazette, as Colonel of the regiment,"

"Bless me !" exclaimed Damilune, " how rapid the promotion of A. must have been! It may be concluded

however, that his services were proportionally great."

Not a bit of it," said Evergreen; "O'Houghlahan has
drawn a faithful picture; and it is deeply to be regretted that examples of the kind are so abundant; and, more over, that doing the duties of London and Windsor, having free access to Almack's, and to the dimer partie and service of the great, are hirer passurers to tank and emplament, then a long life passed in the East and West Indias."

" Is it possible ! Can such things be !" exclaimed Demiliane. "Do you mean to say that regiments of the Line are after so disposed of?"

w I do indeed mean to say so," said Evergreen; "and you will perhaps be surprised to have the East very many years ago, more than helf of their had Guardenen for their Colonels; lew (it any) of whom had ever seen the East or West Indies, except on the map of the world. The injustice, however, of such a mode of proceeding is gradually becoming mentions; for when I crossed, the Styx the other day, not much more than a third part was so Officered ; a practy large infringement, too, on what Lingamen might, with great propriety, (to horrow a favourite expression of Officers of Arullery, and Engimoors) term their birthright."

"I can put the whole thing into a nut-shell for you, Gameral," said Bugie, " and in a few words fully explain everything. The Colonels Commandant of battaious of Eugineers and Actiliery are invariably from their own corpe, and the regiments of Guards are held equally mered. Were a General of the Line to express a wish to be appointed to the Coloneley of either, he would be to be appointed to the Coloneley of either, he would be consigued to a lunctic asylum; and by way of an additional balot that highly-favoured branch, a General of Cavalry is occasionally slipped into it, and he finds bireled! Colonel of the 20th, 40th, or 50th regiments, although be never did as hear's duty in the Infantry. But the application of an Infantry General for the Coloneley of a Gasulry regiment, would be almost as likely to be successful so if he were to petition the Pope and all the

Cardinate to resign in his favour, and to place him in the Papal chair.

"Has no one," asked Demilune, "aver remonstrated

against an cruel, unjust, and indefensible a system?"
"Yes," replied Bugie; "but those who have done so, although actuated by the purest and must disinterested motives, have been designated by a certain clique, genus-blers, innevators, men disappointed in the Service, and therefore degrous of overturning long-ostablished rules and regulations, which they declare have always worked and regulations, which tary declare date always worked admirably—that is, for themselves and others, possessing powerful interest. It is the system which is no reprehensible; no blame our or sught to be attached to those who are allowed to benefit by it. I have sometimes touched on the subject with Officers of the Civital, many them have been been according to the contents. many of whom have been candid enough to admit the truth o' all this; but they, naturally enough, added, that it was not for them (pardon me for using a vulgar saying), to ory stinking fish."

"Lest inn nok," inquired the Connerst, "on what

grounds the principe has been defended?"

" On no tenable ques," revited Bugle ; " I have known it attempted on the score of all Armire having privileyed purps, and that as it has long existed in ours, it must nacessarily be a proper, just, and wholesome meeting but I hold this to be the estical tendels ever attered. Is it not a sufficient privilege, that when a buy gate an Ensigney in the Guards, he at once passes over the heads of all Ensigns, Corners, and Second Lieutenants?

—when he becomes a Lifentenent, that he has the rank of a Captain, and is eligible to exchange with any Captain of the Line?—that the moment he gets his company he passes over the hunds of all Majors of the Line and Cavalry (many of whom have been in the Service long before he left school), and becomes a Lieuten int-Culonel? Is not all this enough, without General Officers of the Ghards being thrust into the shore of veteran Linconnen, and getting Colougiales of Regiments of Intautry in their atend? Attemute have been made in the Senate-house to bolater up the thing, by extelling to the skies the gallant conduct and prominent services of the Guerds in the field — a fact which no one who is sequented with their history will deny; but whilst their exploits have been blesoned the tenfold greater mess of the Line have been pened over in utter silence is an suigma which yet remains to be explained. If eve they whose breasts are literally sovered with stars, crosses, and medals, forgotten to what branch of the Service they are most especially indebted for them, and for the many good things they enjoy ! If their memories are so very transferous, the sooner they refresh them the better, by making them-solves thoroughly sequalized with the pert played by the Line in all the bloody battles of their day at least. A writer on the other side the Styx has truly said. The pith and marrow of the British Bervice is the Line. To that Line is England indubted for all her Military giory; and it is that Line which she ought to foster and as har secred hope in the day of danger, whether at home or abroad. In what manner it has been footeged and cherished has already been shown," said Bugis. "It has been suggested that a few and just propertion of General Officers of the Guards should receive accusally a sum fully equal to that accruing from a regiment, but that they should be coundered no more entitled to Colonelaise of the Line than to Battalions of Artillary or Engineers; the

justice of which proposal admits of no doubt."

I entirely agree with you," said Demilune; "your patience, I feer, is exhausted; and I will therefore poetpone some other questions which I am destrous of asking you and your friends."

. (In be continued.)

THE LATE LORD WILLIAM HILL. WESTER AFTER READING AN ACCOUNT BY THE FOMBRAL.

"Earth to earth, asize to sainer, duck to duct."
"Whom the gods tove, did young."

Tun youthful soldier to his grave They here midst beeny and state, As team were shed e'er that how'd brave All mourn'd his early fals.

For in the pride of life and power Was he, the loved, laid low, Unconscious of death's coming to How and ' how dread the blow i r, oming hour—

From earth his noble spirit's fied, Quick semmon'd to depart, For one thus number'd with the dead, Touch'd is each feeling heart,

Burk then is life-suncertain allow , , , lio moments claim we here, Yet who would e'er the deaf recal ; 'The world's reprode to bear?

Yea, rather trust that with the blest, The dead a " Melage " find, " Ordain'd are all things for the best," On! hear this " truth " in mind!

Awii, 1944.

#### Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

NAMING OF ARMS.—No. X.
To the Editor of the Nurul and Military Gazetta.
— When I in my first of this series of Letters, requested you to afford room for two or three, or more, on the shove subject, I little thought of the extent to which my correspondence would reach. It is time to conclude it; and I hope that mother letter may.

At the Coronation of our Sovereigns, three swords are

borne in the procession. One is called King EDWARD's, and is named Cartana; sometimes Curteyn. It is point-less, and hence called " the Sword of Mercy." The name may have a paretiess, merciful derivation; or, as has been aurmined, he derived from a root meaning short.

FINGAL'S sword was Lune; or, according to Si WALTER SCOTT, in his "Demandagy," in English, "San of the dark brown Luno," from the name of the armourer who forged it. If it had any other name in Gaelic, I know not; nor have I Ossian at hand to

ROLAND, the Brave, nephew of Charlemagne, being in a difficulty in the Pyronees, with one blow of his potent award cleaved in the solid rocky mountain a fiscure or "Breach, three hundred feet wide, called to this day
"Breach de Rolland." Although probably this good
sword had a distinguished name, I have not met with It.

Balaming is a famed sword, with which "Sizorarza

alew a tremendous dragon at Drakenfels, on the Souly, the Rhine. The legend is given at some length in the hallads and books connected with that fabaliforous river. I shall here note no more than that

"With his good word thiluming
the up the rocky mountain spring..."
with the usual result of rescuing a fair Princess, and getting her to wife. Whother Sir S. was maned "the Scaly" from the armour of his formidable antagonist, or from the nature of his own, or from any other source, I do not find

any mention in my notes.

Nor have I snything further connected with my subject and the Rhine; albeit I have travelled and voyaged many hundreds of miles on its banks and waters.

While I charry that Dalamuny is a Sanskrit word, I will take the occasion to remark that, probably, a proneness will have been seen in your Correspondent to find "parallel passages" from East Indian sources for almost every name and thing, not Asiatic, that he has brough forward toughing "Arms, and those who wield them,"
He admits such processes, grounded, he hopes, not on
unreasonable hypothesis, but forced on him by such parallelisms, or similarity. To him such similarity is very striking and unaccountable? not merely in reference to the subject of these letters, but to others, and shose chiefly to geographical distinctions, names the most lasting-of mountains, rivers, Nowns, and such little changing nomenclature. In these, many hundred native names (unhappily likely to be lost in the committee apopensity of discoverers and settlers to modernize them) retain the sound of what he deems their Sunskrit origin, and very trifingly, if at all altered! This, he cannot help thinking, goes far to show that a similar language must in early days have been very widely aprend over the surface of the earth; among distant tables, islands, and continents, unheard of by the existing race of Hindus, and unknown to their predecessors. And these questions arise-if such fact be admitted: were such distant namings derived from an Sast Indian language? and if so, how? Intercommunication seems unaccount able to a sufficient extent; and if not sumifted, a greater difficulty presents itself -- were the disleves of all these distant regions, including Australia, New Zenland, America, N. to S., Greece, Ireland, India, the islands of the Pacific, &c. &c., derived from a common source? and h' so, how? These are questions not to be now discussed; but are, it is submitted, highly deserving of research.

To return to our subject; we will notice a few names of weapons connected with the heroic legends of the Hin-Among the hundred names of the sun is Twasmrs, and among his arms in Treashires. SOMA, the moon, bears Shishira. Siva, in a Neptunio character, trident, or Trisula. RAVANA, the royal tyrant of Cog-lon, had certain arrows, which in their flight between the bow and their mark, had the faculty of separating into many parts, each becoming a serpent—and hence called sarpa cana, or serpent-arrows. To counteract such

dington, cheers the hearts of us exiles; not the least of which is his patronage of morit. But we are pussion to understand the appointments of Captains and Lieutenants to Portsmouth Academy. What this means we knew not. Our conjecture is, that it must be for the study of steam. as it must be presumed that Officers of their grade are fully conversant with the seience of navigation. our conjecture be right, and their Lordships have taken steam under their fostering care, how are we to reconcile the omission to patromers of the many Officers who have releasterly devoted themselves, and at considerable expense too, to this solence? Parhaps we are thought too We cannot always remain young ; but we have bad Experience, and some of us proved our seal, under this new and most important, b anch of service—uny, have new and most important branch of service—nay, have been conspicuous. Perhaps it is that we exites from no-casity, are too far from head-quarters? In point of distance, as measured by sailes, this may hold good; but space in comparatively sanishilated through the medium of this very talisman, and like Abaris of oid, we can tracers a title the relocate of a name in fact his space with the velocity of an arrow: in fact, we may be said to be as comestable at this distance, as Officers formerly were when resident in the Highlands of Scotland, or the bogs of Ireland, and even more so. Canada is speckled with post-offices, and daily mails in all directions, little as the fact may be known in England. But even have we have our seas, and as Jonathan is calivening Lake Erie with his first steam frigate, doubtless to be followed by others, probably England may contemplate something similar, and holds in reserve those of its servants in Canada, who are able and willing to assume such courmand. I can only say there are many ready to respond to the oad whenever occasion may require their services. But be good enough in your Notice to Correspondents. to inform us of the nature of the appointments to the Academy; for let it not be imagined that because forgotten ourselves, we forget the Service. Our assump-tion of the scythe in liqu of the sword is not a matter of choice, and though our hands are in the fields, our houses are in the Service; nor does it unit us for the renewal. Be assured the Nanal and Milliary Gazette is looked for with the earnestness of letters from absent friends; and though no longer likely to benefit by the liberal and generous scale of "Pensions for the Widows of Officers kelled in action, or drowned," or the "Compensation for losses by shipwreck. &c., &c.," we test grateful to those in authority for the hind and truly charitable consideration in behalf of those more fortunate than ourselves in coming under the notice of the Adolirally Board; and the discrimination in regard to the pensions most judicious, for the conviction that a respectable provision secured to the family in the event of the death of those they look up to, cannot fail to nerve their evergies in action, and dissipate any lucking reluctance to meet the foe, whether that fue be death itself, or the enemy of the country. It only remains to "distribute medals of ment" to survivors after action.

Yours, &c.,

AN EMIGRART.

At Bow-street, Ensign John Skinner Francis, Cape of Good Hops Riffes, and Mary Aus. Browne, a governors, have been charged with forging and attering a chaque for 190/., another for 30/., and a third for 250/., each purporting to be drawn by Downger Lady Nelithorpe, with intent to defraud Messre. Smith, Payus, and Smiths, bankers. After having evidence, Mr. Jardine said he haw very little to affect the male prisoner, and be boped at a future day the matter would be satisfactorily explained. He would call upon him to put in ball, himself in 1000% and two sureties in 500/, each, to answer the diarge at the Central Criminal Court. The required suraties being in attendance, the prisoner was discharged, and the female was fully committed.

Rik l'ils.

April 23, in Halkin-terrace, the wife of Capt. Migginum, of a daughter.—April 6. at Gibratar, the lady of Capt. W. Monno, H.M. a 77th Reg., of a daughter.—April 21, at Bath, the lady of Sir Charlen Snaw, of a son, who serviced dat a short time.—April 6. at Tynemonth, Northumberland, the lady of Major G. W. Francalve, 37th Reg., of a son and bale.—April 2, at Weedon, the lady of Capt. Harrier, 62th Bag., of a ton.—April 21, at Refundon the lady of Capt. Harrier, 62th Bag., of a ton.—April 21, at Refundon the lady of Capt. Harrier, 62th Bag., of a ton.—April 21, at Refundon the lady of Major E. P. Lynds, K.L.S., of a daughter. BIRTHS.

sarpa tana, or serpent-arous. To countered such potency, Rama, the tyrnut's conquerer, had the power conferred on him of transforming his arrows into Eagle-shafts, called gurada vana, the terrar and destroyer of serpents.

But it would be almost endiest to reasonst the variety of wearons wielded in the battle-fields of the Finday, by their semi-divine and mortal helitgerents: I ruman, &c.

February 10,

Banbook.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTE, &c.

To the Kellar of the Nacel and Milliary Guertle.

Sir.—Though you have not many correspondents in the woods of Canada, you yet have menty well-wishers, and the service muny scalous old Blumbards. The rapid impravements you announce, under ear Chief (for I do not despair of yet again serving my country), Lord Had-not Lexing and Rama, sound than the Green of the time of time of the time of t

Coleshorne, to Many, daughter of Rear-Adm. Ser S. R. Breisby, Bart.—April 25d, at Wherwell, Sir W. Enen, Bert., so Harning, S. H. Iromonger, daughter of Col. Iromonger.—den. 27th, at the Mauritos, Characters Marrins, fourth daughter of R. Y. Commins, Esq., Gastrosey, to J. C. Rendlu, Eeq., of that colony, —April 23d, at Bath, Chyt, Esq.Lann, 5th Reg., eldest con of the late Rear-Adm. Ballard, C.S., to Emily, daughter of J. R. S. Phillips, Esq., of Riftshin's-longe, Danbury.—April 25, at Worting, Capt. R. L. Wardan, E.N., eldest con of Vice-Admiral Warren, to Elland Characters, second daughter of the inte-Pelham Warren, Esq., M.D., of Worting House, Hants.

Pelgam warres, 244, M.P., of Worsing House, Hants.

DEATHS.

April 19, at Guillord, Capt. Groads Norton, R.N., aged 79.—
April 29, in Park-sk., Groneshorton, Miso Anne Carring in Pass, aged 75, only sister of the late Maj. Gen. Sir Desis Pasts, K.C.B.,—April 12, at Paris, Estitist Mairis Housens, the wife of Maj.—Gen. Henry Hodgson, of the Bengal Army.—April 2, at 77, Gusen-st., Edinburgh, Mira. Misacanar Moncatur, wife of Can.
Stirling, of Dusphray and Auchipe.—April 25, at Florence, Elizabara, wife of Maj. Gen. Baubensy.—April 15, at St. John's-wond-terrace, Mrs. Sauvense, widow of the late Capt. Bauders, 41st Poot.—Jau. 31st, of cholera, on based M.M.'s chip Hydes, off the coast of Africa, J. Tromas, S. c., ellents mud the late Cost.
Thomas, 28th Rey. need 49, M.M.'s Commissioner at St. Passo is Loando for the Abolition of the Slave Trais.—April 24, at Warwicke House, Worthing, in his acts year, G. F. Jawen, Esq., Barrister, eldest and of the late Sir Righter J.mes., K.C.B.

Barrister, eldest and of the late fir Richard Jones, E.C.B.

DAVIS'S IMPROVED PLEXIBLE CONCAVE HORSE RRUSH.—An Improved New Investion,—A. Davis, Sponge Mercheständ Brush Manufacturer to Her Majonty, Prisses Athert, and nearly all the R. Family, 23, Strand, and at 28, Regard.—etc. Water-impl., 2 doors from Jermyn.—et., bags to sequaint the Nobility and Gentry in the associated in making great improvements in Horse Brushes. The possible mesting of Davis's improved Horse Brushes are combined by its fixing itself in the cavities, bending that if in Historians, to prevent trueblemome infantion. This novel Brush, being constructed on solentific principles, quite supersedes all other inventions, inasmuch as the action is tempered by its own elasticity, not requiring my pressure, as common brushes, all projections on the surface of the coat are equally cleaned, it having been tried on increas of all descriptions, with the most satisfactory results. The yielding properties of this celebrated flows Bresh is formed by springs and carget, growed in between the upper and lower parts, being equally divined, forms an elastic inventions. Noticemen and gratiemen, in town and country, supplied at wholesale prices, and hitherto unknown in all other inventions. Noticemen and gratiemen, in town and country, supplied at wholesale prices, and the goods acut, carriage free, any dottance, with the following articles for the use of incree any notice in England—Horse and carriages, are asving of at least 49 per cent, under any house in England—Horse and carriage brushes of very pattern, horse blankes, head stalls, and etcs, suffices with latter, addile girths, communition for markes, carriage word mits, handages, and every equants for the use of the satisfiers. blankets, head stalls, and criss, whreap leatings, and legiths, commentation for insures, carriage word mills, handsges, and every is quante for the use of the stables, at wholesale price. At linds of busines, trissens, tarriery, cooperage, rep; and sever on dong-muts, rap, hack lead, sourcing-pager, and sleves for hogamists, rap, hack lead, sourcing-pager, and sleves for hogamists, rap, hack lead, sourcing-pager, and sleves for hogamists, and more appeared from a modern and former, it do hospe has succeeded in disconfiding a fastening for Toutis-ra-itea, composed of condedults, and indiscrubber, by which it is impossible for the intig even to come howe in the mouth. For durability, they will be found to excel any yet offered, and the only kind that on the warmanced from a resulting. Persons trequently get but teeth and gams from these sames, the corrosion being possed to the breath, and senses to the gams. Also inventor of a new and improved Mail-betten, which do not write by succeeding the wholesale Prices. The finest Trust and burnery biologies, at half the Perlimber' prices. A.D. being an extensive importer of springes and lifeties, vanishes him to offer the above articles at 49 per cent. ancer any, bronse in kaginal, families in town and country can have a tial of his prove by a post-paid application.—31, Strand. Observe the No. 34, Strand. and at 79, Regent-at, Watersmandage, two distination Jermen extree. 'Ungove the No. 41, Strand, and at 20, Regent-At, lage, I wo drains from Decimen - treet.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. -On Wednesday the 1st May, 1811, the Hallway will be completed to Exerct, and the alterations for the summer Trains will commence.

Trains will leave Exeter at 10 16 6.05. 11 36 6.05. Por Loudon, Circacester, Bath and Bristol.

a 15 p.m. 19 15 p.m. 7 0 a.m. 8 14 p.m. And the follow For Bath and Bristol.

a is p.m. And the following changes will also take pince:—
The 3 45 p.ph. (Scotis Train from Briefol to Loudon will feave Bristol to Loudon will feave Bristol to 2 50 p.m. Train from Briefol to Exeter will leave Bristol at 7 a.m., and the 7 p.m. Train will leave Bristol for Exeter at 3 50 p.m.
On Sunday the 9 n.m. Train will leave Bristol for Exeter at 7 a.m., and the 18 so a.m. Train will leave Bristol for Exeter at 7 a.m., and the 18 so a.m. Train will leave Bristol for Exeter at 7 a.m., and the 18 so a.m. Train will leave Bristol for Exeter at 7 a.m., and the 18 so a.m. Train will leave Bristol for Exeter at 7 a.m., and the 18 so a.m. Train will leave Bristol from Padding-two to Bloogn at 8 so p.m. Maisteansead departure for London will be altered to 5 p.m. span Schaft.
The 7 so p.m. Maisteansead Train will leave at 8 so p.m. for London.

London.

The Train from Cirescenter at 5 50 p.m. will start for London at 6 45 p.m.

This bills may be had at any of the Railway Stations on and efter Setucing the S7th April.

By Order,

C. A. Sarupane, Secretary.

Lately Published, Price & S., sinth,

DBSERVATIONS on the PRACTICE

Jan. Ste. PORRES of DISTRICT, REGISERIFAL, and
DETACHMENT COURTS MARTIAL and COURTS of DisCOURTS of District, and Courts of Disgraph And Steller of War, as well as in the hithrest
high place in the Multiple Martines. The high place in
the Multiple Angul Articles of War, as well as in the hithrest
highestens of the Army, to the present price. In MajoraGranage Madripan, C.B., late Deputy-Adjunct-Gracel in
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Leadon: W. Clowes and Sout; 16, Challey Cross.

**POWEANDS** ODONTO, DOWLAND'S ODONTO, OF PEARL DESTRUCTOR.—Specially Petronised by Her MAIRITY, H.R.P. PRINCE ALBERT and the ROYAL PAMILY, and the SEVERAL COURTS OF EUROPE. A PRAGRANT WHITE POWDER, prepared from Oriental Merbs of inestimable virtile, for strengthening, preserving and cleanating the teath. It studicates the facilities formation of tarter, and by the removal of that extreasons setistance, leads a naturary grouth and frealises to the game. It removes from the serface of the tech the epois of inciplent denty, polithes and preserves the Resemb, substituting for discolour and the supert of impurity, the most game and pearl. He writesees, while, from its saluhrisms and disinflating qualities, it gives severimes and perfume to the breath, becausing at once cleanliness, and the appearance and reality of health. Price 2s. 9d. per box, daty included.

CAUTION.—To protect the Public from Prund, the Hop. Compissioners of Her Rejecty's Stamps have subjectined the Proprietop's Signature to be engraved on the Government Sump, thus.—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, HATTON GAROKEN, which is affined to such Box. or PEARL

thus.—A. ROWLAND and SON, se, HATTON GARDEN, which is since to seek Box.

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"a" All others are FRAUBULENT COUNTERFEITS !!

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At the last Annual Division of Profits a Reduction of Fifty per
cent, on the current Annual Premisans was declared on all Policies for the whole term of life which had been in a suitance five
complete years. The next DECLARATION of PROFITS will be
un the 8th day of May next, and all Polician effected before that
date will availe the Assurant to participation in the profits tradity date will antitle the Assurers to participation in the profits twelve months earlier than those issued subsequent to that date. By order of the Beard,

## U NIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SO-CIETY, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

CIETY, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

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Bir Henry Willock, K.L.R., Chairmen.

John Stewart, Enq., M.P., Deputy Chairmen.

Major-General Sir Rd, Arm. William Killspra, Enq.

strong, C.B. K.C.T. and S.

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The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Suciety of an annual valuation of assets and liabilities, and a division of three-fourthen of the profits among the assured, is admitted to offer great advantages, especially to those parties who may wish to appropriate their proportion of profit to the reduction of future premiume. The following Table will show thesiest division of p. office, as declared on the 10th of flay, 1852, to all persons who had on that day paid six annual premiums:

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Original Annual Press Reduced : Date of Sum Policy. Assured. Annual Premium Premium. 1843. #19 6 8 #9 18 4 84 8 4 12 4 3 81 10 0 16 16 0 42 16 0 21 7 6 66 11 8 34 5 10 £1,000 On or before: leth of May, DAVID JUNES, Actiony. (Hy mater of the Board.)

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THOS. HARRIS & SON'S TELESCOPES In the Navy and Army, is postere present great demand for them in the Navy and Army, is postere proof of their superiority. Sent to the country, carriage-ties (as receipt of casts of a Post-office order) and exchanged it not approved of. Prices:—A Pocket Telescope to above objects distinctly 2 miles, its.; ditto it miles, it. 20.; ditto it miles, it. 20.; ditto it miles, it. 20. Trough Hanne and Bong-Opticians, preablehed to years) No. 52, appoints the British Membran, Landon. N.S. Not related to, mor in any way connected with, a firm of the same name. Makers of the Bisconiar Opera Glass, and the Crystal Spectacles.

VERY in The EURESIS, you SHAVING WITHOUT THE WER OF HEAT OR WATER, WITH ABBREIL ORSITOR THE WITHOUT THE WICH LESS THEN THAN IS UNUALLY EMPIRED. Multimest and Gentlemen, who have aking of this texture, and soffer from irritation onweed by Soupe said the friction of the Reser, will be most agreeably surprised at the shorace of these inconveniences, in the use of the Euresia; for the providing property is, to leave the face benefitting sended in the offer and whop capable of resisting the reflects of endeds transitions from him to cold, experienced is a variable dismute, like our own. The Euresia may be safely used at bin, in the finant of West Indian, and all the Colonies, as allients will not deferring the qualifies, or little depreciate its value! Soid in Bestitin, it is. M. each, by the larvestor his Tyupisher, S. LLOYD; Fortherer, I, Forther's plant, Regent-deset. WING - WONDERFUL DISCO-

TO MILITARY OFFICERS and GEN-TLEMEN JOINING. -WINFIELD & STRAIR, 48, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, are the only Pregniture of the really nerviceship BEDGTEAD, estable to Military, purposes. Upon any other consustration they become rickery by frequent fumoval. It is presided by Leibers Foliant, and may be had in every warring, tagether with all Articles required for an Outfit, upon the Lowest Terms possible and the Stortist Notice. N.B.—Several Second-Mand BEDGYKADS and SEDDING to be disposed of upon edvantageous brine, being for the most part of their own manufacture.— R. W. HAYSI, Agent.

of their own manufacture.—R. H. HAVE, Agent.

METCALEE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH

M. BRUSH and SWYENA EPORGES.—The Gooth-Brush has the important advantage of assembling thereughly into the divisions of the heath, and cheaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and in fragions for the heirs not among these, it. An improved Ciribes-brush, that cleans in a chird part of the must tiere, and incorpolae of anything the finest sap. Penetrating Hair-brushes, with the starship sphilanched Reseian bristles, which so antitoften like common heir. Flesh-brushes of improved graduated and powerful frictions, Velverbrushes, which set is the spottential like common heir. Flesh-brushes of improved graduated and powerful frictions, Velverbrushes, which set is the spottentially, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties of gradual despective blenching, and serving the lineary of granulus disprandings. Only at MCTCALPE'S, 180, B, Oxfordat, one door from Holles-street. Cantion,—Beware of the words, "troof Matsolies," adopted by name houses.

"Irosh Metanin's," adopted by name houses."

I HE NEW LIGHT.—GREAT NOVELTY.

I —The patent CAMPHINE LAMP gives a light of anymoning power, softween, and pirity, without any kind off greate or durk, amoke or small. The lamp is simply and pointifully constructed, and one be fitted to any description of lamp, bedestal, or gas-sitting. It is not smally put out of candition. The Campines (also a patent) is as yet gallon, and is so pure that if spill on any article of dress or isruitare, will not leave state? mark or stain, while it comments no slowly that, at the circle interest furthings for two hours, is given a light quant to twelve small cannies, without any attention. It will be found for less sample cannies, without any attention. It will be found for less sample to them may, and incomparably superior it all estisting lights. To be seen berining an EUPPON and EURTON'S (solis wholessis and retail agrees for Eucation's Parent Cappeness), wells-street, Oxford-street.—Lamps from 3ds. each, Lamp Heads (with Chiessey Bad Greand Study), for fitting to any Pedestal, its. cach, if of France or Psian tilian; lite. cach, if of Ground Glass, Impered Opel Shaden, 7s.

I VORY TABLE KNIVES, IIs, per Duzent, ... — Detagno from, handled Table Knives with high shouthlers its, per dozen; decents, da.; carvers, 2s. de.; table streets, is, each. Table knives with handles of the culturated authitium, be, per dozent, da.; carvers, 2s. and the culturated authitium for allower made only by R. and is of the culturated authitium, hengravings, least per post) free, by Riffon and MURTON, 12, Wells-street, Oxford-street, whose knives are all agarked with their names, any of which they will exchange if not approved of.—Established 1839.

knives are all agarked with their names, may of which they will exchange if not approved of. ... Established 1820.

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and the second s	i Research with Proportions endrone
No. 591.	SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1846.
C. List's Ut Fith Themen's sustains. N. val Promotions and Appointments of the West. Naval Intelligence. (Surviving Officers of the Buffle of St. Vincent's). 275 Military Appointments and Franctions—Sovements. 275 Military Intelligence. Promotions, Appointments, St. Suring April. 276 Promotions, Appointments, St. Suring April. 277 Correspondence:— Observations on the Wartant establishing Military west. Treated, and who praire: Moral Contingent west. Treated, and who praire: Moral Contingent on Leaves of Absence. 27 X. Captain, S. H. on Naval Rask. 279 11. T. T. on Pauling of Area. 270 14. L. Varmetti, Master, R.N., on Masters Rayal Stavy 270 15. T. T. Varmetti, Master, R.N., on Masters Rayal Stavy 270	"Thi man terior, Moster A. A., "on the sellent th Sudapper 172 "One wise has Fought," on Dealing 172 "Rotein "on Elfes, Regiments 172 "A Planties Continuent on the Earth of Suspice 279 "A Friend to Linfle "on Castes for the Sant, India Chat- gase," Appear of Correspondents 259 Sellent's Moster to Correspondents 259 Sellent a National of Earth Ellentherough 250 Sellent an the Signal of Earth Ellentherough 250 Sellent an the Signal of Earth Ellentherough 250 Sellent and Sellenther Sellentherough 250 Sellenther Sellentherough 250 Sellenther Sellentherough 250 Sellenther Sellentherough 250 Sellentherough Sellentherough 250 Sellentherough Sellentherough 250 Sellentherough 25
THE following Splendid SHIPS, belonging a to Meters. General, or Black well, built supposely for the India Trade, will be despected generally from Gravespell, at the underteeploned dated, and evabor's Processing to the Tradespell of For Madras AND CALCUTTA.  REBINGAPATAM, 1990 Tone, E. Voss, Commender, to Sail May 19.  WELLEGLEY, 1150 Tone, W. Togens, Commender, to Sail June 5.  OWEN GLENDOWER, 1990 Tone, D. Rodwayson, Commender.	TARES A. E. PUNTON, Military Stationer, of No. 18, PICHARILLO, MEARLY OPPOSITE REGENT. RTREET, bega to apprise Officers in Her-Majoury's Maritic that Industriates and Edge with every description of Stationery, at very underest person.  Writing Papers made approvely of vary superior qualities, to occasing either two or three-sheets, and to be within the Stagle Postage.  Fine Eath Post. St. per Saam. Fine Bath Fota paper. St. 66.per Steen Bitto
der, to Ball June 30.  FOR THE CAPE AND CALCUTTA.  AGINCOURT, 1818 Tone, E. P. NIEBER, Commender, to Ball July 10.  FOR CALCUTTA. DERECT.  MONAECH, 1400 Tone, W. H. WALERS, Commender, to Ball July 36.  FOR THE CAPE RND MADRAS.  NORTHUMBERLAND, 90y Tone, G. E. Ball, Commender, to Sall August 10.  FOR CALCUTTA, DIRECT.	Extra do, dia. 190.  Extra thick do. 180.  Extra thick links to.  Extra t
EAST, OF MARDWEDGE, 1000 Thee, J. Where, Commender, to Sail June 19.  POR MASKAS AND CAROLITEA.  VERNON, 1000 TWIN, J. Greenstry, Commander, to Sail Augus D.  POR CALCUMBER DIRECT.  PRINCE OF WALES, 1000 THEE, J. However, Commissions, to Sail Margaret D.  MARTINGARDAGAR, 1000 Thee, C. W. Waters, Chimesolder, in Hall September 16.  WILLDSOR, 840 Tone, J. Franker, Chimesolder, M. Willdsor, 840 Tone, J. Franker, Chimesolder, M.	I J. AND D. NICOLL, 114, ERGENT- CORPOR publish a List of their Wises, and recording the Conference of
Hall September 16.  WIRDSOR, See Tone, J. Pressure. Superposes, of Self-Sept. St., Wirdson, See Tone, J. Pressure. Superposes, of Self-Sept. St., Wirdson, Commander, to Self-Sept. MALA SARI, 40 Thus, B., Prizzon, Commander, to Self-Neg. 20.  Pro Plane and Torms of Passage, apply to Messus. Guitmeax & Co., 16, Cornbill, or S. St. Martin's Pince, Clearing Cross, or to F. Grann & Co., 64, Cornbill.	Do. Du. Ariest Shell Joshen. B 16 0 Do. Du. Ariest Shell Joshen. B 16 0 Do. Bo. Bill. Continue for ladie. B 1 Do. Milliary Irill Trusory (by the down) . 6 15 6 ENTIMETER PREVARED for every Regiment in Hor Majesty's Service. Regiment, Stitt Stabes, Soite, Sword Knots, Chekos, Ros, only iff the Stat order, and at prices to moderate in proput- tion to the ghove, for which, on application, a practed entirette will be submitted comprising every nedessary. All the new im-
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PETILITES NAVAL TALLOR, 28,

1 a stranso, heps to inform the Olleers of the floyal Ravy
that he has all the Talton per since at the sent quality, at
the following two winds.

PRIORE FOR UNIFORMS. Commanders' Coute 100, 1005.	Cidental of Cines, Cappains, and Com-	A section of	Mantero, Ambitunt Buryensa, Best	Midahipanan, jat kad mad Chier Va- in tears, 'i axters' Assist- agia, dia.
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Others joining fitted out at a few hours notice, with every requisite for a very gre. Mirrs, theste, Hedding, dec. Mq. atways ready; and every article warranted strictly regulation. Cadets, Milhery and Diplocatic Officers, State out on the same advantageous terms. Full printed estimates of each on

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OUTFITS for CADETS, PRIVATEDURGEONS, and others, appointed to India, comprising chira, hostery, gives, light clothing. Military accountenesses, trusia, cabin furniture, day, are supplied at the wholstenic such prices by THERSHEE and CHRIST, next door to Somerner House, strand, where these of constitut, both for ship and by the ovariand rosts, with prices and every particular, may be had un pre-paid application.—M.S. Thresher's ovariand trusk can be proceeded at 126, Strand, but at my other incoming Leoniou.

DEPOT FOR RAVAL AND MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

CLUIDAH LIVY (widow of the late leane
Lary, a Beausings'-new, st. Martin's-leant, hope to inform
the Observed the Navy and Army, that hering desirted in the
tentions of her into heaband for the least Spence, it is her intention, to many it on as before, and correctly solicities a continuation
of their patronage. The new finch consider of every article of
their patronage. The new finch consider of every article of
third and hillings Responsed Camp Parentsers, Redding and
beditaceds, Cantenna, Portable Drawers, Sec. Officers and
others attending Levess and Drawing-mount supplied with every
privile remained.

INDLEY'S PATENT COFFIN. - To La Undertakers.— The Potenties cornectly splicits the attaction of the Scientific, and the Potentie is general, to this new and reliable lavoration, which potentials has assentiated tion of the acaptine, and the restrict of gapacity, we make the relation which posteomes he as quitered degree superiority over the greent style of Gallin. Senden other important advantages, it effectsully prevents, any effection, and, coinsquantly, removes all obtaines of designs eliming from epidemic, ferries, or other contentions discharts. Since addition, to be obtained of Linnary, Engrana, Spheletowers, Undertakers, and Edwin Agents, 1, Erock-Green, Sund-Street.

#### Nabal Intelligence.

DOWNING-STREET, May 3.
The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles Fitzgerald, sq., Commander in the Royal Navy, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's settlements in the applies.

APPOINTMENTS.

entenants—Gabriel Indianton (1841), of Premelheus (addit.), to
Neromboli, A. F. Webner (1844, (addit.), to Cornwellis; J. P.
Palmer (1842) and R. A. Stewart (1839), to Cygnet; D. R. B. inpleton (1847), to Sydenham, te-O. M. C. Rend (1844), to Skylark.

Becanti Master- G. R. Hall (1830), to Eyden

meconul-Muster- G. S. Hall (1830), to Sydenham.
Paymaster and turser—C. H. Jones (acting), in Pygnel,
Clorks—C. D. Gourd, to William and Mary yacht; R. H. Lowcay,
to Honoita; J. T. Kutter (in charge), to Sydenham.
coast-6vaab.
Appointment.—h.coat. Frederick Hennah, R.N., to command
the station at Thorney, v. Lieut. Jan. Thomas Nicholis, B.N.,
superseded.

PORISMOUTH, May B .- (From our own Correspondent) .- The Court-Martial on Lieut. Lapidge, of the Puntation, was concluded on Saturday morning. Advocate made an able defence, and principally from that, and the length of Service of the Officer, the Court merely sentenced him to be severely reprimended. third Court-Martial has been held this day, on Mr. John Rance, the Gunner of Pantaloon, for going out of the vessel without leave, and staying away some days; for leaving his duty at the Gun Wharf, and for many instances of drunkenness, during a period of three years. Rear-Admiral Parker is President, and the Officers who sat on the two other Courts Martial, compose this. The trial concluded in the afternoon, and the prisoner was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. Violoria and Albert yacht has been moved out of dock into the basin, to have her bollers removed, and to be prepared for taking on heard the new tubular boilers, which have been made for her in London; she will be two months to getting ready for see, and, after all, it is more than probable that the Itlack Eagle will be the Royal yacht this year. Callingwood's copper has been taken off, and she is undergoing a thorough caulking; she is not yet commissioned, but it is expensed the pendant will be holated on Saturday; she can rig in dock. Flying Fish is fitting in the basin; her musts will be put in, in a day or two. Cleprey and Daring have been moved out of the basin, and are alongside the jetty, the basin being crowded with Neptune, Firebrand, Promethous, the new brig. Pictoria yacht, and two lighters. The brigs are to be rigged by Mr. Aylen, Master of the Pictory, and some of her men, and the Dock-yard riggens. Rodney goes out of dock to-morrow; she will have her mests and howspit put in, and be prepared for commission. The Success and the lighters. intended to remove the guns and wrack of the Edgar at Spithead, have been moored, and Lieut. Butlow, R.E., yesterday entered a number of mea to work The producous botters of the capstans. dibert yacht have been heleted out of her, and put in lighters, to enable the yacht to be repared for the tabular boilers, now on their passage from the river. The boilers which have been removed, weigh upwards of 60 tons. Pastatoon has been paid off this day; she will have her masts removed, and he put in dock when there is one vacant. Ships in Port.-St. Vincent, Visiory, Excellent, Vic-toria and Albert stonm-yucht, Puntalion.

PLYMOUTH, May I.-(From our own Cerrespondent.) -April 27 Sailed, Hamoase and Camel tenders, for Pembroke, with Mr. Conderson, Benond Mester Attendant of the dockyard, with a party of seamen from the San Jusef, and riggers from the dockyard, to fit and navigate enturion, 80, which ship is to be launched the 2nd May from that port, and brought to this place; also salled for Pembroke the Tortoise tender, with stores for Pembruke. 28th...Arrived, Swipe entter, 2, Lieut. Com. George Raymond, and came into harbour the 30th to have her defects made good. 29th - Sailed, City of Limerick steamer, for Portsmouth, with a part of the 76th Reg. 30th--Arrived, Duke of Cornwell steamer, with a part of the 44th Reg. from Portsmouth. May 1st.—Sailed, the Limet packet, 6, Lieut-Com, Henry P. Dicken, for Falmouth, from where the mill packet. mouth, from whence she will proceed with the mail to Rio Janciro. The Sing, 44, is ordered to be fitted for a divisional ship in the ordinary, instead of the Armada, 72, to be fitted for a powder magazine. In Harbour-Josef, America, Snipe, Configues, at., Difference, N.T. In the Sound—Caledonia.

SHERRILAR, May 2 .- (From Mer oten Correspondent.) -Cygnet is nearly ready for sea; she will be discharged from the basin in a day or two. Tuiters steamer progresses in her fittings for commission. Chickester frigate for demonstration. Ganger and Crosodile remain also in the brain. Amazon being fassed, and Boscawen with 34st negmented with, in Dock. Captain Superinted 1822. Fished left on Tuesday last in his master on him the not his commenced with, in Dock, Captain Superintend-1923 Fished left on Tuesday last in his yacht, to join the Herbour Cammission at Dover. Strong sesterly winds his provedight here during the week; the average height of the thermometer has been 57°; highest range the lower to his in on one night only. Ships in Harbour— Campissions, Ocean, Raven cutter, and African strumer.

MILFORD HAVEN, May 1,-(From our own Correpondent).—The Centurion, 30 gans, is to be launched at resbroke to morrow, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Three clocky and ighters arrived at this port on Monday from Plymouth, with Officers, men, and stores for the Conturion, 30th April. The Plymy mail steam-packet came down the haven to-day and took the Saturn lazaretto in tow for Pembroke, where she is to be stationed as a sheer hulk, there being hitherto no accommodation at that place for seamen on duty at the arsenal. Her Majesty's birthday was duly honoured on the 25th, by a Royal salute from the fort at Pembroke, and a few-de-joie by the Royal Marine detachment had out for the purpose on the heights adjacent to the new barracks. Col. Piloher, Capts. Barnes and Ken, Adj. Jackson, and Lieutz. Coode and Forsbrooks were the Officers in attendance. The Government vessels were handsomely decorated, and the Royal Standard was displayed at the

DEAL, May 2 .- (From our own Correspondent.) caturday 27th—Several sall came down and went through to the westward; the barque Simon Taylor, from China, arrived in the Downs; Trinity, steam-yacht, went through to the eastward. 28th—H. M.'s brig Naulilus anchored in the Downs, got under weigh in the aftermoon, and proceeded to the eastward; H. M.'s outter Moroury went through to the westward. brig Nautitus came into the Downs from the eastward, and anchored; arrived the ship Bucsphalus, from the East Indies; several sail came down from the went through to the westward. 2d-Sailed H.M.'s brig Nautilus to the westward; the ship Bucephalus pro

seeded for the river towed by a steam-tug.
WOOLWICH, May 3.—The Sydenham st.-v. was commissioned at Woolwich on Munday by Lient, D. R. B. Mapleton, and is to have a crew of 60 men. She has been placed under orders to leave Woolwich on 10th inst. for Russia, to bring home Lord Stuart de Rothsay, recently Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburgh.

Darrrone, April 30,--(From our own Correspondent).--25th-Sailed, Barogen mail convict-ship for Woolwith, to embark convicts for Sydney, New South Wales. 20th—Dominica freight-ship has completed her cargo, of Naval atores, and sailed for Jamaica. 23d — Arrived Lively lighter, Hartfield, Master, from Dovopport, with timber for the Dock-yard. 24th-Sinbad lighter, Follett, Master, from Portsmouth, with timber. Re transport, Lieut. Imrie, Agent, is fast confisieting her cargo of Naval and victualling store; for Hong-Kong, China; Peatongee Homangee transport, Lieut. Griffiths, Agent, refitting; Bonetts treight-ship loading in the St. Katherine Dock, for Trincomalue; Alexander freight-ship loading with stores for the Cape of Good Hupe. Bennett, third-class Clerk of Sheerness, has been transferred to this yard, to do duty, in the Storekeeper's

THE IREN NAVAL SQUADRON .- H.M.S. Molaber Capt. Sir George Nartorius, Commander, arrived in Cove harbour at seven o'clock on Monday morning, and was moored inside Haulbowline Island, nearly opposite the Columbine quay. It is understood that the flag of Rear-Admiral Bowles will be transferred from the Folage to the Malabar, and that she will remain for the summer as flag-ship on the station. The Naval force at present in Cove harbour consists of H.M.S. Malabar, 74, Vernon, 50, Volage, 28, and H.M.'s steamors Plute, Dec. Alban, and Meteor.

The Polage will be removed from the Cork station to

The Folage will be removed from the Corn author to Liabon, where she will conclude her service, and expersed Albion, 92, Capt. Luckyer, ordered to the Mediterranean. The Bonetta, 3, Com. T. S. Brook, is expected at Spithead from Chatham, about the 16th, for surveying service, in company of the Sparrow, 6, Lieut.-Com. H. C. Otter, in the Levent.,

Cile, 16, Com. Flujames, is on her way to England, from the East Indies, to be paid off. She lest Bossbay on

20th January. Scalars, 10, Com. Gooch, has landed the new Governor of the Gold Coast (Con. Hill, R.N.), at Cape Coast Castle, and proceeded from themes on a short cruise off the Cape de Verd Islands.

Mornet, 6, Lieut.-Com. R. B. Miller, is ordered home from the North American and West India station, to be paid off, having been five years in commission. Reluidera, 38, Capt. Hon. G. Grey, has led

Drumsond, was the only ship left in the hear J. R. Drumsond, was the only ship left in the hear on 18th uk.

Indus, 78, Capt. Sir J. Stirling, is expected at Spithesi from the Mediterranean within the present month, to be paid off, having been nearly four years in commission.

No. W. Beth. who labely received the between of Spithesis.

be paid off, having been nearly four years in commission.

Bir W. Baih, who lately received the benour of Knight-hood, and who was in attendence on Her Majesty at Granton during her late visit to Scotland, is an Officer of great merit, having been in active service from the time of nis entering the Navy, in 1793, till the close of the late war. During this period, he was at the capture of the French frigure Digway-Treum, in 1794, and in a severe action with three Franch frigutes off the Manifilm. He te of the

served on abore at the capture of Trincomaise, in 1795, and was present at the taking of Amboyna and Banda, in 1796; was severely wounded in a cutting-out expedition at Sourabaya, in 1800; was Master of the Carolina at the destruction of the Datch shipping and capture of the Jana frigate in Batavia Roads, in 1806; and was again wounded in taking the San Raphael Spanish gallson. After serving on the coast of America during the war, he returned home and published a practical work on the variation of the compass, for which he received the thanks of the Board of Admiralty and the flon. East India Company.

SALE OF SHIPS OF WAR .- Tuesday afternoon nine ships and vessels of war, which had been declared unfit for service, and ere now lying in ther Majesty's dockyards at Decomport, Portsmouth, and Chatham, were offered for sale, by direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, at their office, Somerset-bouse. The Commissioners pre-sent were Sir George Seymour and Capt. Sir W. Symouds. There was a fair attendance of ship-owners, merchants, and brokers, but the biddings afforded no great evidence of a desire to speculate in this description of property. Bir George Seymour informed the company that the sale would not, as on former occasions, be conducted on the principle of Datch auction, but that an upset price would be taken, the Commissioners being entitled to a reserved battagen, the commissioners being entitled to a reserved bidding. The several lots were then put up, and disposed of as follows:—The Lyra, 10-gun brig, 236 tons burden, was put up at 350%; the reserved bidding 700%; not sold. The Delight, 10 guns, 231 tons, put up at 350L, and no advance, was not sold, 500L being the reserved price. The Juseur, 10 guns, 387 tons, not sold; 600% the reserved price. The Juseur, 10 guns, 387 tons, not sold; 600% the reserved price. The Hurriet, lighter, 33 tons, was knocked down for 130%. The copper was said to be worth the purchase-money; the Pylades, 18 guns, 432 tons, created some competition, as she is said to be in good condition; 550% was offered, but the Commissioners and the reserved price was 900% to be talk. The Alexenter said the reserved price was 900l.; not sold. The Algerine, 10 guns, 231 tons, was sold for 570l. The Wessel, 10 guns, 237 tons, said to be a remarkably time vessel, was sold for 540l. The Termagant, 10 guns, 231 tons, was not sold, 1000/, being the reserved price. net soid, 1000. Deing the reserved price. The Swan cutter, 144 tons, was the last let; 1201. was the reserved price; and as there were no bidders, she was not sold. The lots sold were generally considered good bargains, but it was evident that shipping is not much in request.

H.M.S. Vindictive, 50, Capt. J. Toup Nicolas, is to

save Valparaiso towards the cud of May for Engl with a freight of upwards of two million of Gollars, collected by the Caryafort, 26, Capt. Lord G. Paulet, which will be trans-shipped to the Vindictive upon the arrival of Caryafort at Valparaiso.

The North Star, 26, Capt. Sir J. E. Home, was at

Sidney 9th Decemb

On 15th May, 1838, the Andromache, 28, Capt. Baines, on her pessage from Plymouth to Quebec, threw a scaled bottle overboard, in lat. 47 N., and 35 W., about half-way between Asthant and New York. After floating about for five years and ten months, it was picked up in the port of Isabella, in the Island of Parto Rico.

Imaum, 72, Commodore Sharp, C.B.; Spartan, 26, Captein Ellet; Apollo tr.-ship, Com. Maclean; and Hermes at. sloop, Com. W. Carr, were at Port Royal on 23d March. The Lawk schooner, Lieut. Lawrence, reached Jamalon, from Nation, on 21st March. Wasp. 16. Communder Bagot, left St. Thomas's on 29th March

THE EXPERIMENTAL BRIG SQUADRON. - The whole of the new class 12-gun brigs are now off the stocks, and are being brought forward for commission with all possible despatch. The following table shows the exact dimensions despatch. Tof each brig:

	De	ring	Oq	prey		u k	Me	tine	Esp	ügk
Name of the state of the state of	ħ.	in.	R.	ie.	R.	in.	ñ.	ja.	R.	in.
Length between per- pendiculars.  Length of heal for	<b>, 104</b>	•	101	•	182	,	161	114	104	•
tonnege .	**	12	50 31	.4	4	8			69	7
Breadth for tomoge		i	81	ő	33	3	SI	6	31	3
Breadth moulded Depth in hold	15		13	6	31 14	ું જુ	15	7	13	_ 74
Burden in tops				)1  24		44		131 131	4	7
		94	L!	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	١ا	<u>H</u>		H

have been to produce a class of vessels superior to the old olds of 10 guins, and at the same time to illustrate the compactive marks of the different principles which their respective constructors hold in the science of Naval Architecture.

THE MEDITERRANGAN PIRATE,-A letter received at The Mediterrander at Prake,—A letter received at Lloyd's from their syents at Matta, of which a copy is subjoined, shows that this rover of the sea continues his lawless pistualt without hindrance or dread of detection. The great legacy which the shipping interest has sustained by the tepested depredations of this pirate, would immore much fold to him who may be fortunate enough to capture her. , Cartain it is that the infamous but head moiety to be expended in the botanical, and the other on the zoological, glates of new plants and animals.

Malay Pearms.—By the Peneng Genetic of the 17th Feb., we are sorry to learn that Lieut. Chada, of H.M.S. Harleguin, and Mr. Brooks, the superprising traveller in Borneo, have been wounded by the natives of Mindoo, to which place that vessel and H.M.S. Wanders had proceeded, to demand satisfaction for the intrages committed on the brig Robert Spanish. Another account states that the shop-of-war had two men killed and eight wounded.—Friend of India, March 14.

The Merchant Seamen's Registers—The Admiralty propose making various electrics in this department, and revising the Registry Bill throughout, several of the clauses proving utterly useless.

of the clauses proving atterly useless.

Rear-Admiral William Furlong Wise, C.B., died on Sunday last at Hoegats-house, Plymouth, after a week's illness. The commissions of this gallant Officer are-Licut., May I, 1804; Commission, Nov. I, 1805; Capt. May 78, 1906; Rear-Adm. (at the prometten in henour of the birth of the Prince of Wales), Nov. 23, 1841. Like most of the Fing Officers on the list, Admiral Wise was distinguished in early life by his pumerous gallant exploits, for the performance of which he obtained rapid promotion. When commanding the Mediator, in 1807, with a detechment of seamen and Marines under his orders, he stormed the fort of Sumans. He was also Cyptain of the Granicus at the battle of Algiere. Admirate the control of the Granicus at the battle of Algiere. ral Wise was universally-respected in the neighbourhood of Plymouth. He was nonlineted a C.B. in 1816.

COAST GUARD .-- On the 24 just a seigure was one by the Greenhithe, Coast Guard station of Purtlest, on her passage up the Thames, of a half-decked bont, the Isis, having on board 63 bales of tobacco, and a crew of 3 men; each bale weighing about 50 lbs. This seisure will prove a valuable one to the captors, if the men, who are remanded for trial on Saturday (this day), should be

convicted.

Maira, April 24.—Perseries, was steamer, arrived on 18th, from Leghern, and left agains on 22d few Genus. The Demotration, which left for Tunis on 17th, roturned thence on 23d met. Alecfoleft for Gibraitar in 18th unit., with the intermediate swile for Regiand. The French steamer Conventrived this verbuing description. The french steamer Conventrived this verbuing description, which left Calcutta on 18th March, had reached Sude on 17th met, bringing likewise a Bousbay until 32 to 18em, disparched to Aden by the Akbar, and also a pucket of letters received art Cepton from the Softeria, which left Enchay on 18th Murch. This mail and packet have arrived here by the Cairs, and will be forwarded by her to Marcellies to morrow morning. Irraturals mail to be board to Great Respond, when may be looked for frees Alexandria about the 27th. On her arrival file Integrand. convicted.

Prigadomas will convey to Marseilles the overland mail for England.

Vice Admiral Sir Edward Owen shifts his stag to marrow to the Fermidable, and the Josep sails for Partonouth the Stitiant, The trial of Mr. Fernose has terminated in the conservation in Stitiant, The trial of Mr. Fernose has terminated in the conservation and hard hard.

Perus Moure.—The Officers and company of h. hb.'s brig Welerwick, Lend. Strony James Maland company of h. hb.'s brig Welerwick, Lend. Strony James Maland Company and Exchange from the Special Strong Welerwick Con for the Special Strong Conservation of the Special Special Strong Conservation of the Special Special Strong Conservation of International stages, tenungs and slave bounties, for the undermantioned stage vassels, if 23, Arandelest, Strong, of Thursday, 19th May Extly where remits will be made on Fredmenday, 19th May martly where remits will be made on Fredmenday, 19th May Rock, The Sol., 18th Chang Strong Conservation of Treasury and Exchanguer Pass for St., among 21th May, 1839.—Fire. 44, 166. 3d.; Communication, 18th Class, 18th Class, 18th Stage, 
BAITLE OF ST. VINCENT'S, Pag. 14, 1797.
ADDITIONAL SURVIVID Page OFFICERS.
(See Mo. 565, p. 1897.)
Sir G. Martin, Irradicible (not | High Downson, Lt., F. Mineros.
Sir G. Codibates, Mineros.

Captaine.

Captaine.

Captaine.

W. W. Poole, M., Mid., Orion. | T. Dench, Mid., Britannia.

Revisine Captaine.

W. Balfour(w.), Mid., Perpendide. | T. Pinto. Mid., Proceedible.

Bayeagh Contrament.

P. Ramerell, Mate, Opposis.

G. D. Williams, Mid., Gaptain.

#### Military Entelligence.

PROM TURBATE MILITARY GARBIES.

WAR-OFFICE, April 20.

BRAVET.—To be Lieutengen Colonde' he the Avery.—Major
Thomas Synd, 50th Foot; Maj. Seivent William Bray, Mich Prost;
Maj. Gastares Logic Christin, 2d Foot; Maj. Jumes Stupford.
40th Paot; Maj. Serves Berr, 20th Foot, Maj. Prop. Solve Pott,
50th Foot; Maj. Serves Berr, 20th Foot, Maj. Charles T. Van
Straubengen; 19th Foot.

To be Majora in the Assessment

platies Lame, Borigal Art.; Maj. Wiltem Mactier. 4th Bengal Nextee Day.

To be Majura in the Army, in the East Indian—Capt. Patrick Grant, Apin Bengal N I.; Capt. Birms Reverse, Samed Art.; Capt. Hendy Marga Grapps, Art. Birms Reverse, Samed Art.; Capt. Birms Regulater's Capt. Charles Gyant, Shougel Art.; Capt. Hendy Marga Capt. Charles Gyant, Shougel Art.; Capt. Hendy Marga Rollings, Capt. Capt. Hendy Joseph Guyden, 19th Bengal R.I.; Capt. James Housel N.I.; Capt. James Samuelers, 26th Rengal R.I.; Capt. Hendy Joseph Guyden, 19th Hengal N.I.; Capt. James Samuelers, 26th Rengal R.I.; Capt. Theory Comp. Letter Charles Hengal M.I.; Capt. Beller Charles Housel N.I.; Capt. Philip Planter, 70th Bengal N.I.; Capt. Lith Sangal N.I.; Capt. Martin Housel N.I.; Capt. Charles Enon., 2th Hengal R.I.; Capt. Fances Rolling Maller Cartin, 19th Hengal N.I.; Capt. James Rev. William Cartin, 19th Hengal N.I.; Capt. James Rev. William Cartin, 19th Hengal N.I.; Capt. H

Denbighishire Chaps of Youngary Carairy—Hagh Jones, Shq., to be Capt. v. J. seph. Posts, resigned; R. hart Linyd, Gent., to be Cornet, William Rowsaud, Georg to be Cornet.

to be Capt. v. J. seph. Power, resigned; it here Lippe, Gent., to be Cipnet; William Stowania, Gent., in he Copnet.

FROM FRIDAY'S MILLITARY GAZETTE.

Downing-Braner, May 3.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-Generals J. Grey and it. G. Seshib, Companions of the most Hon. Milliany Order of the Bath, to be Knights Commanders of the said Order; and Coloned J. Bossin, 3d Ser. of Fuort, Col. T. William, self-law, and Coloned J. Bossin, 3d Ser. of Fuort, John Laucers; Lieut. Col. J. Auderhou, 58th Reg. of Foot, Lieut. Col. G. J. M. Mandowell, 46th Laucers; Lieut. Col. J. Auderhou, 58th Reg. of Foot, Lieut. Lol. J. Cignie, 3d Reg. of Foot; Lieut. Col. E. W. Bray, 36th Reg. of Foot; Lieut. Col. S. W. Bray, 36th Reg. of Foot; Lieut. Col. J. Stopiers, 48th Reg. of Foot, to be tompanions of the said Order.

Her Majorty has also been pleased to appoint the following Officers, in the Saal india Company's Sherrer, viz. Major-Gen. J. H. Lautler, Sengal Infantry, Adjurant-Jeourni of the Army, Major Gen. J. H. Lautler, Bengal Infantry, to be Knights Consumanders of the most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, and Lipst-Col. W. A. Yaben, Hengal Infantry, Long. Rangel Light Cavalry; Lieut. Col. E. Beddulpi, Bengal Artillery; and Lisot., Col. C. Regul Infantry, to be Companions of the said sept Hon. Military Order.

Warn Oweren. May 8.

mont Hun. Mnitery Order

was ours summery order.

Was Oppson, May 2.

1st Breggon Guards -Lieul. B. Newhard, to be Cagt. by p.

M. Figna, who retires; Cornet J. S. B. Staart, to be Lieut. by
7. Wewland.

M. Figna, who retires; Cornet J. S. S. Staart, to be Leat. by p. v. Newhard.

1sk Poot—Cagt. T. Graham, to be Maj. by p. v. Gradall, who retires. Lieut. F. R. Mete. to be Cagt. by p. v. Gradall, who retires. Lieut. F. R. Mete. to be Cagt. by p. v. Graham; Sens. A. W. Garring. to be Statign, by perchase, v. Girefons.

2sth—Lieut. N. Armstrong, from h. h. Sist. to be Lieut. v. Welferley, appainted to 73d First; Em. W. Comming. to be Lieut. by g. v. Armstrang, who retiren; G. Nessham, Gent., to be Sinday, hy perchase, v. Cumming.

2sth—Ens. S. H. Price, to be Lieut. by p. v. T. J. G. Chatterion, who retires; M. V. Sankay Maston, Gent., to be Ens. by porthash, v. Price.

4sth—Charteren. Serj. W. Dougherty, to be Quarterm. v. T. Debshbam, who ratires agon helf-pay.

57th—Spin-Maj. J. Graham, to be Ens. without p. v. Mont-powery, decembed.

Byth -- Berg. - Mal. J. Gruham, to be Enn. without p. v. Mont-gonistry, decounts.
Spin-Capit. Cr. E. Hewes, from 19th Foot, to be Capinin v. O' Hellip; who exchanges.
July -- Laute. E. Wellessy, from 18th Foot, to be Lieut. v. Cubit; appointed Paymanter of 7th Light Braghons.

18th -- Bos. L. F. Rernerd, to be Leest, by p. v. Nicholis, who relieus; F. M. Garner, first., to be Eng. by n. v. Hernerd.

18th -- Bos. L. F. Rernerd, to be Leest, by p. v. Thursday, pro-motion, who exchanges.

18th -- Bos. J. M. Malthews, to be Lieut, by p. v. Thursday, pro-motion, A. G. St. John Midmay, Gonda, to be Eng. by p. v.

18th -- Bos. Leest, the Hou. R. W. Shirley, to be Perst Lieut, by S. V. Shirley.

trong, dat.

36 That India Reg.—Ens. F. A. Paylance to be Lecut, without
F. Maintonnell, supersenad; U. M. Marks, Gent., to be Ron.

Hospital, Brass.—Assist.-Surg. M. O'Connor, M.D. from the Poot, to be Assist.-Surg, to the Poeces, v. W. Golfley Watt, thus, to sed Foot.

MEMORANDUM.—The date of the Commission of Livut. Whitey still Pool, which appeared to the Master formation is self. April 20. 1946.

Bit. Reg. of Artillety—bion Light. U. H. beer, to be First

THE POL, WHICH appeared in the Hasette 20th util, in 20th April Depart of a Contract, April 20, 14th

Al. Res. of Artilley-Sion Laut. U. H. Veer, to be First
Liont. v. Chichert, decempt, April 15.

May.—The days of primations of the underneoutlened timores
have been altered and follow —Fisch Louit. D. M. Franci, March
7, 1444; First Liout. J. D. Tyder, March 20, 1444; First Liout.
A. C. Island, April 2, 344.

El Rasteri Roy, at inserted in the Connecte of Friday lant), Seq., to
be the first, an inserted in the Connecte of Friday lant), Seq., to
be the first, an inserted in the Connecte of Friday lant), Seq., to
be the first, April 25.

El. With Youmansy Cavalry—W. Lang, June, May., to be Capt.
v. Olivier, resigned; C. J. T. Connelly, thesis, in he Louit v.
Louig, prim., E. P. B. Extennit, Gast, a be Captel, v. Antrobut prom., E. P. Long, Gent., to be Councily, resigned,
April 24.

CAYALEY.

Let Dregoons—Romoved to Dublin from Nowbridge, 6th Dragona. This regiment, whose doublished is Brighton, has not, up to the present, received the slight-est intimation as to their time of marching: authority, however, is granted for the Staff-Surgeon, sick map, and secrets, to proteed by saliway, who sell, of marse, take up the barracks until the arrival of the troops. May, Wolleston returned off sick leave on With ult., and Light. Florming is on sick isave at Edularyh. Lapt Thompson is about to cettre from the Service. Linut. While and Cornet FitzWygram are the Officers for the vacuat pro-motion. Loud Leut. White getting the troop, he will proped from Nottingham to Stoffield, and assume the ommand of it.

10th Hussars-From Caber, replace 4th Drag. Guards,

Lougford.

11th Husayes.—A splendid appertalument was given on Friday last by the Earl of Cardigan to Sir E. Makenny, Lieutnuant-General communicating the furner in Ireland; Major Coneral Wyndiam, the Officer commanding regi monts at present in Dubles garrison, and a distinguished company of Military men, when, for the first time, a most beautiful piace of muckareaship, the gift of Prince Aliest to this gallant corres, was placed upon the me-s-table, where it was the thomse of universal and wolf-meritad admiration. On a secontal of pulished black merble with siteer saroli mouldings, borders, find feet, stands an exquisitely designed figure of his floyal illighness in full uniform as Columnt of the 1 th Hussars, mounted on his favourite Arab charger, in an attitude at onen natural and graceful. The likeness of the Prince and the contour of his figure is most faithfully preserved, whilst the solion of the horse is extremely too and spirited. At a understa-distance the tout-ensemble to most striking t but it is only by the closest inspection that the merits of this degant present can be duly appropriated as an elaborate work of art. The gargeous deparations of the uniform and horse trappings, and all the intuities of Military equipment, are given in the solid silver with surprising acouracy and effect, which appear the more admirable the morer they are viewed. Lord Cardigan, to addressing the company, after "The Health of Her Majerty," alluded to the direumatances under which the above beautiful gift was presented as a token of the Prince's categorfor his old corps. On a silve plate, merical into a side of the pedestal, is the simple invertebra, " Presented to the litts Humans by their late Colonel, Primes Albert, Feb. 1844."

DEDNAMER CURPS.

Bi. Artillery-Surgeon Person has arrived in England, from Barbadous. Capt. Levenge has arrived at Jamaica. Maj. Otway's cu. will proceed to Dublin, from Woolwich, on the 7th May, and Capt timiling's on will proceed from Bublin, on being minved, to Woulsman, and join the hdages. Lieux. Cot, Rodyard has leave to 30th June, for beneat of health.

Rl. Engineers-Locatement Ballin has arrived in this sountry from Barbadoes. Lant. Colonel Moody has arrived at Damerara from Jamera. Lieutenant Nagent

has arrived at Burbadous.

Bust India Company's Sappers and Miners—A detach-ment presseded from Chithen on 29th April, to Spit-besd, to be employed under Maj. Gun. Pasley, in the re-moval of the week of the Edger.

IMPANIAY.

1st Poot 2d Batt. Depot - liuve from Dorry to Ennie-

tillen, detaching a company to Bellyshanaca.

bile-On Teneday evening. Lieut. Sect. was riding through the Phonix Park, Dublin, when his horse, which is a very splicited annual, suddenly ulunged, and throw him against a stamp of a tree. The antidest was observed by the policeman on duty, who, coming to the aid of Mr. house, found him quite insensible, from the offset of a deep would in the back of his head. He was immediately conreped to the house of Mr Branagan, of Park at, where stadies attendance was immediately property, but the Bi-fated gentleman linguist in a state of total unconstitutions. medi until messey 12 o'clock, when he expired. Leut, South was about 25 years of age, and a native of life. He entered the Army in 1838.

14th Depot-Mive from Armagh to Ennishillan 15th—The Seriesate of this regeners, at the New Berracks, entertained their brother Non-nommissioned Offi-

cers of the filst, on the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday. Serjeant-Major Conkley presided, Quartermaster-Serjeant Stradford filled the Vice chair, and Serjeant Kenny acted as master of the ceremonies. The cloth having been removed, the usual loyal tousts were given from the chair with auitable preface, and drunk with great enthusiasm, viz.—The Queen, and Princess Royal, times 9 : Prince Albert, and the Royal family ; Qu Dowager; Duke of Wellington and the Army; Earl of Haddington and the Navy; General Blakeney; Lord Downes and his Staff; Lieut.-Col. Burnside, and Officers 61st. (by the 15th); Lord Charles Wellesley, and Officers 16th, (by 61st); Limerick Lauses, the Non-commissioned Officers blat. Serj. Major Reid returned thanks. Several excellent speeches were made during the evening, and song and mirth diversified the enjoyment, till gray Mofning began to show the green mentle of Spring, and after taking a humper " to their next merry meeting," the whole separated, mutually delighted with their entertain-

18th-Capt. Payne, Ens. MacDonnell, Assist.-Surg. Praser, M.D., and 120 men, embark on the 4th on board the Java, to join the regt, in China.

23d-Major Cockell has arrived at Barbadoes from Jamaica. Lieut. Col. Torrens and Capt. Torrens have arrived at Dominica.

44th-The Duke of Cornwall, steamer, arrived on the 30th from Loudon, and embusked the lat Division from Winchester at Weovil, and sailed with them from thence direct to Plymouth. The 2d div. embarked at Southampton on the 2d May, on board the steamer Duke of Cambridge, for Plymouth. The 3d div. embark on board the Lee transport, at Portamouth this day, 4th May, for Plymouth. The regiment occupy the barracks vacated by the 76th.

Winchester, April 30.—It is just to remark of this regiment, which, from circumstances so well known, is composed antirely of recruits, a large proportion under 20 years of age, that during their stay here their conduct has been excellent, whilst their rapid advance in discipline must be highly gratifying to Celonel Shelton and the other Officers.

48th-Surgeon M'Iver has arrived in this country from Jamaica.

49th—tat div. proceeded, by railway, on the 30th April, and the 2d div. on 3d May, from Gosport to Winchester.
Rl. Marines—Capt. Grey has goturned to head-qrs., Plymouth, from leave.

58d—Lest Friday a private at Enniskillen was drum-mrd out of the Service, for having incapacitated himself by shooting off his hand.

35th-The Rattlesnake troop-ship, is daily expected at

Spithead from China with this regiment.

Cupt. Thomas' co., stationed in Newcastle, Ireland, will be relieved by a co. of the 15th from Limerick.

On Thursday last our market-place was crowded with foundspeople and visitors assembled to witness a celebration on the part of the Military now atshowed at our flarracks, in Princess Alice youngest daughter of the Majeaty, who completed her first year, and of flor Royal Highness the Duchers of Gloucester. The day was beautifully fine and conduced much to the brilliance of the display. About buff-past twelve o'clock several soldiers appeared on the Market-aquare with flags, and stationed themselves as an to keep the space clear intended for the Military. Shortly after, a detachment of the 64th Regiment survived from the interacks, beaded by the band, and under the command of Lieutemant Colonel Stretton. They formed into line, while the band played a few very beautiful sire. At one o'clock they fired three rounds from right to left of the front rank and from left to right of the rear; after which three hearty cheers were given in huncaut of Hereshot Grackous Majeaty. The few de juie was streemed us good style. The line then broke into open comman, and marched past is slow and quick time. The steadiness and cleanly appearance of the men was allowed by all to be most admirable, and reflects the highest credit on that experienced vateran, Lieut-Col. Strettom, the Commanding Officer. This is the first instance within the last twenty years that any regiment arationed in Northampton acquionced in the feelings of the known affability and kindiess of the gallant and distinguished Colonel, who has ever shown thmeelf ready to participate in the loyal reclengs of the front and reflecting and known affability and kindiness of the gallant and distinguished Colonel, who has ever shown thmeelf ready to participate in the loyal reclengs of the front after noon the On Thursday last our market-place was crowded with spontaneous burst of loyalty was owing to the known affability and kindness of the galiant and distinguished Colonel, who has ever shown himself ready to participate in the loyal rectings of first Most Gracious Majesty's authors. In the afternoon the band returned to the square, and for two hours entertained our townstolk with their delightful music.—Northempton Herald.

We insert with pleasure the following Address to the Officers and men of the 64th, and their Reply:—
"To Colonel Stitution, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates, 54th Mag."
"We, the undersigned inhabitants of the town, her most respectfully to express our gravely seekes of the kind and promet

"We, the undersigned inhabitants of the town, her most respectfully to express our graveful evapor it he hind and prompt assistance rendered 'y the Officers and men of the regiment at the destructive fire which took place this morning, and to offer our garment thanks for the active and efficient services rendered by the men in their endeavours to stop the progress of the fire, and their speak conduct in guarding the property placed under their charge. and their areasy seconds of nearly two hundred persons.]

(Here tollow the names of nearly two hundred persons.]

"Morthampine, April 19, 1844."

"To the Gentry and Inhabitants of Northampton who Address presented to Lieut.-Col. Stretten, the Officers, No Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the 64th Reg., on occasion of the fire which occurred on the morning of 18th Acad? (Gentlemen.—) have the fire the course on the morning of 18th Acad?

Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the 54th Reg., on occasion of the fire which occurred on the morning of 18th April.

"Gentlemen.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Address which you were pleased to forward to me on the 30th instant, and beg leave to state that I have communicated the same to the Officers, N.C. Officers, and men of the Reg. under my command, who are much gratified to learn that their services at the calamitons fire, which occlired in Northmeton on the morning of the 19th instant, have been so highly appreciated by the very numerous and respectable portion of the inhabitants whose signatures are affixed thereto.—I have, fire.

"S.W. L. STERTTON, Lieut.-Col., Com. Osth Reg."

76th—The City of Limerick ateamer sailed from Plymouth on 29th alt., with the lat Division of this reg., and

mouth on 29th uit, with the let Division of this reg., and the remainder on the 3d inst. in the Royal Adelaids. The following has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Hon. H. Murray :--

Chief, Major-General takes this occasion to convey to LieutCol. Clarke, the Officers, Mon-commissioned Officers, and soldiers, his approbation of the effective state of the regiment, and
tis general good conduct, as creditable to all, more especially to
the zeal and unremitted attention of the Commanding Officer.
The Major General confidently expects that, on any service
which the 70th may be called to perform, it will deserve the
reputation and success in which he shall always rejoice."

79th Depot—On Har Majesty's birthday, this depot, under the command of Major Lawrie, were paraded in the Esplanade, and fired a few-de-joie. At the same time a body of the Chelsen pensioners of the district, under the command of Lieut. Peddie, the Staff Officer, appeared under arms, according to the new regulations. marched in slow and quick time before Major Lawrie, who expressed himself pleased with their steady and martial appearance. A number of strangers were attracted to the parada ground, and seemed to be much interested in the appearance. interested in the appearance of the troops-no doubt contrasting the young and stately 79th, entering with bright hopes on their career, with that of the veterans who had so honourably seen the close of theirs-a contrat in which the appearance of the latter could not suffer, considering the toll and many hard-fought struggles through which they had passed triumphantly.—Stirling

85th-Capt. Blackburn has arrived from Antigua.]
98th-Lieut. Knox, Essa. Fresson and Browne, and 138 men, embark on the 4th on board the June, to join this regt. in China.

1st West India Regt.—Lieut. Campbell and Ens. Wood

have arrived at Barbadoes.

Yeomansy-The undermentioned corps of Yeomansy Cavalry, as is usual in the course of every year, assemble at the times and places set forth, for the performance of six days' permanent duty, during the present month :--The Southern Nottinghamahire, at Nottingham, 2d inst. the Taplow Troop (Buckinghamshire), at Morton, 2d Southern Herts, at Hatfield, 6th inst.; the Dorsetshire, at Blandford, 9th inst.; and the Gloncestershire, at Bristol 11th inst.

Militia-The annual banquet of the Officers of the various Militia regiments of the United Kingdom, took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Long-acre, on Wednesday night. The chair was taken, at a quarter past seven o'clock, by Col. Lord Dinorben, who was supported by the Marquis of Huntley, Colonel Wood, M.P., the Hon. Rice Trevor. M.P., Colonel Sir John Shaw, Sir T. M. Wilson, Sir G. Armstage, Major Carriok, Colonel Markham, Capt. Powell, M.P., and a very respectable, if not numerous, meeting. The usual loyal and national toasts were proposed and drunk with the accustomed demonstrations of good feeling. The health of the chairman and of other gentlemen present was also drunk in the usual manner by which respect is expressed on public occasions. In the course of the evening some short speeches were made by the noble rhairman and by the gentlemen present

On Thursday the usual half-yearly muster of the House hold troops took place on the parade, at the back of the Horse Guards. The several bettallors now in the me-tropolis, merched to the ground with their bands, and the muster was taken by Major Meade, Dept-Assist.-Adj.-Gen.—These troops are mustered only twice a year, and

all other regiments monthly. CHAPHAM, May 2.—Sir Thomas Willshire, Bart., K.C.B., Commandant of this Carrison, issued Garrison Orders yesterday alternoon, directing Colonel Thomas Weare, K.H., to hold detachments of the 18th and 98th Regiments of the Provisional Battalith, in residences for invasidate ambartation. China The detachment immediate ambarkation to Chips. The detachment of the 18th Royal Irish consists of 120 men, with the following Officers of that corps:—Capt. W. A. T. Payne, Ensign F. T. F. A. MacDonnell, and Assistant-Surgeon Fraser. The strength of the 98th depot will consist of 138 men, with the following Officers of the same regiment :--Lieut. T. G. Knox, Enss. C. H. Fresson, and C. B. Browns. The above-mentioned troops are ordered for embarkation on Saturday next, 4th inst., to proceed to Gravesend, when they are to embark from the Custom-house Quay on board the transport-ship Java.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c., Duntus Apail, 1844.

Isthe-Lieut. Bernard, Capt. by p. v. Politips, ret., 26th do.; Cornet Wilkams, Lieut. by p., do.; Cornet Wilkams, Lieut. by p., do.; Cornet Button, from 1st Dr. Gda., Cornet, do. Grensdier Guards-Bt. Col. Wade, t. B., from Unatt., Capt. and Lieut.-Col. v. Mackinnon, czch., 8th do.; Lieut. and Capt. Reynardson, Capt. and Lieut.-Roj. Ens. and Lieut. Ros. R. W. Penn Curzon, Lieut. and Capt., do.; Ens. Elilson, from 4th F., Ens. and Lieut.-, do. Coldstram Guards - Lieut. and Capt. Gordon Drummond, Capt. and Laet.-Col. by p. v. Hon. J. Hope, ret., March 29. Ens. and Lieut.-Sterle, Lieut. and Capt. do.; Ens. Elif G. P. K. Walker, St. from 26th F., Ens.

and Capt. do.; Ens. Sir G. F. R. Walker, St. Irom 20th F., Ens. and Lieut., do.

Scots Fusilier Guards.—Class.
Thos. Womyss, Eq. (Page of Honour to the Queen), Ens. and Lieut., April 11; Lord Browniew Thos. Montague Cectl, Ens. and Lieut. April 11; Lord Browniew Thos. Montague Cectl, Ens. and Lieut. by p. v. Stau. J. W. Furtescue, canc., 12th do.

4th Foot — George Collins, Ens. by 50 to 100 
(190). Je in Fusion 190. Je in Fig. 1918. do. 18th - Serj.-Maj. E. Jones, 18th - F., 20th Hardin; Jacat.-Col. Reignolds. C.B., from 49th F., Lieut.-Col. v. Adhans, arch., April 12th, Capt. Cass., beth. from 92d F., Capt. v. Mr. Metogragor, Bt., excs, 19th do. 21st-Ansist-Sarg. Webster, 31st-Ansist-Sarg. Webster, 4tet E., Ansist-Sarg. v. v. v. 4tet E., Ansist-Sarg. v.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c., DURRING APALL, 1844.

Army — Capt. Daw. Brown, 45th F., Maj., Jany 22, 1236; Capt. Wn. Butter, 26th F., Maj., do.; Capt. G. C. Collins, 73rd F., Maj., do.; Capt. G. C. Collins, 73rd F., Maj., do.; Capt. Thus. Armatrotic, 1st W. I. Rog., Maj., Jan 10, 1837; Capt. J. R. T., Graham, 2d Drs., Maj., do.

1st Life Guards—Cerest and Sub-Lieut. Sutton, Lieut. by p. v. Ciliton, rel., March 29, 1841; George Viscount Dupplis, Cor. and Sub-Lieut. by p. v. Montgomary, canc., April 5.

1at Dr. Guards—Win. Hat., 19th Gorden, 19th Drs., 25th do.

2d—Rob. Beasford Heeketh, Cor. and Sub-Lieut. by p. v. Montgomary, canc., April 5.

1at Dr. Guards—Win. Hat., 19th Graham, Cornet by p. v. Figgriss, ret., March 29; Capt. v. Lord Wm. Hill, dead, April 5, Lieut. Sullvan, Capt. by p. v. Br. Maj. Graham, Capt. by p. v. Brythyr, ret., 18th do.; Hon. Otway Fortescee Toley, Cornet, do.

11th—Cor. Wightman, Lieut. by p., do.; Cornet Sutton, Tom 1st F., do.; Ithm—Cor. Wightman, Lieut. by p. v. Dolymage, prom. Sth F., 2dh. do.; Washer, Sp. do.; Ens. Millson, Cach., 8th do.; Lieut. Hernard, Capt. by p. v. Polips, ret., 26th do.; Washer, 28th do.; Bras. Bradley, Lieut. V. Washer, 28th do.; Bras. Bradley, Lieut. by p. v. Hackett, ret., 28th do.; Lieut. Hous. Br. V. Waster, 28th do.; March 39, do.; Cornet Sutton, from 1st F., Capt. v. Hernard, Capt. by p. v. Bt. Col. Wade, ret., 20th do.; Lieut. Hous. Br. V. Polips, ret., 26th do.; Webster, 28th, March 39, Lieut. by p. v. Hackett, ret., 28th do.; Bras. Miler, Lieut. v. O'Toole, Ad). v. Hernard, Capt. by p. v. Bt. Col. Wade, ret., 20th do.; Lieut. Hous. B. W. Penn Curkon, Lieut. and Capt., do.; Ens. Miller, Lieut. v. O'Toole, Ad). v. Hernard, Capt. Gorden Durans and Capt., do.; Ens. Miller, Lieut. v. O'Toole, Ad). v. Hernard, Capt. Gorden Durans and Capt. Gorden Durans and Capt. Gorden Durans and Capt. Gorden Durans and Capt. Gorden Durans an

29th do.
46th-Lieut. O'Toole, Adj. v.

29th do.

48th—Lieut. O'Toole, Adj. v.
Sharpe, dead, April 20; KuaSpilling, Lieut. v. O'Toole,
appid. Adj., 26th do: James
George Clarke, Ens. 16th do.
47th—Capt. J. W. Collins,
from 78th F., Capt. v. T. W.
Elrington, exch., March 29;
Lieut. Orr, from h.-p. 89th F.,
Lieut. v. R. J. Elrington, appd.
Paym. 18th Drs., April 19th;
Ens. Lodder, Lieut. by p. v.
Orr, ret., 19th do; Joseph
Birney, kns., 19th do; Liout.
Estwick, from 94 F., Lieut. v.
Clarke, exch., 20th do.

48th—Ens. Feiherston, Lieut.
hy p. v. Tohm, ret., March 29;
William Harman, Eus., 29th do.
49th—Maj. Hunt, from 57th
F., LA.-Col. v. Pasley, ret. Julipay, 29th do., Maj. Reignolds,
C. B. Lieut.-Col. v. Hunt, ret.
full-pay, 39th do.; Hunt, ret.
full-pay, 39th do.; Hunt, ret.

9th—Capt. Harvey, from 44th
F., Capt. v. Ballard, exch.,
9th do.,
11th—Capt. W. Jesse, from
11th—Capt. W. Jesse, from
11th—Capt. W. Jesse, from
11th—Capt. W. Jesse, from
11th—Capt. W. Jesse, from
11th—Capt. W. Jesse, from
11th—Capt. W. Jesse, from
11th—Capt. W. Jesse, from
11th—Res. Leat., do.; Lieut.
12th, 12th Jesse, from
12th—Res. Patisaru, Lieut.,
12th—Bras. Crotton, Adj.
12th—Bras. Wall, Lieut. by
12th—Bras. Wall, Lieut. by
12th—Bras. Wall, Lieut. by
12th—Bras. Wall, Lieut. by
12th—Bras. Wall, Lieut. by
12th—Bras. Crotton, Adj.
12th—Bras. Capt. Maj. E. Jones,
12th—Bras. Capt. Maj. E. Jones,
12th—Bras. Capt. Maj. E. Jones,
12th—Bras. Capt. Maj. E. Jones,
12th—Bras. Capt. Maj. E. Jones,
12th—Bras. Capt. Maj. E. Jones,
12th—Leat. Carden,
12th do.; Hall. Res. Wall.
12th—Bras. Capt. Maj. Responder,
12th do.; Hall. Res. Wall.
12th—Bras. Patisaru, Lieut.
12th do.; Hall. Res. Wall.
12th do.; Hall. Res. Wall.
12th do.; Bras. Wall.
12th do.; Bras.
1

| April 26; Lieut. Sireb, Adj. |
v. Carey, prom., 26th do. |
Sad—Lieut. Carden, Adj. v. |
Hrowsrigs, prom., March 29th; Lieut. Alieyse, Capt. by p. v. |
Hon. H. C. Grey, ret., April 12; |
Kms. Peel, Lieut., 12th do.; |
Andrew George Curbet, Ems., 12th do.

12th do.

54th-Assist.-Surg. Dolmage,

5-tm. 6th Drs. Surg., v. Dr. from 6th Drs. Surg., v. Dr. Ingham, h.-p., 5th do. 56th—Lieut. Waddell, Adj. v.

eres, 18th do.

21st—Ansist—Barg. Webster,
from 41st F., Asset.-Surg. v.
Dr. Rart, exch., March 29th;
of Lieut. Pryvoot, 1st Lieut. by
g. v. Rumbod, prom., 1st W. J.
Reg., April 8th; W. Henry
bailinghall, 2d Lieut., 4th ac.
23th—March 29; Esse. Yritton, from
1st F., 28 Lieut., 28th do.;
March 29; Esse. Yritton, from
1st F., 28 Lieut., 28th do.;
Hon. W. Mathlew Plunkett, 2d;
Lieut. Palton, Capt. by p. v.
Lieut. By p. v. Compbell, 20th
do.; Assist.-Surg. v. Lounworth, rous. 28th do.
24th—Gent. Castet, Hom. R.
Handeschi, from M. Mill. Col.,
Ras. by v. Woodgate, ret.,
spil 15.
28th—Lieut. Whitty, from
28th—Lieut. Whitty, from
28th—Lieut. Whitty, from
28th—Lieut. Whitty, from
28th—Lieut. Whitty, from
28th—Lieut. Whitty, from
28th—Gwart Rugeet Daly,
Rus., v. Mastecono, std., Apr. 19.
71st—Et., Mal.) Wn.
Grand,
Wellaston Clerks, from R. Mil.
Copt. by p. v. Coard, ret., do.;
2ct.—Lieut. Colett., Richard
Wellaston Clerks, from R. Mil.

Armstrong, ret., do.; Ens. Suckling, from 90th P., Lieut. v. Paton, gint F., do.; Ens. Fletcher, Lieut. by do.; Ens. 40th F., April 19; Wm. Bankey,

40th F., April 19; Wm. Rankey, Ena., do.; Thomas Clark, Ena. v. Thompson, dead, 36th do. Ceyl. Rif. Reg.—Lieut. Buck-ling, from 1st W.I. Reg., Lieut. v. Hodges, prom., March 20. Rl. Can. Rif. Reg., — Jaz. Green Skewerf, Ens. v. Dewar, 79th F., April 36.

Ema. Butchinson, Lieut., do.;
J. Igrenties Mendomedi, Ema., do.
786—Ene. Latona, Lieut., do.;
786—Ene. Latona, Lieut., do.;
786—Ene. Latona, Lieut., do.;
881, San. Newman, 1988 67th
787, Ema., Subt. do.; 1988
881, Subt. do.; 1988
882, Elect., do.; L. M. C. O'Connell, Coo.
78th—Capt. D. C. Collina, from
1888, Capt. by v. H. Magl. Cullina,
1888, Lieut. Bicknell, Agl., v.
1888, Hrowing prom., 1984 do.,
78th—Capt. T. W. Elrington,
1888, Capt. w. J. W. W. Dalkins, B.D.,
78th—Capt. T. W. Elrington,
1888, Capt. w. J. W. Collina,
1888, Capt. w. J. W. Collina, from
1888, Capt. w. J. W. Collina,
1888, Capt. w. J. W. Elrington,
1888, Capt. w. J. W. Collina,
1888, Capt. w. J.

Col., Commandant.

SUPERFEREND.—Light. R. H.

Macdoniell, 3d W. 1. Reg.

CANCELLED — The Appointment of Mr. Montgomery to be Cornet and Sub. Liquit. In 2d Cornet and Man. Lieut. In 2a Life Gds. The Appointment of the Han. J. W. Portescue to be Ens. & Lieut. in Een. Fus. Gds. The Appointment of Serj.-Maj. Joseph Marshall to be Ess., in 20th F.

F., April 26.

RESTORATIONS AND EXTREMENTS.—Colonel—T F. Wade, C.B., Gren. Gda. Lieut..Colonel—Hos. Jan. Hope, Collet. Gds. Majors—J. R. T. Graham, 3d Dru.; David Brown, 34th F.; Guard, 71st F.; G. C. Collins, 73d F.; laham, 79th F.; W. Hutler, 26th F.; Thos. Armetrang, 1st W. I. Reg. Captains—Philips, 12th Drs.; Jesse, 11th F.; Forbes, 11th F.; Hom. H. C. Grey, 23d F.; Fuller, 39th F.; Boyd, 27th F. Lieutenants—Ciliton, 1st Life Gatzde; Sanythe, 8th Drs.; Lord Aberdour, 1th Drs., Nembhard, 18th F.; Blackett, 23d F.; Hackett, 44th F., 4rt, 47th F.; Tobiu, 48th F.; Sansfald, 51st F. Cornet and Ensigns—Pilgrim, 3d Drs.; Wondgate, 34th F.; Bortwick, 79th F. Medical Repartment—Assist.-Burg, Loiseworth, 23d F.; Assist.-Surgeon Thompson, 48d F.

Major-General Turner has arrived at Cork, and assumed

the command of the troops in the Cork district.

COLONBL. SIR. RICHARD DORRETY.—This distin guished Officer is about to retarn to England, with the permission of Her Majesty's Government. His Excellency's arrangements were to leave St. Vincent in the course of last month. We publish with sathsfaction the course of last munus.

following documents:

"To His Excellency Colonel Bir Richard Doherty, Lieut.
Governor of the Island of St. Viscent.

Governor of the Island of St. Viscent have received.

"To his Excellency Cohosel Hir Hathard Doberty, Laun.Governor of the lained of St. Vincout.

"Siz.—The Lagrelative bodies of St. Vincout have received with much regret the communication of your Excellency, of date the 18th inst., in which you inform them that you are about to proceed to England, is they had hoped your Excellency's rejourn in this island would have been for years yet to come. On the arrival of your Excellency on these aboves, so Lieut.-Governor, you were pleased, in your address to the Legislature, to say that you enjoyed the friendship of many of its members. On your departure, Str, you will take with you the esteen and regard of the whele population, which you have so well merited, by the firm and able manner in which you have slackarged the detice of your high office; for your uncommatation househity, and for the impartial manner in which you have slacking the defice impartial manner in which you have alasticuted your patrocage. The period of your Excellency's administration will be long remembered by the inhabitants of this island, and water

we to give expression to the sentiments entertained by them of your conduct during that period, our language faithough the treth) might appear flattery; we are, housever, fir, instructed by the Honosrahie Buard of Connoll, and by the requirementatives of the people, to offer for your acceptance, or your arrival in Engiand, a piece of plate, of the value of two hundred pounds, as a slight resismony of their approhation of your Excellency's conduct the test approhation of your Excellency's conduct that the property of their approhation of your Excellency's conduct that the property is a start of the property of their approhation of your Excellency's conduct their test have a distinction. a slight testimony to seem duct since you have admit

of the scopic, to offer the year acceptance, on your arrival in England, a bloss of plate, of the value of two hundred pounds, as a slight resissony of their approbation of your Excellency's conduct since you have administered the Government. Through us the inhabitants with your Excellency a safe servicel compared your family- and friends, and health and happiness for the remainder of your days. We feel happy, Bir, that the respective altestions we life have made us the gratifying seedium of this commendation.—And have the below to he, with the prostest respect, your Excellency's very obscilent nervants.

"J. Parsunous, President; "J. Parsunous, President; "J. Parsunous, President; "J. Parsunous, President; "J. Parsunous, President; "J. Parsunous, President; "J. Parsunous, President; "J. Parsunous, President; "J. Parsunous, President; "J. Parsunous, President; "J. Parsunous, President; "J. Parsunous, President; "J. Parsunous, President; you have read, and to the very hundeous and measured proposal which is contains, I beg you will return to the hundratable bodies whom you represent this reply :—densilie as I am of the imperfections of the brief administration which the Legislature are pleased to commend, and how much their proposing to me such a mark of their estema as they instruct you to offer is liberal and complimentary, beyond what is due to any merits of mine, I cannot on that nectual feel the less gratified by what they have done; and I doubte to acknowledge the honour which their proposal conveys, in the nature friendly and cardial spirit in which it has been bestowed. But they will not deem it in any manner angracious, if to this acknowledgement limits my acceptance of their lindness; for the standering prohibit the receiving of any tribute of this nature; and I must, therefore, with every sentiment that is grateful and kind, request their leave to deciline it. I pray them indeed to be assured that my thanks are not less annest and warm than they would have been could I have a turned a different answer

IMPRISONMENT IN THE ARMY.—A committee of General Officers, of whom Lord Catheart is the President, is now sitting for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements for carrying out the important alterations intro-duced into the Metiny Act, which came into operation on the 25th uit. As regards imprisonment in the Army, it was the practice to sand offenders, sentenced by C Martial to imprisonment, to undergo that punishment in This has prothe county gaols or houses of correction. duced much inconvenience, frequently in consequence the crowded state of those prisons; and, as regards the soldiers themselves, has led sometimes to great mischief. With a view to obviste this, the new 28th clause em powers the Secretary-at-War to set apart " Forts, barracks, or other buildings, now orected, or which may becentted be erected, or any part or parts thereof, as places where the sentences of Courts Martial may be carried into eaccution, and as Military prisons; and all such places so set apart shall be deemed to be a public prison, within the meaning of this Act. And it shall be lawful for the Secretary-at-War from time to time, to appoint a Governor, or Provost Marshal, and all other necessary Officers and servants, for any Military prison Fund, as occasion may arise, to remove the Governor, Provost-Marshal, Officer, or servant; and the General or other Officer commanding any district within which may be a Military prison, or such general or other Officer, and such other person or persons as the Secretary-at-War may from time time appoint, shall be a visitor or visitors of that prison, possessing all the powers and authorities as well in respect of administering paths, as otherwise, that any visiting justices or governor of a county guol or house of currection may respectively exercise as such; and it shall be lawful for the Secretary-st-War to make, siter, and repeal rules and regulations for the due government and apperintendence of any Military prison, and the visitor or visitors shall, on or before let July in every year, transmit to the Secretary-at-War, copies of all rules and regulations in force on the 25th day of May in such year, together with copies of any new or additional rules and regulations which he or they may propose. And the Secretary-at-War, on or before lat of Aug. in each year, shall transmit to the visitor or visitors a copy subscribed by him of the rules and regulations which are to be observed and anigroed, and the same shell accordingly be observed and anigroed within such prison; and all so every the powers and authorities with respect to county gools or houses of correction which now are, or may ereafter be, vested in any of her Majesty's principal legretaries of state shall with respect to Military principal

Before to Military prisons belong to, and may be exercised by, the Secretary-at-War." Measonaman.—War Office, 58th Agril, 1844.—The Resistary-at-War gathrowiedges the recript of a letter signed A. P., and dated "Public, 58th April, 1840." Including a Hook of Iroland. Mike for Prev Francis, which seem, the writer states, to a restitation of a francia against the public some years since. The said seem of Free Founds has been puid little the lank of England, it the account of the Payanaster-Den. for the service of the public.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WARRANT ESTABLISHING MILL TARY SAVINGS SANKS. To the Editor of the Namel and Mittury Gravits.

By the institution of wise and practical measures which enable an individual in a hemble sphere of life to avail

a system of economy as will effect an improvemen secuniary circumsteness, they will aften be found to confor greater advantages than a direct increase of emulument 1 insemuch as they tend to establish a practice of pruden and careful action, which possesses the most salutary moral influence, in wearing a man from those visious as degrading spendthritt-habits, which so meterally effect his present and future prospects in life.

himself of the opportunities they may afford to adopt and

Such a measure is the Military Nevings Bank Warrent, which, as an individual of the class upon whom the boon has been bestowed, I have read with a gratification more than I can express. I appreciate it as the most valuable favour that has ever been conferred upon the British Soldier. Independently of the vast benefit which such a measure is calculated to afford the predest and servid solder, by giving him the means of depositing his small savings in security and at advantage, he will find, that by availing himself of its aid, an interest equally, if not mor advantageous will accrue than the pecuniary one, by the increased estimation and respect which his improved habits of regularity and good conduct will excite towards him in the minds of his superiors.

Savings Banks, and the vast houestes which have re-sulted from them in civil life to the poor and industrious classes of society, are too well understood to call for any commont here.

By the ready means which they afford the ingunious artisan, the industrious mechanic, the hard-working ploughman, or the careful house-servant, to deposit and ley up at interest the hard-serued proceeds labour, and by their almost insuperable moral influence in establishing habits of order, economy, prudence, and a consequent abandonment of all visious babits and pur-suits, how many men, now of high standing and opulance in the world, can in their own persons bear a proud testimony to their salutary effects? If experience, then, has shown that such excellent results have proceeded from Savings Banks to the humble classes in civil life, sure In the course of time we may hope that a similar exhibi-tion will be manifested by the increased respectability of the firstish Army, especially as the soldies facility, in the serialnty and regularity of his pecuniary receipt, of adopting an advantageous and progressive aystem of economy which the fluctuations in trade and commerce do not permit mechanics, and others similarly situated, to do; but on the contrary frequently compet them, as a means of their daily austroance, reluctantly to withdraw from its secure and profitable depositary the hard-carned pittance, which they had put up with so much satisfaction. Neither is the soldier supplement, and to the cruel and heart-rending calamity of having the much valued treasure, which they had accumulated and persevering industry and economy, and upon which such spleudid eastles of the imagination had been erected, suddenly anatched away for ever by the insolvency of dishonest bankers. For otherwise is it with the soldier , he runs no risk on that score; there is no lack of security; for his magnificent country is his Bank, and his Sovereign is his Banker!

I would therefore most carnestly and seriously recomnend all my brother Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers to avail themselves of the inesignishic benefits of this most admirable and benevolent measure, which our beloved Sovereign has instituted, solely with the view of improving their circumstances, and that too at an evidently vant increase of labour to the executive. I would strongly recommend Serjeants in particular to do so, as they possess more umple means for deriving benefit from it, and because by their example those of the inferior sauks will be induced to advance more readily to adopt a similar course. Their so doing will slav be the means of removing any distrust which is spt to dwell in the minds of the ill-informed, of some concealed motive to their prejudice which they cannot see, yet which they fancy may exist, and which is sadulously impressed upon weak minds by the ill-disposed, who having no intention to foreske their dissolute habits would, if possible, deter others from reaping dvantages which they will not permit themselves to e Where the benefits to be derived by all from this Warrant are so evident, it becomes almost unnecessary to particularise; but I would especially point out to the soldier in receipt of additional, or good-sonduct pay, the important advantage he will derive by availing himvelf of the aid of the Savings Bank. He must bear in mind, that when in receipt of additional pay. The in mind, that when in receipt of additional pay, the is deawing near the time when his bodily powers are becaming impaired by service in trupted and other climates, and when from disease or infirmity is will no longer be considered an efficient soldier. To what heter purpose, then, I would ask, could be appropriate his extre pay, then by depositing it in the Hank, where it will accumulate and form a fund, which, on his discharge, will render him such important asis a maca, in establishing him comfortably and respectably a disi life f I would also particularly recommend those s. o enlisted since 1833, to lay up both their regular and extre

Correspondence abbressed to the Evitor.

pay. They are aware that the amount of pention which they will receive is small, compared with that prescribed by the Warrant of 1820, and quite indequate to support a man in Great Britain, without some additional means. But although the amount of pension has been reduced, the Government, with a wise and paternal consideration, has offered to the steady and economical soldier, the means of laying up his money at a good interest while saving, which, should he avail himself of it, will materially remove the embarragment he would labour wader when discharged the did not nomes such an advantageous opportunity of so doing; and he will find that by practising a rigid sys-tem of economy as a soldier, it will operate most favourably when he is left to his own resource

Although I do not profess to he intimately conversant with matters of finance, yet I would suggest to those of my fellow-soldiers who may dean it worth their while to read these brief observations, what I conserve to be the most advantageous mode of depositing money in the Savings Harks. By the 3d Article of the Warrant, it is enjoined that one-third of a pound (\$\text{\$\text{\$\sigma}\$}. \$\text{\$\exitinx{\$\text{\$\exititt{\$\text{\$\exitit}\\$\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{ sum has been deposited. At the end of a quarter three sum has been deposited. At the end of a quarter three farthings interest will have been accommissed; and as the old comminal adage has it, "every little will make a mickle," why not avail yourself of the three farthings interest, and add it to the principal in such a way that it will not be rendered uscless? By adding 6s. 74d. to the above interest, you will have two-thirds of a pound in operation for your benefit, and thus you will possess the operation for your concert, and thus you will possess the full use of your memey. Let every soldier, then, tracities upon a certain system of saving his money, from which he need not deviate except under extraordinary circumstances. This he may do, by calculating what sam he will regains mouthly for the west and tear of his necessaries, for pocket money, &6.; and however small a sum may be left, let him on no second some left. left, let him on no secount squander it away, but place it to the credit of his Bank-secount. Although but a penny s day he saved, it will, in a few years, amount to a sonsiderable aum.

Having given the Warrant a careful and attentive consideration, I cannot forbear expressing my gratitude for it, as a most valuable boon, and I feel satisfied that it is onloulated to effect a vast good, not only to individuals, but to the Service. Nothing, I am euro, could have been designed to promote so much the respectability of the lower ranks of the Army; and, I doubt not, considering the source from whence it has emanated, that if soldiers accept the lavour as they ought, it will be the forerunner of still greater advantages. Let them, therefore, show their appreciation of such a disposition to serve them, on the part of the Government, by studying their own wifthen agon find to their satisfaction, that, instead of being regarded as objects of aversion by their fellow-citizens in civil life which, I regret to say, they ten often, though, I fear, sometimes descendly, are, they will rise in the estimation of those whom life their inferest to obsellate, and they will gain that position in the scale of society to which the country was the white period that country are the whom period that country are the way period and the country are the country as the country are the country as the country are the country as the country are the country as the country are the country as the country are the country as the country are the country as the country are the country as the country are the country as the country are the country as the country are the country as the country are the country as the country are the country as the country are the country as the country are the country as the country are the country as the country are the country the eminent services they have rendered their country so justly entitle them.

Kingston, Canada.

### LEAVER OF AREENCE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Rin,—As Mr. D. O'Connell's trial, and the into agita-tions in Irviand have been the course of both Officers and men being denied the usual indulgence during the winter season of visiting their friends, and having a few weeks' respite from their duties, it is to be hoped that as Iroland has now all the appearance of becoming tranquil, and when Mr. Dan, has been disposed of, it to to be hoped, I say, that the authorities will for once digress from their usual contine, and allow the infantry that fudulgence during the summer instead.

It is very hard upon the Infantry goldier, who has but three or four years of thome Service, and has to undergo the vicinstans of climates, and long Product Services for from his home, and when once severed from his friends, and those who are dearer still then they, has Triends, and those who six denor still then they, has but a paer chance of social again; and if he desi, they recognise but the shadow of that man. I are it for larid apon the infantry soldier to depicte him of the power of accing his friends, and visiting his home, even for one winter. A man comes back a supplier and better soldier, and tike the House, after having and tome obsention from his work, returns to his duties relatifyerated, and persons them in much a manner as he never could or would have done otherwise. Lowertiches seems to have increased forms them in such a manner as he mever could or would have done otherwise. Longition south to have increased much during the last few months. What can that he attributed to? Surely if the soldler sould have got home there would have been much loss of it. Fray, Sir, exact yourself about this. The Cavalry you have long with you, the visits of infantry regis. to their country are like those of angels, tew and tar hereson. I am, Sir,

Ore who Loves to the the deserving Soldier while Treated, and who Perfers " Moral Command."

MAVAL BANK. ( the Naval and Military Gaselle.

To the Editor of the Name and Military Genetic.
Sin, --Ir is underlable that a larger proportion of the cons of influential men eater the Army than the Navy; but whether this bethe cause of the consequence of ne-glect, it is not necessary now to inquire. The effect of it is left by us in various ways; among others, it leaves us sometimes without an advocate, in the great arms of public opinion.

It is not my intention to enter on the wide extent of the subject; but I would take the liberty, through your valuable Claustie, of calling the attention of the Powers to the fact, that Officers of the Navy enjoy much less disvaluable (lastle, or salling the attention of the Powers to the fact, that Officers of the Navy enjoy much less distinction than those in the Army of the same rank, owing to the anomaly of different grades being called by the same name. For instance, a mining court; and a person not knowing that there see any among them belonging to the Navy, would give all as equal consideration, he would certainly also those who life adjust consideration, he would certainly also those who life adjust consideration, he would certainly also those who life adjust consideration, he would certainly also those who life adjust even in the precedence. Likewise, a Lieutenait in the Navy is a plain Mr.—a designation which is suighted by those even who are not gentlemen; while a Captain in the Army, who ranks with him, enjoys as high a little as that held by his equal in rank to his Colonel. Alplia, there are in the Army two titles of consideration below the Captain; while the Officer next below his equal in mak—the Lieutenaut in the Navy—has but the designification of Mate, in common with the Mate of the amplicat angulant vessel, or "dung-barge."

Thus three grades of the Navy have lower titles and consideration, think thick equals in the Army. If the country had been sealing event not have been suffered to anist. It may be sithly to be of too little importance, or of too old a standing, is warrant any change; but, averely, it would be a further livened of neriect, to subject Officers

axist. It may be sidd to be of too little importance, or of too old a standing, in warrant any change; but, averly, it would be a further proof of neglect, to subject Officers to be treated with light respect than belongs to their rank; and when we lear from "I all hands," of the high estimation in which the Navy is, held, it would not lie too much for us to look for buch a testimony of it, as putting us nominally, as we are in reality, on an equality with our brother-Officers of the Army. This, I submit, might be castly accomplished by the "Fountain of Honour," without introducing any date titles. but simbly by transposing easily accomplished by the "Fourtain or Flonous," with-out introducing any third titles, but simply by transposing those which have strang belonged to our Service. Per-haps there could not be a more fitting opportunity for craving such a book, than the present, since our most gratious and beloved Sovereign and her amiable consort

gracious and beloved Soverege and her amiable consort have become such good salfors.

The alterations and transpositions, which I would propose to remove this alleged grievance, are—

First—That those Officers who may be selected for the command of a squadron, or for any particular service, should have the trinjorary rank of Rear-Admiral.

Secondly—That Post-Captains should have the title of

lommodore.

Commodore.

Thirdiy—Thir Lieutenants in the Navy should bear the title of their equals in the Army; i.e. Captain.

Fourthly—Thir disposable title of Lieutesant should then, in justice, be given to the Mates, who certainly are not inferior in Lieutenants in the Army, either in length

of service, or efficiency.

I would leave unaftered the grade from which our future Admirate are to spring. The saptings which are to form our "Hearts of Cak"—the "Joily Resters"—should still rejoice in the name of Midshipmen—the pet widdles of the ladies.

The following would then be the titles of the grades in our Service :—Admirals, Commedores, Comme Captaine, Lieutenants, Midshipunen, and Cadets.

The first step at innovation has sirvedy been made, in the removal of the nacton adjuncts of Past and Master, from Captains and Commanders; and ode advantage of the further change which I propose, would he, that the Chief Officer of a ship, who ought to stand alone in his digalty, would not have to share R, nominally, with the Captain of the Afterguard, or the Captain of the Afterguard, or the Captain of the Afterguard, they have may the charge of divisions of onen; and I do not use why such divisions should not as reasonably be collaborabled by Captains, as companies in the Army. If they divide be called companies in the Army. If they divide be called companies in the Army. If they divide be called companies in the Army is along the the paper of Officers of the Army, at such a what yet had I may observe, on business; that they would not their behavior from it, incoming that they would not their appears to rank with their inferiors. from Captains and Commanders; and sou advantage of

interiors.

As this is a case which, I apprehend, requires no longthy arguments in its support, I will collected by heiring that some influential persons may carry out, my suggestions; and by expressing a belief that the successful result would afford much gratification to the Navy, I have, &c.

Z. Y., Captain, R.N.

tion of the news of King Arthur's award—Exceliber—rather fur-fatched. Will be exceed me for suggesting that he might have found its more probable etymological root much nearer home, in a corruption of the Latin—Ex chalybe—cut of (or from) steel? If I am not mistaken it is somewhere spelt Ex-chaliber, which increases this probability.—I am &c.

T. T.

Starrelle RCYAL NAVY.

To the Editor if the Nama and Military Gasette.

Sta,—I read in a letter by Pieton Rod, headed "Efficient Officers for Small Graft." In your Gazette of March 30th, the following, viz. —" With 2d Masters, frush from the Merchant certies, whose only examination to fit them for their situation, is their knowledge of the bearings and marks down themash, and who cannot even mark the course required to the Admiralty chartes, by reason of their not being given with inaghetic bearings."

Now, Sie, without questioning the shility of Pieton Rod himself, I should like to know by what butbority he presumes to condamn the class of Masters introduced into the Navy from the Merchant perview, and more particularly to call into question their knewladge of the compass. The men who cuter the Navy from Merchant ships are,

The men who cuter the Navy from Merchant alips are, generally speaking, those who have served in ships trading to Foreign parts, and who are not accustomed to charts with compani-bearings marked on them, as Piston Rod

Now, Sir, I beg to state that I am a Mester in the Navy, and have had the honour of serving with distinguished Officers in the Service since 1830. I came from the Merplant scruics into Her Majesty's Navy as Second Master, in the Dublin, with the late Lord James Townshend, and I refer Piston Red to the proper Authorities for my name, and character in the Service. Whatever that may be, I and the special way beginned to myself, who were engined to myself, who were engined Marchant sellows, and I boldly assert, what I doubt not will be allowed by my brother Officers in the Navy, who were achoosed Naval man, that the Merchant service has produced as good navigators, and as good seamen, as those holely Men-of-War's men.

those bolely Mon-of-War's men.
I am, &c., A. L. VANZRYTI, Master R.N.,
Late H.M.S. Warspite.

39, Talbot-street, Dublin, April 8, 1844.

#### THE AFFAIR AT TRINGPOO.

To the Editor of the Nemi and Military Gasette.

Str.,—Your Gasette of the 20th ut. contains an account of an affair at Tsingpoo. As Mr. Bernard has by some means been mininformed, if he will allow me I will suggest to him the following corrections, with which, if he is not satisfied from my pen, he will find authenticated by superior sutherities under whom I then had the hon

serving.

By reference to Sir Edward Belcher's work, he will find that the seamen who repulsed the Chinese in their attempt to cut off the retreat of our forces from the heights, or otherwise to capture the guns and stores, and to destroy on cut out the recreat of our loves from the neights, or otherwise to espiture the guns and stores, and to destroy our force at head-quarters, were commanded by Mr. Goss; the troops we encountered were the Emperor's Imperial Guards—Tartar regular troops.

I wend rather not call into question the name of the gallant and distinguished Officer who commanded the Neurois afterwards made a Lieutenant, and since a Commander; but se I have been assigned a fourth place Commission: you so I have been assigned a fourth place instead of the first, it is time for me to be stirring. I would beg to remind Mr. Hernard, that at that time the H. E. I. Company's steamer Nemeric was commission by an acting Officer—the same rank as myself—

The affair was officially reported by me to my Captain, and by him given to the Com.-in-Chief, Sir Le Fleming Sunhouse; by what means it was omitted in the Despatches I kind hot; hewever, a copy of my desputch was after-wards sant to the Admiralty. I am aware that an attempt was shade to forestall me, as it was my duty to forward my report through my Captain; but I can assure Mr. Ber-nerd, upon high authority, and by several Officers present at the time, that when Mr. Hall's report was given to the Communities in Chief "he creshed B in his hands." Mr. Hall hall not right to send in any such report.

Beside the let Lieutenant of the Sentor Officer's ship

their warp other two Licentrounts present at head-quarters; one the gallant and indefettigable Commander of our someout the Starling; and the other of H.M.S.

I the Army, at such a changed but I sun, observe, or security. That they would the intrine install the start would not be remarked from it, instantially find they would the intrine in the rail with their start would not be remarked by his requires no lengthy remarked in its support, I will believe by hoping that such that support, I will believe by hoping that such in support, I will believe by hoping that such in support, I will believe by hoping that such in the support, I will believe by hoping that such in the support, I will believe by hoping that such in the support, I will be successful requirements in its support, I will believe by hoping that such in the support, I will be successful requirements would have commanded his Communion: and as for the successful real would have commanded his Communion: and as for the successful real would not be would have commanded his Communion: and so he would have commanded his Communion: and as for the successful requirements being the interest vested in I must state that follows. However, the Commander in Chief's orders are not be placed up by any Olipse, sho chances to by helpful the substantial with the Sanior Olipse, sho chances to lay helpful the substantial with the Sanior Olipse, sho chances to lay helpful the substantial believes helpful the substantial with the Sanior Olipse, sho chances to lay helpful the substantial believes helpful the substantial with the Sanior Olipse should be substantial to the Sanior Olipse should be substantial to the Sanior Olipse.

Officers were strictly their daty, while many others

Officers were strictly of their dety, while many otherwise contervies employed on shore.

Without reference to mumbers, wherein is enother discrepancy, I feel great placeure in bearing testimony to the gallant seal with which I was supported by Mr. Hall, who was with me neck and neck in the pursuit; but Mr. Bernard has failed, in his faithful narrative, to state that the superior Officer on the ground, and who led the fove, was felled when close to the first gan. The lower part of my sword scabbard was also shot from my side. I was under the Doctor many with a disabled log some time after.

arter.

A Commany of Martine under Lieut, Paymer's orders arrived arrive that agriced the three golds ag the bridge; as his forvious with his probably he required again to the heights, I directly that to propeed fact; his hearty follows were sorely directly and measurable, Mr. Hooper, still Acting Purser with his Edward Balayer, was with not throughout the affair and Edward Balayer, was with not throughout the affair and Edward Balayer, was with not

still Acting Purser with ME Edward Balajor, was with also throughout the affair, and did honourage us all, us did every Officer and man with me.

I was much indestruct to the assistance of Lieut. Grant, of the 49th Rogt., my alie co-operator throughout. Lieut. Grant had with him Lidst. Cuckburn, of the 18th Rigt., and Ensign Augustolia, of the 37th M.N.L., to whom squal purious at the ise is due.

There is no doubt the Sulphurs, for the comspicuo part they took in all the operations, were savied by man An Officer assumed to Emself the credit of taking the An Officer assumed to Himself the credit of taking the masked batteries, which should have appeared under Captain Belcher's named. The gallant old Genard, at much belcher's named, and the descriptions of the contract of th Captain Belcher's name. The gallant old General, at much beloved by our season, even in his despatches commended the Artillery for the service of the gan the Sulphurs, Liont, Wood, directed with such excessive labels to the history of the gan the factory of the first tender to the history of the first tender to the history of the first tender to the history of the first tender to the first tender to the first congresse rocket, mentioned in the details of the 7th Jan. Cantain Belcher fired that rocket history.

Captain Belcher fired that rocket himself. Sulphurs again

I was Officer of the advanced guard in a gun-boat durin the night before Canton, and I occupied the village a head-quarters with a force, to assure the rairest of the massing and wounded, until the following morning after the troops had evacuated it.

THOMAR GOSS. Master, R.N.

DUELLING.

DUELLING.

For the Editor of the Nasat and Military fincette.

Sta. — The quieston of the property is remarking lowleto provent dualing has of latableen cauch convened, and many have resided their of mions in the columns of your useful Gazette. The avecates for correlevences uses ground their asymments on the sin of going out to debberately take the life of mother, although that other may have wounded your known and destroyed your peace! And yet, strange inc haisteney! those very ones do not heatter to destroy, for payment, thousands of their fellow creatures who never offended them!

I must confess I am one who abhor the abuse of the law of honour, but, at the same time, admire its utility, I am convinced that we are mainly inficited to it for our present high state of civilie flow. I may be cold that education has checked inselface and subdired the turbuled, but I very much doubt that it is this alique that prevents the awager of the bully, or the supercilious impertinence of the dandy, or pronects female moderity from the unprincipled attacks of the depressed. And I feel convinced if hon, gentlemen avers not interrupted as the Sarianter at Arms. But allowed to take the arright feel convinced if hon, gent non trace not interrupted by the Seriennt-at-Arms, has allowed to take the arrign Wormwood Scrubs, we shalld hear no more of those personal allusions so come in amongst the managed less statement of Knotzed. In this polymon, there well must on, there the onsy gislators of England. In July upon gibliders of Engines. An any universe, course and only two legicimate muses of quintell, vie., the greaten of a female relative, and a blow. The aggregat in gitter of these cases can never fire, and if one or two worthins lives are lost, in the or two years, of wint configuence is it to sector? I have viewy respect for the volume of the property of the configuence is to be sector. is it to society? I there were respect for the ristgians feelings of some of gour correspondents, who
have quoted Scripture in support of their opinions
and beg leave to refer their to a part of the Scriptuses
wherein they will find the Divid stew (ubidity), the
giant Golisch in single couldn't suid further, in Judges,
they will find another implaces where a giant slays (uptuirly) a brother giant, "with a speak like a wearen't
beam."

beam. The law of honour, it is true, is at furburant origin, but has been preserved and selected of its utility; and when we comment that either the suppression of having, the lower orders have been explaining to the lattice, any should it be suppressed. I have not foother the lattice with have reconsts. The the lattice and specified, to the superior lattice with law and specified, to the superior lattice with lattice and lattice with lattice and lattice with lattice with lattice with lattice with lattice and lattice with lattice wi

supley from me for uputing you on the following subject; and I shall be trilly and if you doesn the cause of or authorist typesting to call for your powerfu

be of sufficient importance to call for your power(unasistance.

We have hearth and the first many yours in our service two regiments (seeb harding to buttalloon) of Rifferner No well-informed man. I just, will question their nery great utility, provided the face he ship to fire with line pracision, and display that intelligence, which ough fairly to hadraquired of Rifferner. But will the modulus Rifferner in our service asserts that such precision has been arrived at hydrider of quilifort ship intelligence. Wheney then, the stigm? Creating the hadron on the fairless? Creating the heart sufficient attention inforced, or sufficient make nearly attention afforced, or sufficient make mention at the fairless company. There is a sufficient attention inforced, or sufficient make mention at the fairless of the fairless of the fairless of the sufficient of the mention of the fairless of the sufficient of the auth considered of mentioned. But to after Riffurner to the auth considered of mentioned. But to after Riffurner to the auth considered of mentioned who hadron and proment for agreement appears to me to be an marginal amount of apparting this anglested schipply, when in comprised of the regions of Rumbridge and Wallington; and at the heads of hatrollous we not the manner of Harnard. Day, Eusteen, and Climent for the mereying out any impositioned who no often whigh the discider on by the tillustrians Lorenthalor who no often whighered and commented on the gellintry and negletiness of the Riflerner of that day; and who in frequently becommented them? It is the particular over and attention of the General Officers commented them of the particular over and attention of the General Officers commented to the manner which is represented them. It is the particular over and attention of the General Officers commented to the securially to they would be meaned, then, which I would propose, in

brigudet."
Among the means, then, which I would propose, is way of commencement; and in the hope that some able heads then mine will give the subject their early and serious attention, are the following :---

let .- A greater attention to the particular service for

lat.—A greater attention to the particular service fol-which they are required in the selection of recruits, and a rejection of all but the most eligible.

2ndly.—That so in the lifemen (by which I mean those who man service the promoted oraclates in the use of their rifles) may be remove value to their country than a greater sumpler a contamend with muskers, they shall, on their available that require procession, received some additional law.

shall, or their against the late of Wight (where excellent target practice from the late of Wight (where excellent target practice ground is to be had close to the barrarks) a general debat for the four battalious of Refigure, Officered by shall more Officers from each battalion, and the whole normalised by the senior Major. of the four battalions.

in the four installance.

At this depot I would propose that all recruits should be constantly practiced in their hall-firing. A carpin time should be fixed on, within which it might be ceally accertained whether or not a many a lakely to become a sufficiently expert shot for a Riffmerry; and at the expertation of which, it deemed until he might be transferred to one of the other depoty a the lole of Wight—a measure to which they would not, of course, object, as my first proposal giventered or air being eligible recruits. Simple, however, my remanable objection to the transfer exact, the recruit, not being emitted to pension, might be discharged within their applicable of the with the remark that their ability to five with the remark accountry. Living kept thin their ability to five with the remark accountry at all remanded distances, they should spok be finally approved of as Riffemen, and seat to the different betalloon to be perfected in their firing, and tought their drill, for.

By some such metho slower in must eventually agring, the neuron on the within must eventually agring, the neuron on the within must eventually agring, the neuron on the within must eventually agring, and to negative themselves. Some additional indulgences might be advantageously gradued to men who had distinguished themselves by their superior firing; and some additional pension might be pensently given their discharge, had during the twelve months praceding their discharge, had

tinguished themiselven by their superior fiving; and some additional pension might be manted to those most what during the twelve months pensading their discharge, had been the begs shots in their respective companier. If 2de par disch were added to the pension awarded to the pension awarded to the pension awarded to the pension awarded to the Maddes-hr file discharge, on he being certified to the Maddes-hr file discharge, of he being certified to the Maddes-hr file addition, of he being certified to the Maddes-hr file addition, that during the twelve mantly presenting the theretay, he had been the best what is in company, very grant competition would ensue, and supposing that four anti-filthough two would prove much marrer the morth from each of the low hattelians should be discharged one year, under such circumshould be divergently one year, under such circumstances, the expense to the country would only smount to about forty-eight possess.

After serving many year in one of the Rifle regi-ments, I am fully sometimed that some measures of the kind are required, to enable and encourage the men to arrive at perfection.

ON THE HANK OF REQUIRE.

To the Meliter of the Namel and Mutters Ameetrs.

Sta.—I think your correspondent, of Real Require, is rather incorrect in his definition of the term, for a Mayor of a Carparation is styled "Muth Worshiptal," whereas a Justice of the Peace is called "Worshiptal," whereas a Justice of the Peace is called "Worshiptal," only; and as your correspondent areas allow that he (the Justice of the Peace) is an Esquire in right of office, surnly a Major the Peace) is an Esquire in right of office, surnly a Major the State of the termination of the dignity. He should also recollect it is the office that gives a man dignity, independent of any business he may follow; for how many of the hyspectaness and English area tradesmen, yet they take presentence arounding to their rank in sepicity. Aldermen are also Enquires by right of office as Magistrates.

The Captain of Yagemany is also entitled to the rank of Equire, for he receives his authority from the Lurd-Liguianns of the contents.

The Captain of Yapmanry is also emlited to the rank of Require, for he receives his authority from the Lurd-Lieutenant of the county, in the same manner as the Captain of Militia, view, by the permission of the Sovereign, and is also styled Require in the commission as well as in the Gravets, (published by authority, resolitor). I, therefore, maintain that he is as much an Require as the Militianan ar the Magistram, let his trade or profession be what to man.

what it may,
The Lord-Liquismant of a county is the representative The Lord-Liquienant of a county is the representative of the Sovereign and his note are here, being her authorized instrument. "Tour correspondent might as well asy that a gestlemm, unblood by the Lord-Lioutement of Irsiand, is not a Knight, because the honour was not genfured by the Queen's sweep head. If he will make inquiries among old Chilgors, he will find that there thereign of George 111., when there was a proapent of invalid, that many of the volunteer commissions received the aignomental of the King.

The Gentlement-Arms bave (or had) tradesment among them: for instance, the late Mr. Succession, the backwaller.

them; for instance, the late Mr. Same, the booksethin, and also Charles Wright, the wine-merchant, were manifely of this corps, yet they ranked as Requires by Office.

AN BRIDERS GENELHMAN.

CAMETE FOR THE BAST ENDIA COMPANY'S ARMY, To the Ridden, of the News and Military travels.

To the Keilin of the Newel and Military Grants. Bis.—A resent regulation has been adopted, that all Cadeta appointed to H.M.'s Marine between Louis medical and seasonation of their competency and little for the public hervious that all their possible hervious character and qualification. Formit the to suggest, through you, that a similar rule or enforced with respect to all gentlemen who are appointed difrect Cadeta by the East India Company, as also a amost requisite accounty for the effection and respectability of our Ludius Army.

A Parken to Ludia.

The Fan Hyston -Instruction may real named that the inguinous youth will not derive any bourfield effect from the unbestable misery of thering to stand to have from the unbearable minery of shaving to atomit to have shops and shoe-brushes flung it his head; nor will the jacobators of the shoes be improved by throwing the said salones and shoe-brushes. Two great sanctiveness is, no doubt, to be chested in the locale saldner, indeed, in any youth; a contempt for pair—a manky power to give nudtake in a hearty future, alter depoid of malignant cruckly—a diaregard of danger—these are things which can be taught by direct, norms, that bring no despair to the taught by direct, norms, that bring no despair to the tender youth. A sufficient amount of sparring must be chalund in the manky going of single-stiffs before the vys can become sharp, the willtfur ten quick enough; and if the player can learn to local the same with a chefurth local, and watch to series brings withous maintagenery. and if the player can learn to local the army with a classi-ful lock, and watch to arrise brings which a good leasen. Fortitude and generous courage have had a good leasen. Riding sports may be quaited to any pirch of feagless ven-turing; and the games of youth will invent party perita in abundance to test holdness and nonfidences. But all these things may be done openly langer the makes a spe-with no debasing secrety, and wateness, lifetables. with no debaning crueity. Let talchers believe that out-rages form and desirable, no theworldship element in tuition; that they diagram principally the instructors, and that the sooner they are atgraped the bester for all parties.—Speciator.

## Co Readers and Correspondents.

We are obliged to "Justus." but without his real nam and address, is it reusonable for us to believe his infor mation better than what we have already given 9 arrangement referred to was at one time decided upon It may either have been altered or suspended.

We are much obliged to "Contad," and hope to heat

from him whenever convenient.
... G. M." should address the letter to the care of John Lawris, Esq., 10, Charles-street, St. James's-squ

To "A Subscriber" (Penzance).—We are not every shat the precedence of Naval Officers in the late reign was different from that at present in force : we repeat that the corresponding rank of Navai Officers is well un-derstood in society, and no good can arise out of a controversy pariaking of an invidious sheracter.

The paragraph respecting Prince George of Combridge

ave been authenticated: we do not admit any

thing of the kind sent anonymously.

A very classic trifler (Chiesiburst), has taken the ouble to point out two press errors in the last quetatle om Horace made by the gallant" O'Hallersh," vis., from Hori misprinted for e. To satisfy him we give it correctly.

Aftas parentsm pojor avis tulit

Nos negulores, mox daturos.

Prograilem, vitostorem.

The age of our fathers, which was worse than of our

ancestors, preduced us, who are shortly to raise a propeny there than ourselves.

To "R. N." (Portsmouth). - Two of the three names

be found in our former List.

The Buck Numbers and Volumes of the N. and M. Gauette can be had only at the Office in Catherine-street Strand. The volumes for the years 1837, 1838, 1839 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, 11. 17s. Ed. sach half-bound ubscribers in Ireland may obtain this Paper from Ir. Pates, Library, Grafton street, Dublis botland from Mr. Redpath, High-street, Edinburgh.

## Mapal & Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1844.

"IMPERIUM BUR IMPERIO," never was more eati-torily proved to be an end mous state evil than in ' that has just occurred of the power of the C Directors to recal the Governor-General of India at will and pleasure, against the remonstrance and disec the Ministers of the Crows. This conflict, not only uncea, but injurious to the state has by an unfortunately legal right vestethin the Court, ended in the assertion of that right, and Lord Elienborough has been recalled by the Court of Directors. Thus, while the Givernor-General of India has met the full approbation of Her Majesty, Her Majesty's Ministers, and, we may almost say, Her Mejesty's subjects, he has been summarily recalled from his high office, by the censure and vote of twenty-four men. Between these conflicting authorities the public opinion of the United Kingdom can slone decide.

The recal of Lord Essenboroug his to be deeply deplored.

it cuts off a career of inoniculable utility to India, and to the empire at large, et a moment when his Lordship's singular knowledge, alili, astutences, and assiduity out be ill spared. We feel sammed at the shock our power will receive in the East, from Cape Comorin to the confines of Cabul. The people and Princes of India will be confounded. In Lord Eleuborough, the great Governor-General, they saw the man who had repaired the losse of others—retrieved disasters—restored victory to our arms—punished the bebillous—and dued every for he fought—conquered while provinces—averaged insults and wrongs—chantised or wed the transferous—and, finally with the justice and good faith transferous—and, respectively of an old ally, and secured, by the provinces of the treaty of an old ally, and secured, by the provinces of the treaty of an old ally, and secured, by the provinces of the treaty of an old ally, and secured, by the provinces of British arms, the throng to the rightful but infant beir of British arms, the throughto the rightful but infant heir of Gwallor. These are the acts of Lord Ellenborough. These the many millions of the East-have seen and appreciated. Never stood there on Indian soil a Governor-General in a prouder attitude, a better representative of his Sovereign, a more able and sufficient Governor of all India. In this opinion of Lord Ellenborough, few of these who can free themselves from Leadenhall prejudices, will be found to dissent. They will join their expression of satisfaction to the incounterful opinion of the Dake of Walliandre. While opinion of the Duke of Wellington. The open and frenk avowal of the Duke was exactly what we expected from his Grece. He avowed

that the exercise of this legs right to recal was "a ground indiscretion." "I do," saiding, pronounce this the mes ue over known; and I ablic affairs for a long indiscreet exercise of pow

have now had a knowledge bubble annex course of years."

Public curiosity has been largely excited to discover the causes easigned in the fourt of Directors for this very indiscreet exercise of the legal right—the summum jus, but summa injuries to the interests of Britain and the large been majoritus to those acquainted with India. It has long been majorithe to those acquainted with the Indian public, and will the Home Authorities of the India House, that the manipus mising opposition of Lord India House, that the manifest mising opposition of 15 Ellesborough to the windissle jobbing in high quicte Ellenborough to the wholestle jobbing in high quirters, and the retail jobbing of puberdinates, especially in the Civil departments in India, the other with his comployment of Military men in publications of a civil nature, have of Military men in publications of a civil nature, have brought down upon his the sullen hatred of many Civilians in India, and the sullen them and their relatives at home, the wrath of their pursues in Leadenhall-street. The Court of Directors, which maligned, have in vain remonstrated in fevour of their pet service, not approving of too searching inquiries, he being ruinous to their own patronage, and not calculated to earloh individuals, sent patronage, and not calculated to carion murraman, to India not to mend that ways but their means. Nor has the representations of Lodi Ellanborough in favour of augmenting the number of European Officers in the Armies of India, and pulling them from the suppressed Armins of India, and pulling them from two superstanding on useless Civil servants, gained him good will with the Court of Disectors. It is generally believed in India, that the proposition of Lord Elienborough, In India, that the proposition of Lord Elienborough, founded on Sir Charles Impler's representations, and on his Lordship's personal entervations, while living among the troops, was urged of the Home Authorities in too represent manner to be enterlooked, but that it met a cold section. The tone of an armest man may be mistally of a dictator; and it would seem that offence in Leadenhall-stress. Doubtful dignity is

burt.

Lin it is, that the left the state of "gross is subjected themselves to the state of gross is subjected themselves to the state of gross is subject on the Duke of Followson, must make, very good, and very clear, but try estrems case to their exercise of estrems in the garlious to the nation are such men in the weel, shd there may be twenty-low such directing the affairs of the East India Company we roling—who would tell us th were near writing misd reting—who would tell us the Lord Ellenborough has consisted the six of political pla-giary—that he has imit ped Napoleon—that he has bee so great a favourite and up a large subscription ong the fair sex, that they mad vanity, which they presented t him on leaving England for India-that he did not only bis proclamations, but actually " out. Hered Hered " "out-Rered Herod" is his proclamations, but actually out-Samboned Sameo "in the case of the game of Sommuth—that he compered Scients by the hands of Sir Charles Napier, to average the translating of its American that he did not permit principles of minimum in their own country, and again hate up with a salest him—that he schoolly recommended more to the overy Netive he schually recommended more although the every Netive Regiment in India—that he made himself empopular with jebbers—that he was popular with the lightest and soljebbere—that he was popular with the diers, and exponented with Military Office about and sol one was ally, though not a soldier by profe when he changed to come under the Country but "Like a fine old Highleb graftlement, on the change that there,"

showed he had that very common without filling among Britonis-placet J

Are these the sine and, offences of the Governor General ?: Verily, we know of none plices. We now leave General ?: Verity, we know a new party has the Duke of Wallianton and Sir Robert Peel for his commit, the Sritish nation for his jury, and Her Gracient Majorty for judge. Let his twenty-four accusers stand forth. Let Engli her the crimes laid to his share. The the and righteons judgment we have no doubts. We cannot better durchless than by quadra Co the just resdict

of the " Times" set this indicares are of the Opers of Directors :--

s eters and righteous neces-the interests of the most tion in the world. We will pashis to show such a case we do not opusider that they emeat before the public."— "Their act is either the result of ety, or it is a reckine triding wanted possession of the greatest is not say heatly that they will be against ford Ellenbegough, though one make it out from describents at Times, Tuesday Michalog.

"As far as we can eather from I ough is not so profile lonely tings of the Government in Calcutta. de Government in Calcutta, is more than once has be sented it betwee, As for the Arty, he has long ago cease, propular theras, and if any dichoto to his Lordship had a

be ampineday there, and if any di-cisted even resently among the R disphiled; not only by his award rises Army, but more so by the m "What, then, is the real cause of 4t present it is prefound myster, in. The Directors have declared income the motives by which they this atrong proof of their animosis are it; and it is their bounders of arplanation of their conduct. In lin, to England, and, not led it intin, to England, and, not led it himself; and we are convinced must due the mospitaty of co-offic giving publishey to, and proved which silled the character of on-of the Crown than a servant of the bounds of salays as good that latel their delagate, it is the daty itting published to the character of the Cabineitting published the character of the Cabineitting count to a service of the Cabineited character is to the daty of the Cabinetheir explanation. To obstruct such a course would be to
their explanation. To obstruct such a course would be to
their interest and supplied as served. For it is a great thing to
disciple at a moment's action—to deread like from the throne of
stany kingdoms in the midst of blickery triumphs and great
political schemes; and to do dis without sufficient reason,
would be the most weaton and wished abuse of power concelvable. Yet, until the affair is dessed up—till the Cabinet and
the Company, the Board of Course had the Board of Directore,
furnish a extension of seeking to throw an unsure transcript which ought to be as

with the position of the which ought to be a set in the concern, which the concern, which the concern, which they Morning, which they Morning, who was a set in the concern, which was proposed than grateful by the Trace of the Concern of the Conce der Night's Gandle in querors at Gwallor , the promotion, however prograstinated, had been justly carned by the gallant Officers whose names are included in the Brevet. Last night's Gazette the names of the Officers on whom Her Maas conferred the honours of the Bath for the same ries. Had these promotions and honours leven withd, the public might have supposed that the success that Ellenbarough were not fully approved the overament.

he greatest partiof the colored enemies, and where, in the terms granted to them of the former purent state, so much difficulty and con-factor have taken place, that it has been found quite refailed have taken place, that it has been found quite requisite sither to abrogate entirely this concession, or so modify it, as to approximate to the practice of English laws and customs. One exception to this is to be found in the insular possessions thich lie close at our door—the Channel Jelands. Here the ancient Norman laws, which are not now to be found in any other part of the world, flourinh in all their pristing atapidity—incomprehensible to strangers, and scarcely better known by those who try to administer them.

A partion of the residents in the Islands of Jersey and Guernary consists of persons who have gone over from England for motives of pleasure or economy; to these, as welling to the parrietes, it is a constant subject of annoy-ance and dissection, being, under the control of foreign laws, administered rarely injurisdom, and often in caprice. This produces instation. On the other hand, the people of the hinds, so blind with prejudice that they cannot, or remarks of visitors with fashings of anger and spleen, and begins a species of heatility springs up which could never edict, in this point of vises has lived under the same laws, which they equally understood. For the most part the Military Officers, who here had also to samples the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, have distinct to involve themselves in disputes to which they could see me and, have winked at all the memory was see he and, have winked at all the memory always, particularly in the administration of the administration and the administration of the administration and particularly the functions of parietrate forces, and judges, and the core administration of parietrate forces, and judges, and forces are administration of the core and the cor then, must it be, when pieced at the discretion of persons steeped in prejudice or ignorance !

The present Lieutenant Governor, Major - General William Napler, has too strong a feeling of what is due to his own character, as representative of the British Government, to shut his eyes to all the abuses pensing before him, and hence a great outery has been raised at his interference. Whatever may be the result in the island of Guerneey, we trust that the disquesion will rouse public attention, finally arge Parliament to put an end to this anomalous state of things, and abrogate these absurd and stupid laws, which have been sillowed so long to exist within the British dominions.

TEE Lieutenants of the Revenue Cruisers and Cos Guard are greatly concerned at the non-appearance of the name of any one of their brother-Officers (promoted last year) to the appointment of Inspecting Commander, to which they were as a matter of course, nominated previous to the annual promotion of three selected from the more than three hundred employed in the Revenue Service. It is remouted that these Officers, being above forty-five years of age, are considered ineligible for the appaintment of Inspectors in the Coast Guard, in common with the Commanders promoted for services affoat. If so, this rule will the keenly felt by those Officers who have served perhaps fifteen, twenty, or more years, in as ardnous and as barassing a service as any under the Crown, and the worst remunerated of its faithful servents. The Lords of the Admirate have hitherto generally employed the Officers that service, from which they were premoted as the ore experienced in its particular branch, viz., Naval surveying, prevention of the slave trade, prevention of smurgling, protection of the oyster fisheries, and the Admiralty Semaphores. In the two latter branches of the Naval Service the Licutenants, on promotion, retained their appointments. The Admiralty have also waived the mer of Lieutenants promoted by the Board of Customs : 4- Immendation for Revenue Service, on the Commisere of that department certifying to their eligibility the appointment of Inspecting Commanders. Beis, the probability is, that those Coast Guard Lieuten ), promoted enclusively for Revenue services, are withfrany interest whatever, save that of the Comptroller-General; and if their age, being perhaps above forty-five when promoted, excludes them from the appointment of Inspecting Commanders, their greatest ambition, their promotion becomes an injury, not a profit to themselves, their wives and families; being superannuated, as it were, upon a much less income as Commander, than they enjoyed as Lieutenant of Station or Revenue cruiser.

We would have it comprehended that we are not is terested in the waiving of the Admiralty rule of age in farour of those Lieutenants whom their Lordships may at any time promote from the Coast Guard for former Naval services, but exclusively for those three Officers ennually promoted for special Coast Guard claims—those sallers of fortune and hard service being upwards of twenty-wise years' standing as Lieutenants when promoted-who, if not appointed Inspecting Commanders of the Coast Guard, from which they were selected for promotion in consequence of their seal, vigilance, and success, those chosen Officers, from more than three hundred competitors, will be laid aside for life on eight shillings and sizpence per dism, and regret the bour of their promotion which was held out to them as an bonourable reward, and the certain step to higher appointment and greater

A symechimen, "A; N.," when letter we subjoin, appears to think our remarks in the Gazette of the 21st ult. injurious to the just presenting of the Mates, Royal Navy, to the title of Lieux nt. It is not our sustom to arres with our correspondents in defence or in extens tion of our opinions, and shall therefore allow " R. N." the full benefit of his reply. We only wish to remark that a reference to out back Numbers will afford abundant proof of our undersours to beautiful classes of the pre-Josefon, separably Mates; and district abust the charge-te my nothing of its discourtesp-wells which "R. N."

aly ests out, vir., that we are " strongly prejudiced against their altime."

To the Ediller of the Russi and Million Gapetic. Sim,—You are generally just in your remarks as to the claims of Officers, but the Mates of the Royal Nevy sansot but think you must be strongly projudiced against their claims, from your observations in your Paper of labs week relative to Navel reak; and I feel convinced there will be but few Officers in the Navy but with he of the njudiced against or Paper of last convinced there will as but lest transmis in the Navy but will be of the same opinion, all being so fully alive to the neglect these Officers have been treated with. You cartainly admit that their present designation is unmeaning and ridiculous, and you say that figh or Second Lieutement would be objectionable, but that Assistant Lieutement would be the heat term; but that you think it requires extensive

I would beg, therefore, to offer a few remarks. In the first place, the Maral and Military Commission fully allowed the distinc of these Officers, and would have placed them in their proper position as commissed Officers, but for one individual.

ore, but for one individual.

The present talented Board of Admiralty have most certainly falt for the degraded position of the Mates, by making them Commissioned Officers. And as they are now Commissioned Officers, renking with Lieutenants the Aresy, and before all second Lieutenants of Marin and Energes of the Army, what shind y, and before an around Appropriate there posses of the Army, what objection den there posses their being called Sub or Second Lieuteant bly he to their heing o and also to their meeting in the Werd-room. Every other Officer but the Mete has a proper appellation; for in-stance, the second Matter bearants to what class he common out the speed Mateier bespeaks to what class he belongs, and also the destricted very list, but the posed in their proper places in the New List, but the posed devils of Maios appear to belong to no class of Officers and the wars unporthy devile of Maias appear to belong to no class of Officers, being stuck away by themselves as if they were unworthy, or a diagram to their Lieutenants, or to be put down to their akips. These may appear trides, but they are guiling for all that. You say again, "Could this Officer, when in the Ward-room (for it cannot increase his rank) be refused a cabin? Yes, but a proper place should be fitted in the cockpit for them to wash and dress in, and a canves some round where they alsop, similar to what the super-supergraph is the could be dress. numerary Lieutements have at present; this could be done without any expense. If this was the case there would not be so many Mates at Home, in Gunrd-ships, Excellent, Callege, &c.

lent, Callege, &c.

Again, I would bring to your notice the mortifying position in which Mates are placed, by seeing the Engineers wearing the same uniform as thomselves, the only difference being the bitton a and who knows the difference, even when near, except the Naval man? Frequently are they taken for Mates—as, for instance, "I saw," says a lady, "a Mate coming out of a dirty little beer-house!" So much for respect. This is a fact; for the Engineer of the Bes, at Perismouth, may be seen with a double-breasted surtout-cost, and gold lace cap, and no one could tell him from a Mates. Why, I ask, should this be allowed 3 and why should thisse Officers not have a proper and becoming sufform, as the inner Officers of a proper and becoming uniform, arthe junior Officers of the Army have? I have had near telepty years' experience in the Navy, and I maintain that, by calling the Mates Sub or Second Licutemants, and alligning them to mean in Sub or Second Lieutenants, and allowing them to mess in the ward-room (their proper place), and giving them a uniform according to their rank, would be an advantage to the Service and themselves, and would not in any way cause afterations in other ranks, or in Naval discipline excepting that the Assistant-Surgeons should also mess in excepting that the Assistant-Surgeons should also mess in the ward-mom, as Officers and gentlemen. I write these remerks, knowing it would be felt as a greet been by these Officers, and would be no more than their just rights, and still he senseded to them are long y in which case the Cap-lain could direct the Midshipmen's mess, and place it under the management of his Clerk and the Naval In-

etraster.

Haping you will excuse this, and charge your opinion respecting the claims of Meter, when you must allow, are entitled to some change and reward after having passed three difficult examinations, and fagged for six years,—I am. do...

R. N.

Dependent, April 27.

Oun attention having been diensted to a letter which has appeared elsewhere, in which the writer calls into question the decision of the Communicatio-Chief. as to inding out all regiments of Cavalry on foreign service, no matter, whether they be licery or Light, in their proper tells, we are indused to republish a list of the Cavelry Regiments at home, with the years they respectively returned from foreign service.

oth Dragotto Guards	14/3	17th Lancers	191
94 Bingues Gés. (Nayt) 1st Bingues (Roysle)	1016 1016	19th Bleeners 19th Light Draguous 4th Light Draguous 7th Heters 1st Draguon Gestile	184

By the above, it clearly appears that the 6th Dragger Guards is the first for duty, which regiment has been at home ever since 1906, and in fact only a part of it went for a short period to Busines Ayres; still, by doing so, it was counted a tour of duty, and hence the 7th Dragon Guards were ordered to the Cape of Good Hope last year before it. Notwithstanding this, the writer in question states that the 10th and 12th Light Dragoons are first for foreign service, although these regiments went to Portugal at the latter end of 1826; as part of the expedition then sent to the frontiers of that country to sppees the threatened Spanish invasion, which was effectually accomplished; and after all danger was over, the regiment returned, to England in 1828. Can any one dany that this was a regular tour of duty? It was, at all events, year superior to that of the 6th Dragoon Guards in 1208; but further, the 10th and 12th Light Dragoons served through the Peninsular war, and sies at Waterlop. Perhaps these were not tours of duty! Indeed, the writer would have one to think so, as he sape, "Let the 16th and 12th first go on foreign duty," and then begin with the Henviss (the 6th being the first). We can assure the writer that he does more harm than good by advancing such statuments, and makes it doubly certain that "sell or sell," will very soon be his portion.

Wa have read with regret in the columns of a weekly Paper of the first class, a remark connected with the motion of Sir A. I. Hay, that it was not respectable to see Officers appear in the character of beggars. We deeirs to put our contemporary right by stating, that where persons of any class of excisty put forward a slaim for undisputed rights, it sannot be construed into higgery. That such is the case with respect to the War Officers we have not the alightest doubt; they have men, themselves deprived of rewards which have been conferred on others more recently, for no fault of their ewn, and they are only exercising their undoubted right in remonstrating. In our last Number we made an allusion to some of the possible causes that might have prevented, in the first isstance, the distribution of rewards; but even supposing this assumption to be correct, it will in no degree diminish the hardship on the Officers in question. We shall continue to uphold their claims; and we now select from numerous correspondence two letters bearing on this point, one from " An Old Peninsular Soldier," and another from our correspondent at Bedford, in a different

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gaustle, Sin,—Although Sir L. Hoy's motion was not at

with success, he is entitled to the warment thanks of the survivors of the l'entacular Army for his good intentions;

and I, as one of them, beg to offer him mine very sin-ocraly. Had the House divided, these can be no doubt that his motion would have met with someidsrable apposition, for it is undeniable that many who were amployed on other services whilst the Peninsu can ill conceal their dislike and impationce at hearing exploits of that Army sliuded to. But was it not natural for exploits of that Army shades vo. must wan a more many to bope and expect to find a stout champion in our cause instead of a decided opponent, in an Officer who is indebted to the Peniasular Army for his rapid promotion, his measure and his present high situation? Can is be sent, and his present high situation? regularity and that ye who fought in the same fields where he gathered fuch a profusion of gold medals and crosses, should feel that we were fully entitled to a selfary bit of bruss with the word Peninsula engraved on it? We are told that it is now too late, as more than thirty years have passed away since the Paninsular wer; that services have passed away since the l'enineuler wer; that services aqualiggreat were performed by our tesope sinewhere; that the results of Waterloo were such as to warrant a general the results of waterloo were sum as to warrant a general distribution of medals, and that it was deemed politic to give these also to those who served under Generals Policies, Nott, and fails. To which the gallant Officer who so strenueusly opposed für L. Hay's motion might have added, to those also who were in China, at Messance, and Gwalior; for all of whom maileds have strendy been struck, or are about to be struck, under the especia matter of course, of our old Chief who is at the head of the

bles slways obstinately partition in withholding

a decoration from the men who it is it years won him a Dukedom, a Field Marshal's below, and large pecuniary grants. The torrent of British blood which had dowed

incremently for air years in the Paulous was sorrolly dry ere Waterloo was fought, for which battle modals were

Army, and virtually at the head of the Qu

given. If this was an act of justice to Waterloo men, it was the very entrems height of injustice not to reward the Peninsplay soldiers in the same manner. A strong feeling very naturally manifested itself amongst the Peninsular men from the moment the intention of giving Waterloo medati was first known; nor has that feeling ever subsided to the present hour. The plea of its being too late falls at once to the ground; for although no formal application for a Peninsular medal was made until 1840 (the cold and repulsize reply of the Dake of Wellington to which is well known), every Officer of any standing in the Army knows full well that an ardent wint to possess one has unceasingly been felt and expressed for the last nineand-twenty years; and were there claimants for a quarter of a million of medals, lustered of 50,000, the brans cannon which we captured at Vittoria alone would amply suffice for them all. From the following passage of Napter's History, a tolerably gorrect opinion may be formed as to how far the services of our troops in the other fields alluded to by the opponent of Bir L. Hay's motion (great and important as many of them unquestionably were) can bear a comparison with those of the Peninsular Army; and men will, moreover, be enabled to judge whather the survivors of that Army have or have not met with unpardon able injustice, neglect, and cruelty from quarters where, above all others, they had the least right to expect it.

"England subsidized Spain and Portugal, and with her supplies of slathing, arms, and ammunition maintained

supplies or amazing, arms, and summaning maintained the Armies of both, even to the Guerillas. From 30 to 70,000 British troops were employed by her constantly; and while her Naval squadrous continually harassed the French with descents upon the coasts, her land forces fought and wen nineteen pitched battles and innumerable combats ; they made or sustained ten sloges, took may able combats; they made or sustained the sieges, took four great fortresses, twice expelled the French from Por-tugal, preserved Alicant, Carthagona, Cadis, and Liebon; they killed, wounded, and took about two hundred thou-sand enemies; and the bones of forty thousand British seldiers lie scattered on the plains and meantains of the Peninsula."—(From Nopier's History.)
The number wounded, and the thousands who perished

also from fatigue, want of food, and from fevers and other Whiphining are not stated; but they may be safely esti-inated at a hundred thousand, besides the killed.

AN OLD PENINGULAR SOLDIER.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Guartic. Six.—I have this day received a latter from my brother, who has been some years acting as Oragoman to the Sublime Who has been some years acting as Uragoman to the Sublime Facts, in which he informs me that there has been lately a good deal of szeitement in the Turkish Capital, owing to a feeling of discontant prevailing among the Albanian soldiers. These troops, the Lists of the Turkish forces, have distinguished themselves on several occasions, particularly in the flyrian war. They complain that they have never received any reward or distinction for their services, while other soldiers of more modern date, who had been simployed in putting down insurrections in Walinchis, or in making war against some savage tribes of Mount Taurus, had received honogary rewards and distinctions; these complaints had been of long standing, but had not been seriously noticed, until it was exceptained that the discontented had prepared a petition to the Sultan, which they tented had prepared a petition to the Sultan, which they meant to have presented by two Cadls, who were supposed to possess much influence in the serigito. The Seriskier Pacha thought it was high time to look about him, and a Divan was summoned to consider the case. Every one knows that the Seriskier is Commander-in-Chief of all the Turkish land forces; he is also the Governor of the Seven Towers, Admiral of the Golden Horn, and holds other situations of tring and emulument. He is a man of very high Military reserve, of great intelligence and activity, and endued with indemitable courage and determination; the latter, it is said by his detractors, sometiums degenerates into obstinacy. With these qualifications it is little to be wondered at that the Saraskier possesses great induence at the court of his youthful Sovernign; which is said, in square cases, to exceed that of seases great influence at the court of his justiful Sovering; which is said, in some cases, to exceed that of the Grand Vizier himself; in the present instance, he called the Divan of his own authority. As there might be some Europeans implicated in this affair, my brother was in requisition as Dragonian, and was present during the proceedings; he thus had, a good opportunity of remarking several of the Osmanike council. The Grand Vizier was present for a short sime, but said that he was Visier was present for a short sime, but said that he was obliged to go and inspect a new weight and measure machine, that had just arrived from England, which was fitted oning, that had just arrived from sugana, which was neter with a slide in place of a balance-red. His Highness seemed very glad of an excuse to be off; my brother also moticed the Reis Effendi, who supparted to be very busy poring over a Turkish menuscript; he could make no guess what the contents might be but he thought he could see some characters at the head which resembled the word Tablet. Executed the more also in the process. rese some connectors at the head which resembled the word Tabiti. Roschid (19. wretched?) Righh was also present; he was evidently in low spirits at the less of his citiky mother \*; the snines had been a very great favourite, the mother said—"the ten ma mere, cont. Admir, on n'est pas ma yrais petro, mais ma mere de lait,"—Narrative of a Vanit, Sc., by the Marchioneta Londonderry.

a beautiful specimen of a cross between a Cumber-land and Westmoreland short-borned. The Pacha had also been much worried of late by the introduction of a law regulating the number of hours' also that were to be allowed to Turkish labourers; he himself was decidedly adverse to any innovation. It was true that decidedly adverse to any innovation. It was true that you might prevent a man altogether from elseping, but there are no way of fereing him to perform that act, as had been clearly proved by a celebrated Spanish plaitosopher, Sancho Panza, late Governor of Baretaria.

When the members of the Diran had all assembled, and

squatted on their respective aushions, the Sersekier opened the business for which they were ensembled. He said, they were well aware that he had commanded the Turkish forces in Syria ; that with the exception of one or two scoldings he had thought fit to bestow on there, he had been perfectly satisfied with their conduct and exertions, and he had distinctly told them at the conclusion of the war, that when separated together they formed one of the finest specimes he had ever seen, with which he could go anywhere and do enything. Surely this was enough to attempt the most greetly of grape. I but no; these Syro-Albanians were hy magnifered contraint. Albanians were by no means contented they queed some written document which he desired his secretary. some written necument water as an observe, as secretary, to pen on withing them, good-bys, as if things of that kind had any more meaning then the Spanisrds withing you to live a thousand years. They had continued harping on this as a promise, and even went so far as to ask for a medal. ! He (the Stracker) had not noticed these acts of insubstruction of the secretary of the secretary in the continued the secretary in the continued the secretary of the secretary of the secretary in the continued the secretary of He (the Seraskier) had not noticed these acts of insubst-diaction, until he heard that it petition was about to its presented to the Sultan by the hands of two Cedis, welk known to the Divan; this would, indeed, make him eat dirt, therefore he now willed on the mambers to give their opinion on this point, and say what eart of punishment should await such presumption? A sort of low witspering then took place among the members of the Divan, and their sentence because utilimettly known:—"That the then took place among the members of the lives, and their santenen became ultimately known:—"That the petition should be seited, torn in half, and one modely be tied on the head of each of the effending Cadin, who should; be; sewn up in sanks and dropped in the Busphorus." The Sarankius then called for his necretary, and made known the decision; adding, that, if any disturbance should be apprehended, he might call on Hilliby Dorgon Pacha and Suleiman. Themoral Pacha, the guardians of the Dardanolles, for Military aid. The Secretary, however, assured his Chief that it would be quite, unnecessary, as he would be answerable that the sentence was carrie into effect. Such was supposed to be the case, as the Cadis disappeared that a subsequent report says that the Secretary—who has a gress deal of the milk of human kindness—only saved up the mouths of the delinquents, and had them satisgied on board an English ship about to sail. This is the amount of my brother's intelligence; to sail. This is the amount of my brother's intelligence; if true, we may expect in a few days to see these interesting strangers, and i trust that they have had the fortitude to remain in the same state of merty-dom on the passage, and imbibe spoot-ment through a tube. London is now at the lowest ebb for Lions—the Ojibbsways having jest their exclusive interest by going to swimming baths, and getting married; and what a glorious pair this brace of Cadia will prove in their mouths being send up, three parts of their forms will be continuous heard, muttier, to other shame the faces will be continuous beard, putting to utter shame the attempts of some dandine who waged their hairy chins last year at the Opera. Then, how dalightful a tank for some lady who possesses those interesting weathers at her solves, to give their history, draw ayangathy in their favour, and point out the superiority of dur vivilisation over that of the Turks, who thus mercilessly new up the mouths of prating effenders, while we only sisks them withdraw their motion.—I am, deci-Fuence. Builford, May 8.

Belford, May 3.

Revenuers to the deplorable state of destitution of a widow of a Superintending Surgeon of the Indian Arms, and her six children, as described some works ago in the "Times," under the head of "Mansion-Rosse—Police," and to the quiese which have reduced her in a day from affinence to beggary, viz., the bankrapier in 1882-33 of all the agency houses in Calcutta, that of John Palmes, styled, from his cheap muniforable, the "Prime of Merchants," going first, we cannot but express our amazonest at not perceiving among the life of contributors for the relief of that unhappy hells, as gublished in the "Times" of the life March and Six utiling, the name of even one of the affinant individuals formerly partners in thuse establishments, not him we be have been, formany years anterior to their distinct bankrunter, inot-vant, several of whom are at this measure other conting similar mercantile concerns collegeded with India in the city of London, or living in spheadid mansions in the fushionable squares of its Westend, enjoying those luxuries and somforts which, but for missoutheet, the beg-

the frantomatic squares of its: West-sand, enjoying those luxuries and somforts which, but for ministrature, the beggared widow and the six children of the Burgerintending foregap would be also in a position equally to command. We are outsident of many cases of great destitution—of families reduced to a condition bordering on attention want, through the impowered loss of Money table and ample competence acquired by their husbands and parents.

during a long and devoted career in India to the service of their country, from disasters, of the advent of which none could be aware but the managing partners themselves; and that they were fully cognisent of what must sooner or later happen, none of our readers can longer doubt, if the fact was not previously well known to them, after perusing the proceedings in an Insolvent Court in India, in 183in the estate of — and Co. There it will be found annuanced that at the time, long anterior to its actual atoppage, when a partner withdrew from the firm, with, stoppage, when a partner withdrew from the firm, with, it may be presumed, an ample share of the needful to which he had no right, that gentleman, as well as the others which remained to conduct the worthless consern, were utterly insolvent. The fact suggests reflections anything but flattering to our common nature, and justifies the saying of a great philanthropiat, "that the wickedness of man was a subject more of alarm than surprise." Men of man was a subject more of slarm than surprise." Men who would not scruple to keep in existence, for purposes, soo obvious to be mentioned, establishments, after they had become actualty inactions, thereby knowingly consigning so many honoughtic and confiding men, retired Civil and Military servents of the India Company, with their families, to irretrievable want, would of course feel no twinge of conscience at going further lengths for the same ends, and we consequently find breach of trust as executors and trusters, among the other painful results which the failure and the investigation of accounts in the Insolvent Court, that followed, brought to light.
When ruin has been thus brought down upon number-

less families, is it too much, we ask, to expect that the individuals to whom we advert, or if dead, their surving families, should now come forward with liberal donans for the relief of the impoverished widow of the Indian Superintending Surgeon? or would it be more than what they ought to do, under the wide-spread misery their failures have occasioned, if the affluent pariners of these ill-fated concerns, now living in London, were constitute themselves a "Permanent Indian Relief Con mittee," to investigate all cases of destitution originate by those disasters, in view to practically alleviating the

Parliament, for the purpose of protecting the community from becoming victims to the schemes and practices of unprincipled men, associated for wholesale robbery, carrying, like the ruvages of civil war, desolution to se many a peaceful hearth, not long since appointed a Committee to investigate the character of the objects, concoctors, and Managers of Joint Stock Companies. It cannot surely be inconsistent with the squae of protective duty which originated this necessary Joint Stock Committee, but acting on its spirit and principle, were the Government to institute a similar searching inquiry with reference to the late Agency Houses, in view to ascertalting the prester time at which they each and all became actually Ensolvent, and compelling those partners now living, who may have retired with funds from the concoras, intermediate between that time and the public announcement of their insolvency, to make restitution thereof to the extent of their fortunes; a procedure which would be consistent with both the spirit and intent of the Insolvent Act, which enjoins that a delitor shall be released from the hardship of imprisonment, but remain liable, if he should ever acquire property, for the payment of the balance of his debts, as is most just between man

It is never too late to do good; and we, therefore have the hope of seeing those who now thrive and faxoriate in undisturbed enjoyment on the savings, for many years; of the tolla, privations, and enterprise of sumy years, of the folia, privations, and enterprise of catera, arought to a proper and necessary reckoning. In England and Scotland, as well as in India, there must be many new passing the remnant of their days in actual destination, similar to that which the unfortunate lady whose these has elicited our especial notice, is enduring, and if they were to get up a petition to the Government for the object above mentioned, we have little doubt that these prayer would be acceded to.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Rosen Rears."

"Rosen Rears.

"Rosen Rears.

The Queen Downer was yesterday pronounced to be nearly recovered.

The Declares of Gioucester has been suffering during the week from the effects of a fail.

o "The Court gave judgment that the credits in the books of the garment gave in the partners being the dates of the partners being the dates of the partners being most the first the time, as well as the time, as not being upon the Assignment Date when the partnership well almost the partnership will almost the satisfactorship. The satisfactorship will be partnership that at the these of the dates in discounties no ballices was writed, and no man courts be discounted to the satisfactorship.

The King and Queen of the Belgians. Wandwich, April 30.—At 10 o'clock to-day an extense abelial April 30.—At 10 o'clock to-day an express airlyed from town to announce that the King and Queen all the Belgians would embark at Woolwich Dockyard at 11 o'clock gams would enterry, under Capt. Cambler, Rl. Artillery, was immediately placed under orders to proposed to the Dockyard to fire a Royal salute, and a guard of homeur, with the colours and bend of the Rl. Marines, under Capt. Wright, proceeded at the same time to attend the embarkation of their Majesties. Precisely at five minutes barkation of their Majesties. Precisely at five minutes before 11 o'cinck the King and Queen with their safte arrived at the Dockyard. Their Majesties were received, on alighting, by Lieut. Gen. Lord Biometical, Commandant of the Garrison, and Commanders W. Trincis A. Collier, Superintendent of the Dockyard, Major Sandilands and Brigade Major Cuppage, El. Artiflery, Commonner Smith. Master-Commander Cook, of the Black Eagle, Master Hicks, of the William and Many Yanda, and several other Navel Officers, and the multivities of the Dockyard. The guard of honour of the Rt. Mattines and several other Naval Officers, and the authorities of the Dockyard. The guard of known of the Ri. Marines presented arms, and the band played the historial authom, as their Majesties passed from the carriage to the Princess Alice steam-vesset, lying alongside. This Majestics were received on board by Commander Rasitlett (accompanied by Capt. Hamilton), and at 11 o'clock the vessel proceeded on her veyage in fine style; under a second Royal salute from the field-battery, the first salute being fired to announce the arrival of their Majestics at the Dockward. The King stond unancered mean dash, extensi-Dockyard. The King stood unservered upon dack, return

ing the acknowledgments of the numeroes spectators who had assembled to witness their departure for the Continent.

The proposed grant of a downy of 20,000 riz-dollars in gold to the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, Heraditary Princess of Mecklenburgh Streiltz, if regularized in the report of the committee to which it was reported, as a

grateful acknowledgment of the eminent services rendered to the country by the Duke of Cambridge. Lord Ellenborouph's Recal.—Amoig the reports it is said that Sir Henry Pottinger will be retained at Bambay as Governor-General; that Lord Wharnoliffe will succeed to the nost; that with other abuses Lord Elienborough has discovered sales of Cadetships to an extraordinary extent, which will involve many parties; and, lastly, that the Directors are anxious to withdraw the recal, sooner than be in open hostility with the Government.

We have reason to believe that Sir Henry Hardings will be nominated to the office of Governor-General of India, and that this appointment will take place with the cordial approbation of the Crown and the Coart of Directors, and in consequence of friendly concert between the authorities immediately responsible for the selection of a Governor-General .- Times.

a Governor-veneral.—I times.
On Thursday ovening, a lamentable accident occurred near Chalmsford, by which Miss Mary McHardy, daughter of the highly-respected Chief Constable of the County Police, and Miss Gaze, the governess in the Captain's family, lost their lives—an occurrence which has excited a deep feeling of sorrow and sympathy in the neigh-bourhood. It appears that about seven o'clock Miss Gace, a young lady of considerable personal beauty high accomplishments, and who was greatly be and man accomplianments, and who was grantly be-leved for her kind disposition and vivacity of temper, was walking in the fields leading from Chelmstard to Springfield, with the two Miss McHardye, the denoted aged II years, and Malvine aged 9; they seem to have quitted the path, and the young ladies were playing near the edge of the Chelmer, at a part where the force of the current had considerably undersited the bank; it is believed that the dilest bliss 11, ventured too near the edge, when the overlanging part gave way, and ahe was prompitated into the water, which at that part is from 10 to 15 feet deep. Miss Gide, in her anxiety to save her charge, immediately jumped in, and both periabed: Lady George Murray, daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Francis Grant, and reliet of Lord George Murray, Sishing of St. David's, died on Saturday last, at her residence in

Green-st., Grosvenor-sq.

The late alterations and dismissals at Windser h been dictated not me has been improperly assected by a false economy, but by circumstances in every way just

lishman who has bad to completing the manger de politicise of the Princis de Joinville, who, it is surmised, takes this means of noquiring popularity with the French.

The free of the control of the contr hick had belonged to the Emperor, were sold at a pro-ortionably high price. The whole sails produced was bout 080%.

about vous.

The Hon, H. Chelwynd has been appointed to the Compardown; Mr. Wilbutghby Smith to the Monaton at Superingid, and Mr. Southamore Stanbour the 59th Reg.,

frod Dr. Barney's Royal Academy, Gospott. Bir St. and Lady Sele will arrive in England nant o

Bir R. and Lady Sele will arrive in Bugland next week so peasengers in the Great Liverpool, from Alexandria, which is dis it Southampton on the 5th inch.

The Heat John A. D. Bloomfald, con of Lieutenant-Geneval Lord Bloomfald, G.C.B., and & O.H., Combininglat of the Garrison at Woolwigh, his moonedail Lord Start do Rothery as Ambeunder to the Court of St. Peasenburgh.

On Thompsay mouning the Duchess of Portland was found by the househaper dead in bod at Welbatk Abbey. Her Green (who pocupied a separate room from the Duke) relied to rest overnight in her mean health, which has not been gold for isotyral years.

The status of the late General the Duke of Gorden was last week placed on its pedectal, in Castionatest, Aberdeen. The atstee is by Campbell, and is 11 feet 3 inches in height; inviting the base and pedestal, the height, in all, is 21 feet 5 tackes.

Paring Primes Militari's Plantations now Ragebot.—

le all, is 31 feet 5 inches.

Phring Prince alliers's Plantations near Magshot.—
At an early from an Wednesday morning the plantations were discovered to have been fired, and upwards of 700 seres have been totally destroyed. The idinerant Stanta-cutters, who frequent that part of the forest for the purpost of cutting Heath for the manufacture of brooms, are suspected to be the parties who have caused this immense sapporers to be the partner who have caused this immense destruction of property, in consequence, as it is stated, of their having been, very properly, deprived of certain advantages which they formerly enjoyed.

Accounts have been received of the death of Count

Vittorio Possembreni, Prime Minister of Tuestay, in his 83th year. The Count was a distinguished literary and scientific character, and Napoleon is said to have once observed of him that he was " I'm géant dans un entrarol."

Opening of Trafalpar-square.—On Wednesday morning, Trafalgar-square, with its beautiful turrace, was thrown open, and many availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of perambulating this noble area. The workness have, however, not yet left; as the available area as the state of any parameter and appears the state of any parameter. phalte perement is not completed, nor are the jets-d'eau yet in play, although th with water for several e basine have been charged with water for acveral days. In a few days the Equestrian Status of Gappon III, will be removed from Equestrian Statue of Geomois III. will be removed from its present site. Saving Massers Ransom's, to the vacant pedestal at the west and of the terrace in Traslagar-square. This day for holding the grand nautical files, at which servind of the prayement from Greenwich Rospital will be present, will be shortly appointed.

On Thursday evening the boys of the Royal Military Agilam visited the Chinese Collection, having received an invitation from Mr. Dunn, the merthy proprietor of this solertaining exhibition, to see the "Feest of Lenterne." During the resenting their situalists band played several

satertaining explosion, to see the "reset of Lantania." During the evening their situalisht hand played saveral popular pieces, greatly to the gretification of the neage-rous visitors present, who testified by their plaudite their admiration of the extraordinary proficiency of these juvarous matters present, who tested by their plaudits their admiration of the extraordinary proficiency of these juvenile performers. The great degree of interest invertebly evinced by the Public in the above deservedly-popular institution was erroughy standarded on this occasion. Several indice ontered into degrees on with these some of the house defendance of the interest before and that of the brave defenders of currentments, and an extension objects delight in directing their attention to the various objects littly to excite their derically. On taking their department he haid both playing their department of their milies come gove three hearty shows in hearant of their kind heat, Mr. Dunn, by whose directions a but was presented to each of the boys as they of the braye defenders of ear sountry's honsur, and took

n false cooners, but by circumstances in every way justified and praiseworthy.—Six Robert Peal has been hastily, and very unjustly, blamed by some people for denylog, in the House of Commons, that the Queen is in dept. A little reflection reight have shown, shat, in his Concists of Prime Minister of England, he could have no official knowledge of any Royal responsibilities having reference that of all men his the left likely to receive my information of that kind thereigh this very questiountly channels of common report.—Court Journal.

We regret to herein such the likely prevaled among the tairbuild and feeling that his likely prevaled among the tairbuild has with persilier had been marked in the coldness of his mannet to Land Adolphus Pixelerence.

The driving my of the graviled, and will be a most condition of his mannet to Earth Adolphus commonsied to be such to be required, and will be a most condition of his mannet to Earth Adolphus commonsied to the salabity of the graveled, and will be a most condition of his mannet to Earth Adolphus commonsied to the salabity of the graveled, and will be a most condition of his mannet to Earth Adolphus commonsied to the salabity of the propose. The inhibitants of the Tower, including the national of the Septe Parillet Chantess d'He, and, we walkerstand, he met the cold feeling the stability of the stability of the stability of the stability of the graveled, and will be a most condition of his mannet to Earth Adolphus commonsied to the most to to be graveled, and will be a most condition of the Royal and the Parillet Chantess d'He, and, we walkerstand, he met the cold feeling the mannet to be provided to many and towers.

appared Murder at Hampton-Court Palace. excitement has been areated by the discovery of some mutilated portions of an infant in the common sewer to Hampton-Court Palage. The various Surgeons who The various Surgeons who the aumerous families resident at the Palare state that they have not noticed any female upon whom sus-picton of having recently given birth to a chird could be

that, in this age of rapidly-progressing knowled stance has been brought into notice and notice do of our non-ports, under the name of Cosmodius list or our paragraph and the same of the same understand that some of mar first engineers here tested this passent, and are fully esticated that it will weer ship can passent, and are raily settened that it will wear and yeather sendor medor, as no coment hitherto amployed in our great national works has done; all other empassis need in sen-embankaments having been found links to crack, become weak, and even rotten, when exposed to the setion of salt-water. This nement, on the contrary, becomes figurer and harder, the langer it has to resist the action of the ocean-tide. Under this representation, we are prepared to expect that, are long, we may have to boast not only of the "wooden-walds" of Bagland, but of such enduring sea-walls as shall surpass those of all succent or modern tim

Portussion Cape.—A new eccupation has arisen from the use of the permusion locks, which was but little dreamt of at the time of their adoption. Numbers of boys follow in the line when the troops firs to plak up the ex-ploded caps, the copper of which they dispose of at so

duct was lately fought at Thurendt, between the Count de fleckendorf and the Baron de Wender, both pupils of the lioyal Forest School of that town, and neither scarcely saventeen years of sec. The weapons were platols. Baron do Wender had the first fire. The ball enterest the temple on wenear me use near nea, you man mustare the temple of his allegrary, who instantly full dead at his place. The young Baron fied, but has since been arrested at Frayberg, and with be brought to trial. The original enum of the meeting was a dispute at billiards."

the meeting was a disjuite of billiards."

Dissidenties.—Mr. Hume has enceed for a return of the number of persons taken into enstady for drenksn-ness, and for disordarly condent by the metropolitan police, from 1831 to 1843; also, since the establishment of the new police force in the city. This return has been printed with two little regard by the feelings of Father Mathew, whose mind will doubtless be horrified by the methods therein exhibited. It animate that the number Mathew, whose mind will deubthest be horrified by the statistics therein exhibited. It appears that the numbers taken into castody for the dire offence of drapkinness amounted, in 1831, to 31,355, of whom 11,666 were females; in 1832, to 32,056 (including 12,352 females); in 1833, 28,880, of whom 11,612 were females i in 1834, 19,779, of whom 7,160 only were females; is 1835, 21,794, of whom 7255 were females; in 1836, 22,728, of whom 6861 were females; in 1837, 21,426, of whom 7455 were females; in 1838, 21,269, of whom 5941 were females; in 1840, 15,505, of whom 5942 were females; in 1841, 13,000, of whom 5)25 were females; in 1842, 12,338, of in 1839, 21,269, of whom 7317 were females; in 1840, 16,506, of whom 5942 were females; in 1841, 15,006, of whom 5123 were females; in 1842, 12,238, of whom 4550 were females; and in 1843, 10,890, of whom 4550 were females; and in 1843, 10,890, of whom 4148 were females; and in 1843, 10,890, of whom 4148 were females; The bidd amount of the above 18 years gives the number of 275,841, of whom 38,149 were "ladies," and 175,692 algentiamen; "the impulation invise here in the years 1831 and 1832 1,515,585, and according to the census of 1841 2,688,307 (including, we present; the auburban distribution of the metropolis is generally considered at present to number about 1,000,000 souls). The total aumbor of persons taken late custed by the police. So "disorderly conduct" from the year 1821 to 1842 (both inclusive) amounted to 185,000, of whom 70,328 were makes, and 60,772 females. Thus, whilst the "gentlement" have the advantage as farms decided superiority in point of "disorderly conduct."

The number of persons taken into custody for the abovementioned offences against public order and decency since the establishment of the new police force in the city, amounted in 1840 to 7260, in 1841 to 3961, in 1842 to 3099, and in 1843 to 4830; the population of the city being estimated by Mr. Commissioner Harvey to have been in 1840, 124,876; and in 1843, 125,273.

The Invalide Russe, of St. Petersburgh, of the 11th instant, publishes a Royal rescript, addressed by the Emperor to the Minis er of War, Prince Tchernyobeff, Aide-de-Camp General, in which His Majesty says :-"Under your direction the Ministry of War has, by its own resources, and solely by prudent measures and eaching, orested a vast capital both in money and matériel. I repeat to you, with great sincerity, the expression of my entire gratitude for the noble menner in which you serve the throne and the country; and, as a proof of it, I have ordained that the regiment of Lancers of St. Petersburgh, and the regiment of Chasseurs of Kabardia, of which you are the chief, shall henceforward bear your name."

Now and elegant saloons have just been erected on an extensive area at the rear of the premises of Mosers. Williams and Sowerby, the eminent silk mercers in Oxford-street. Of the magnificence in design some idea may be formed by the description annexed to an engraving in the last Number of the *Polytechnic Re*view. "The dome is supported by eight rich Sienna marble columns, having wide-spreading arches, and highly maries columns, saving wise-spreading arches, and nighty enriched staffles, the continuity being carried by smaller arches to the walls, and on pligaters faced with elabo-rately painted arabesque and tasteful forms on glassed slate. These columns and forms are carried round the saloons by a succession of panels and well-disposed piles-ters." These rooms are for the display of the Royal Tissue de Verre, which has engaged so much public atten-tion. The throne room at St. James's palace and Her Majesty's closet are decorated with this damask, the effect of which cannot be surpassed; and now that it is arrayed with an infinity of superb articles for ladies' attire, &c., in capacious esicone of regal grandeur, its richness is complicated in the highest degree. These selcons are daily perambulated by the filts of society.

## Barliamentary Analysis.

HOURE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, Armit 29.—The Governor-General of India.—In reply to questions put by Lord Continuersa.

The Duke of Waltherrow said, there is no doubt whatever, my Lords, that the Court of Directors have stated reasons for the measure which they have adopted, which reasons have not been considered valid, and therefore lier Majesty's Government. Those reasons have not been considered valid, and therefore lier Majesty's Government have not concurred in the measure adopted; may, more, my Lords, I will add, in natwer to the last part of the Noble Lord's question, that Her Majesty's Government did remonstrate against the measure proposed to be adopted by the Court of Directors, and the resolution of recalling Lord Ellenburguh from the office of Govergor-General of India. I must add that there can be no doubt wishinger—although a doubt was expressed by a very great anthough right to outer of Directors to recall the Governor-General, which right is conferred upon that heady by statute. I imagine it has existed at all times since 1724, but it was conferred particularly by the law passed in 1818, which has been replaced by the law passed under the auspices of my Noble and Learned Friend' in 1823, the 24 william IV. That law gives the Court the undoubted right to recall the Governor-General. But, my Lords, I conseive that that right is one which that body is bound to aversies with discretion (hear, hear), as all bodies and all individuals invested with extraordinary powers by the provisions of law are bound to exercise such powers with discretion. Now, my Lords, I venture to submit to your Lordships, as the opinion of an individual who has had some experience in these matters, that this exercise of power, to any the least of it, is not a discrete exercise of power, by Lords, the control of Directors has that power—it has the power of nominating a successor to the Mobe parson who is thus recalled, but it has no other power whatever, my Pour Lordships we cannot be called a discretion in his high other has head of

been in the general inpowings of this and the other Honse of Parliament, and the whole public of this country and the world. And yet, my Loria, those gentlemen, pretending their responsibility, having had no there whitever in giving this proposed their structions that have been seet him, pronounce their judgment them will show they are bound to have uses, of the instructions that have been seet him, pronounce their judgment upon the conduct and recall him, thus algoritying the Government of the discountry of the best instrument—the best heartman of the same that they could find to carry on the daties of that great office, and making no provision whatever, nor proposing the performance of these duttes, and for natifying the responsibility of her Majestr's Government. As I have said so much enthe indiscretion is any—I will just go a little further. My Lords, it is the fact that it had been in the listleway of the forevament of India that this measure of recall by the Court of forevament of India that this measure of recall by the Court of forevament of India that this measure of recall by the Court of forevament of India that this measure of recall by the Court of forevament of India that this measure of recall by the Court of forevament of India that this measure of the measure of the number of the accordance of the carried line catendan, it has more them one operations of the sample of the day, and, my Lords, it is the fact that it had been in account of the court ### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Arms 22.—The Covernor of India.—In reply to questions put to him by Mr. Ronaucz, Sir R. Pausaid that the Court of Directors of the East India Company had exercised their undoubted right in recalling, at their will and pleanare, the Governor-General of India; but that they had done so on their undivided and exclusive responsibility. The act of recall had not received the sanction or consumence of the ser-

vante of the Crown, but it was legal and valid without any such sanction. With respect to the question whether Her Majesty's Government considers their responsible for the Government for India, he must, under present circomstances, decline entering into any discussion of that question. All he could say with reference to the fact vehicle Her Majesty's Government do or do not coincide with the Court of Directors is, that their sense of public daily with the Court of their course which shall appear to them get which they foresee from the act of the Court of Directors, and had had the opportunity afforded them of expounding their views to the Court, of the on the Court of Directors, and had had the opportunity afforded them of expounding their views to the Court, of their the step in question was utilizated the House on the realisation of those hopes of general importances with the Court, before the step in question was utilizated the House on the realisation of those hopes of general importances with the court of the co

Past could not my ween that correspondence would be produced.

THURREAT, Mar 2.—The Nory.—Sir C. Narum wished to know, whether there was any intention of extending to Officers in the layey the alwantage one eloyed by Military and Marine Officers—namely, the permission to retire on Isili pay after a certain petiod of service? There was now one Captain thrity-six years on the lists. He (Sir C. Narum) thought that a portion of the surplus recession might be so appropriated.—Bir R. Past said he was not prepared to give the Gallant Officer any information at present, inclusively be prepared to discuss the point on the Navy Estimates. Whether there was a surplus or not, the Officers of the Mary should have justice, but the surplus had nothing whatever to do with the question.—Bir C. Narum then gave notice that, out an early day, he would bring the affairs of the Navy such and tendence.

Pensions.—Mr. Nexts moved for returns of all Officers to whom ponsions had teng passions were embeddenting purchased by the Government, stating the name and rask, and the amount of pension of each Officer; also the dates when such passions were perchased, statistic and artillery whose pensions did not prevain the law when such passions were perchased, statistic and Artillery whose pensions desired divisions of the member of Mon-commissioned Gallane and privates in the Alimy and Artillery whose pensions were purchased.

chased, and the number to whom the pensions were resi

Granted.

"RiDAY, May 5.— The Nowy,—Sir C. Marran gave united that
on Thursday, 18th May, he should bring the state of the Navy
List under the consideration of the House.

## East India Intelligence.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Maj.-Gen. Sir George Policek, G.C.B., was appointed a provisional member of the Council of Indi

Council of India,

The Hon. Hugh Lindsay.—The suddenness of this gentleman's decease, announced in our last, is section to the over-exertion to which he subjected hierarch as a Director of the East India Company, in a recent debets in Leadenhall-street, concerning the policy of the Government when white the subject of such nor-General, whose recal is just now the subject of s very general conversation. The Hon. Director is said to have spoken, on the occasion, for the space of full two hours, during the whole of which he betrayed unusual excitement. It was, in fact, as it is further stated, observed by some of the other members of the Board, who retroped the autropolines was a Mr. Vinden on the witnessed the extraordinary soal of Mr. Lindsay on this feverish topic, that such exertions seemed to be really more than a man of his advanced years (about eighty) could well sustain; and it is understood to have been shortly after the burst of declamation slinded to that the aged gentleman was seized with the attack of apoplexy which terminated his existence.

The India Muil.-Notice has been issued at the General Post-office, that the Overland closed Mail to India and Chine, via Marseilles, is detained until Monday next, the 6th instant.

Letters have been received, by an extraordinary express, from Bombay of the 13th, and Caloutta of the 14th March, brought to Suez by the Bentinek. They, however, bring no news of mor ent from Labore or Affghanistan; but we perceive with regret, that two Bengal Regiments, and one of Madras, had refused to march to Scinde, on learning that they were not to have

full batta. The Governor-General arrived at Calcutta on the The Governor-General arrived at Calcutta on the 28th of February. Four companies of H.M.'s 10th Reg. were drawn up in line, with their "right" resting on the eastern entrance to the Government-house. The Reserve Gunds, with their "left" reating on the same entrance, were drawn up in line also, and facing the companies of H.M.'s 10th Reg.; this made a street through which the Governor-General drove, and during which time he was received with "arms presented." The Light Company of H.M.'s 10th Reg., in "single ranks," were drawn up on the steps of the grand entrance, and were drawn up on the steps of the grand entrance, and immediately facing it, the Government-house Guard; on his Lordship alighting from his carriage, he was again received with arms presented, while the Deputy-Governor, &c., advanced to meet him; at the same moment the signal was conveyed to the saluting-battery, and a salute of 19 guns was fired. This closed the "tamasta;" the whole of the Civil and Military stacked to the Fresidency were ordered out on the orcasion.

The Governor-General on the 29th published a most liberal grant of batta to all the troops that were engaged in Gwalior and in Sciude.

The Extra which was published yesterday, announcing a gratuity of six months' batta to the troops engaged in the battles of Messuce, Hyderabad, Maharajpoore, and Punniar, breathes the right spirit, and shows the real, "Friend of the Army." The allusion to the claims of those who were not engaged, but have endured the priva-tion incident to their Service in Sciude, is alike judicious and generous. We have nothing to any, save what is laudatory, of this proceeding, if it be understood as a been granted by the State, without reference to, and possible disappointment in respect of, prizes captured.—Celouits Englishmen.

The popularity of Lord Bilenborough appears to be on the increase in Calcutte, where a public meeting was called by the Sheriff for the purpose of addressing his Lordship by the Sheriff for the purpose of addressing his Lordship on his return from the campaigns in Gwallor. The newspaper readers of Hombay cannot fall to have observed the stience of the violent assaliants of the policy of his Lordship. They cannot blems his him languages, and they now maintain a predent recover.—? It.

Col. Stadders and Capt. Concily.—We have to request particular attention to the annexed articles from the Agentical of the African Capt. The stage of the African Capt.

Il/haber of the 3d. The more of Col. Staddert and Cal Cocolly being alive is given with great positiveness? I shall be delighted on finding it realised:—"We have just, at a late hour, restrict a piets of intalligence, which we lay before our readers without note or comment. Our Labore correspondent themtions to us, as a feet on which every reliance can be placed, that Don Mahound had sent intelligence to Col. Richmond, that both Col. Stoddart and Capt. Concily are alive. There can, therefore, he no doubt that the Roy, Mr. Wolff will be successful in attaining one object of his journey, viz., in finding them alive; what may be the result of his mission remains to be seen.

STATE OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

[From the Bombuy Journale.] Insects of Wednesday evening contains man. First amongst them in the impre-agth of the Armien of this Fresidan Ten G

of lagoretanes. Pient assenged them is the impresse to 18,00 membry, making a sobal addition to the Indian Army of superparts of 10,000 mes. Anselve Cheefe in the Genetic is the increase of the Body-Genetic by two remainishes of progeoter Curalry.

"Our lakes the Indifference from Protespare communication indicated by the Control of the State State of the Control

CHINA.

The Secretric arrived at Bombay on 10th of March from Chins, which country she left on 10th Feb., having on board, amongst other passengers, Major-General Sir James Schoolde. The town of Victoria was quite healthy, and it was hoped that the eneming summer would not be so fatal as the last. Several during attempts at robbery had been made at Hong-Kong. H.M.'s 55th Regt. was under orders for immediate embarkation for England. H.M.S.

Dide, Capt. Keppel, left for Calentez on 24 Feb., having the board Lord Saltoun, late Communder of the Forces, who arrived at Sues in the Bentines, and will preceed to

Rigiand by the Great Liverpool.

Sir Henry Pottinger had issued a proclamation, osmplaining of the infraction by a party of British Officers of the supplementary treaty, in having journeyed beyond the limits fixed by the local authorities at Amoy.

## Literary Motices.

The Despatches of the Duke of Wolffigers, Compiled from Official and other Authorite Desiments. By Calonel Garnood, C.B., K.C.T.S., Fart, I. Parker, Furnival and Parker. Aw Enlarged Edition in fawer Volumes, and at a less

An Enlarged Edition in fewer Volumes, and at a less price, cannot but command an extensive sale for a work which will always be consulted by Military men, and those of every shade in polition. The New Publication also is further recommended, on the ground that the Lipters and General Orders capied by the Deputy Adjutant-General, from the original manascripts of the Duke of Wellington, when commanding in India, are inserted asserting to their respective dates; and autracts from the Instructions for the movements of the Army, and from the General Orders circulated by the Quartermaster-General and Adjudental, in the Peninsula, France, and the Low Countries, with other new Fapars, will also appear for the first time in this Edition.

We helieve that the gallant Editor has been indefatig-

We believe that the gallant Editor has been indefatigable in his researches for documents that might add to the value of this Mamorial of the Career of the Duke of Wellington, and we heartly wish his endeavours may reap a guiden harvest. As the work progresses, we chall take an opportunity of examining the new matter.

Uncle Sam's Popularities. By Uncle Sam. 2"vols. Mortimer.

As most of the sketches in these volumes are reprinted from "Ainsworth's Magazine," he, they will come before many of our readers as old friends. To others, we doubt many or our renous as our monds. To others, we doubt not, they will prove equally acceptable, as new, free and easy, light, goalping acquaintances. For the information of such, however, it may be an well to present some information respecting their nature, in the words of the

author:—

"Runw, then, time-nul-of-mind honoured and gentle reader, that Unitab San signifies U.S., or the possite of the Unitab State of America. After the same habitat the with a difference arising from taste) that Jone State. Invally uses the phrase, Sian Majarst's Army and Say. Concium, Mally, Packets, and Ordinauca, County Jonatan Iraely breats of Sia Majarst's Army and Say. Concium, Sality Packets, and Ordinauca, County Jonatan Iraely breats of Sia Unitable the resolution of book-making, this series of papers was written from monourands made by a recompile tourist during twee months adjusted in the United States. An orthonous review months adjusted in the United States. An orthonous results resulting the more republican to the random gancing stituens, he returned to England to consider, and utilizately to long at his former republican or other random particular that 'the best of all possible republican phannals, perfectly antiched that 'the best of all possible republican institutions.' That England has anoth a minuscreby, the whole world (with a little experience and comportation) may republican institutions.' That England has anoth a minuscreby, the whole world (with a little experience and comportation) may republican function of the section of the least of all possible republics, let Statem to not form the least of all possible republics, its Statem or reader may remarked and the should-will America."

With these intimations before him, the reader may green author that he should-will America."

with these intimations before him, the reader may tolerably well estimate the fare produced for his delectation. Humour, fan, and drollery—light, yet broad, characteristic ekclohes—constitute piquant condiments for the more substantial dishes.

Cardinal de Rets, a Literary Curicety, 2 Volumes, from the original Memoirs. By the Author of the Muid's Husband. T. C. Newby.

Muid's Husband. T. C. Newby.

There volumes are very properly styled a literary curiosity; they are curious in many respects, on escent of the subjects of which they treet, and the extraordinary went of arrangement which pervades the whole Memoir of this very singular personage. As a translation, they are entereding to all those who are at all sequented with the history of the times of the Cardinal Richarless, Cardinal Maserin, the Prince de Condé, Gaston de France, (Duke of Orleans.) Ac.

Orleans,) See.

It would be difficult to find a greater surjectly than the Cardinal de Hetz has taken some pains to make himself appear throughout this Memoir; and it is no easy matter to arrive at any idea as to what can have been his object to arrive at any idea as to what can have been in object in parting forth a history (if no it may be salied) so little estimated, from its careless, unconnected, fragmentary, and obscurs style, to leave enything like a setimatory impression of his own sayings and deings. However rambling and extraordinarily disjointed as the events of his day are placed before us, there is throughout very sufficient matter to receive an attention mental. to ropey an attentive purposi.

. We must confine ourselves to a few extracts, showing some of the expressed spinious of the Cardinal de Reis, both as regards the great men who lived in his time, and upon other points, leaving the Memoirs to make them-

selves, after this short introduction, as agreeable and intelligible as they are able to their readers.

telligible as they are able to their readers.

In the early part of the Memoir, its reference to the plan for getting sid of Cardinal de Richallen, which plan was not put into agreeution, in consequence of that person's falling iff, we find him expressing himself thus:

"It is often madness to engage in complicate; but there is nothing in the end which makes uses so whe, at least for a time; for as the danger of these affairs remains, even after the opportunity is passed, so we become prudent or circumspect in consequence.

Further on

surther on"There is nothing so clamey se to declare yourself capable of
a thing which is held up as a dangerous example."

Speaking of the Comts de Sqissons, one of the principal parties ofgaged in the plot for removing Richelleu,

cipal parties singaged in the plot for removing Richelisu, we find the following :—

"The Comte de Solasons had all that boldness of heart which is commonly called valour, and which he carried to the highest point; but at the same time he had not in the least degree that attracts of mind which is known under the name of resolution. The first is common, and to be met with every day; the latter is a zarer thing than one easily be imagined, and yet is abundantly nours necessary than the other for the fortherance of a greet enterprise, and there is no greater in the world then the heading a party; the commanding an Army is nothing in comparison to it; —in short, I am of opision that greater abilities are required to make a head of a party than in making an Emperor of the universe, and that in the secuntials required, resolution ought to walk head-in-head with judgment,—if mean with a lofty judgment, the principal advantage of which is to distinguish the improbable from the impossible."

In allusion to an artful distribution of certain sums amongst decayed families, who were ashamed to make

In allusion to an artful distribution of certain sums amongst decayed families, who were ashumed to make their necessities known, he observes—
"Judge of the influence this gave me amongst persons who are, without comperison, more numerous than any others in public disturbandes. The rich rarely join such but by force, and beggars do more harm than good, for it is generally known they aim only at plunder. It is those to the best who, without being reduced to beggary, yet are no straitened in their circumstances as to require a change of afthirs, hoping by these means to repair or cover their broken furtures."

Another observation in reference to his Mannia.

Another observation in reference to his Memoir—
"There is no true history, but that which is written by men
who are not ashamed or afraid to speak the truth of them-

We like the following reply made by him on an oc-

casion :—

"You must permit me to furget all that may take from my gratitude, and to remember that only which may increase it."

We extract the following :—

"Fashlon, though supreme in all things, is never more so than in being received well or ill at Court. There are times when disgrace, in the manner of fire, purifies every bail quality, and sets a lustre upon the good; and there are others, when it does not become an houset man to be out of favour."

Speaking of the arrest by Richelieu of the Duo de Beau-

Speaking of the arrest py thousand or the Debugfort, he writes:—

"That which often brings diagrace upon Ministers, is the
necessity of schieving actions so surrounded by obstacles, that
the victory even can bring them nothing but eavy and hatted.
When a desired event unfers itself in which there is nothing to
surmount, because there is nothing to overcome, it is a rare
accurrence, and gives to their authority an colar so free from
the least shade, that it not only satablishes their credit upon
what they have done, but at the same time reflects a merit upon
that which they have not done."

Arthur O'Leavy; his Wanderings and Ponderings in Many Lands. Edited by Harry Lorrequer. 3 vols. The characteristics of our reised Harry Lorrequer are so and custacteriance of our triand starty horreques are so well known—his smiling or rather laughing spirits—his quick insight into character—his axionalize knowledge of life and society—his atrong powers of description, and his lively humour, are so well and justly approchated, that we need not say this new work from his tree and fertile pen will be renaived with universal favour and normalists. will be reserved with universal favour and popularity; and the rather, that it possesses the novel and attractive feature of abowing the writer as an observer of the manners and humours of foreign lands—his "Wanderings and Ponderings" being for the most part connected with Germany, France, Belgium, and Holland. The German Stars in particular, those heat schools in the world for the Spas in particular—those best schools in the world for the study of the varieties of European obserator and manners—receive great attention from our humorous painter of the ways of living men and women, as they are moulded and modified by the circumstances mader which they are hore and breat born and bred.

We are not sure that we like this mock the better for the "machinery" through the medium of which its details are conveyed to us. Its meetle are so strictly those arising out of its reality, and the notal life of its pictures, that they would probably have impressed as more strongly had they come to us as the direct impressions of Mr. Lever bimself, instead of through the double disguise of the occurric Mr. Arthur O'Leary, and his editing friend, Harry Lorrequer. But we have no notion of quarrelling unnecessarily with the inclinations and of quarrents white who, under whatever form he may addicine us, is always amusing, often instructive, and never dull and procy; and who, moreover, has the happy faculty of bringing before his readers the common places of travel under a form that makes them " as good as new," even to those who are the most familiar with them. What, for instance, more proxy than an ordinary traveller's description of a traveller's ordinary, or state d'acte? Yot, what more piquant and pleasant, than Mr. Mr.

O'Legry's account of the same scene. Would we could O'Legry a account or the same scene. Would we could appear it, for the satisfaction of those of our readers (if any) whose hands this book will not reach. But it may not he, and we can only recommend the work to all blusses of readers, as containing something that will please the tastes of all.

Roberts's Sketches in the Hely Land. Part XIV.

Thus now Part will excite unusual interest and attention This new Part will excite unusual interest and attention, on account of the subject-matter treated in it,—five out of the six views being devoted to various departments of the celebrated Rules of Basthae. Grandeur of effect is the leading and most remarkable feature of Mr. Rebert's success, throughout this busntiful and noble work generally; but in the present Part, this feature has reached its agms—the subject-matter presenting what may be dequed, without exception, the grandest scenes in the world of art. Basibec as even from the road towards Lebenon; the remains of the great Circular Temple; and those of the Great December —these are the most atribute. these of the Great Decemy; there are the most striking features of the present Part; and there is nothing more exquisits or remarkable in the whole circle of art, in that department of it to which these sketches belong.

LINES

Lipizs

Writter appear asserted two of Ma. Moriano's protune.

A monty power is in their confing main.

Broke into huge and femmy waves, which knock

Against you make of builthomeated rock.

Dark with storm-indee stoud and wind-lossed rain;

A lovely flower in their strany plain,

Where in their beauty the clear waters cleap,

Fringed in by tending grans, or lefty creep

Where the clust-infeed banks their course restrain.

Oh! painter of the almining to thee
Alike the gentle or formantous hour,
The threes and heavings of the wint'ry sea;
Whilst earth, and eky, and storm, and darkness loar,
Or the sweet sunshing in the his party peacefully
O'er wandering rivides and summer tower.
MARY RUNARL METTORS.

ON SEEING MR. HOYLAND'S PICTURE OF JERUSALEM AT THE TIME OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

AT THE TIME OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

HUPLAND, 'tie thins with steady aim to reach The loftiest purpose af thy gitted hand;
Thy peach may the wisett leason teach, and our best feelings warm at thy command. 'The not thy composition, rich and pure,
'The not alone the magic of its hire,
Which shall thy name to latest time secure,
Revered when oid, as wonder'd at whilst new.
Cold critics those who merely prace the art
Correctly true to column and design,
Nor rates their view to that immortal part,
Burgaaning every grace of that or line,
Where Genius apparts directly to the leart,
And hide us, trembling, game on things diving.

Green.

Chartotta North.

A Table of Precedence for Commoners, Baronets, and Knights.—All the sons of Baronets, and their sons; all the eldest sons of Knights, and their eldest sons; Sergeants-st-Law, Masters-in-Chancery, and Baroisters! Doctors, Denna, and Chancellors; Compilers of the Change Bath, Esquires of the Queen's Body, Gentlemen of the Privy Council, Esquires of the Knights of the Bath; Vice Lieutenants and Deputy-Lieutenants of Counties; Magistrates, Mayors and Aldermen of Corporations; Admirals, Captains, Commanders, and Lieutemants in the Royal Navy; and Captains, Commanders, and Lieutemants in the Indian Navy; Generals in the Army, and Field Officers and Captains in the Army; Marines, Fit India Company's Service, Militia, Local Militia, Yeomaney Cavelry, and Volunteer Infantry; Commissioners of Government Departments, Consuls, Gentlemen-at-Arms, and Physicians, are Esquires. Clergymen, not Diguitaries; Attornoys-at-Law; Clerks in Government Offices; caries; Attorneys-at-Law; Clerks in Government Offices; Mates, Porsers, Surgeons, Assistant-Surgeons, and Midshipmen in the Rdyal Nevy; and Mates, &c., in the Indian Nuvy; Subaltatu Officers in the Army; Marines, Essi India Company's Service, Militia, Local Militia, Yeomany Cavalry, and Volunteer Infantry, and Members of the College of Surgeons, are Gentlemen. Esquires by courteey; 'Gentlemen by courteey; Trademiss, 'the Labouring clustee. Labouring clusters.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

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Ditto per Ct., 160å å
Ditto Rew Louis, 39å
Ditto New Louis, 39å

BIRTHS.

April 16, at Winster, the hely of Lieut. H. Norman, R.N., of a daughter.—April 18. at Rundelgh, the lady of Capt. W. E. Stephung, R.N., of a con.—Bec. 15, at Port Arthur, Van Diemeu's Land, the lady of Capt. Enganarum, Sist Light int., of a con.—April 39, at Odwen, the wife of Mr. Gronos Johnson, Master, R.N., of a cox.

WARRIAGES.

April 22, at Christ's Chusch, Gept. Cans, asth Rog., to Janz Comwall, 36, Fark-road, Rogent's Park.—May 2, at Folham, Epwann Howley Palmer, Eoq., to Janz Panny, fourth desighter of Capt. Greville, 18. —May 1, at Stillington, near York, Geoden Joseph Rusans, Eq., Capt. Unstached, late Capt. in the 5th Hessers, to Manjaris; youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral Croft, of that place.

DEATOR

April 19, Aged 66, MARY ANG, Widow of Lient. Col. Balley-less Bayor of the 19th Light Dragoous.—April 23d, at Metley-gent Plymouth, H. G. Pade, Esq., Surgeon, R.N.—April 23th, at Abbot's Leigh, Bristol, from the effects of injuries received by being thrown out of a pony survings, Prancuss, reliet of Vice-Admiral T. L. Wolley, of Clifton, in her 73d year,—April 27, in Fanton-street, Haymarket, John Allan Whitan, Eaq., late of Parlington, Durham, Lieutensant, R.N., aged 51.—April 34, at Greenwich Hospital, after a short libress, Lieutensant Nerrolas, Tucsus, (1797). By his aniform kindness, and Officer-like demeasuour, he mented the esteem and respect of all who had the planeter of his acquaintance.

\*\*Hospital Millery Odilerry.—General—John Michel, Dorsetshive, Lieutensant General—A. Ealvin, mar Liouton. Coloneishew. Lieutensant General—A. Ealvin, mar Liouton. Coloneishew. Hay, Unatt. Edusboarph O'Reibly, C.B., h.-p. Ri. Afr. Corps. Lieutensant-General—A. Elieuten, K.H., h.-p. 18th F., and Town. Major of Hull. Majora—M'intyre, late 2d Rl. Yet. Batt., Edusboarph O'Reibly, C.B., h.-p. 18th F., and Town. Major of Hull. Majora—M'intyre, late 2d Rl. Yet. Batt., Edusboarph O'Reibly, C.B., h.-p. 18th F., and Town. Major of Hull. Majora—M'intyre, late 2d Rl. Yet. Batt., Edusboarph O'Reibly, C.B., b.-p. 18th F., Doran, h.-p. 18th F., Craik, h.-p. 29th F., Fayne, Upalt., Duval, h.-p. 18th F., Craik, h.-p. 29th F., Fulling V. Carlet, h.-p. 18th F., Challeng, R. P., Batt., Lichtett, h.-p. 10 Dres, Jac. Smith, h.-p. 28th F., Pelliney Town Wick, N.B., Griffith, h.-p. 26th F., Fulling Town Wick, N.B., Griffith, h.-p. 26th F., Thambers, h.-p. 4th F., Fallery Town Wick, N.B., H. Majore. 2d Lieutensants and Readges, A.-p. 6tst F., Chambers, h.-p. 6tsh F., Glaway, h.-p. 75th F., Griffiths, h.-p. 18th F., Robertson, h.-p. 19th F., Griffiths, h.-p. 18th F., Robertson, h.-p. 19th F., Griffiths, h.-p. 18th 
Bourchier, h.-p. Setto F., Helle Vue. Chaptain Department—Rev. Gilpin, h. p. Rus W. I. Regiment.

DAVIS'S IMPROVED FLEXIBLE CONGAVE HORSE BRUSHI.—An improved New Invention.—A. Davis, Sponge Mershant and Brush Manufacturer to Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and searly all the RI. Family, 23, Strand, and at 20, Regent at., Waterlieo, pl., 3 done from Jernyn.-st., beggs to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry he has accessed in making great improved Horse Brushes. The pseudiar merits of Davis's improved Horse Brushes are combined by its fating itself to every extreme part of the horse, thoroughly searching into all the cavities, bending itself in all directions, to prevent trouble-cone irritation. This novel Brush, being constructed on scientific principles, quite emperades all other lavestions, inasmuch as the action is tempered by the own elasticity, not requiring any pressure, as common brushes, all projections on the auriace of the cost are equally cleaned, it having been tried on borees of all descriptions, with the most satisfactory results. The yielding properties of this ecclebrated Horse Brush is formed by apringamid eatgut, grouved in between the upper and lower parts, being squally divided, forms an elastic concavity, so thuch flexired, and hither to unknown in all other inventions. Nublemen and gentlemen, in town and country, supplied at whilesde prices, and the goods sent, carriage rev. any distance, with the fallowing articles for the use of horse and carriages, at a saving of at least 40 per cont. Nuder any house is England:—Horse and carriage brushes of every pattern, horse high the fallowing articles for the neas of horse-ching of every pattern, horse high the saddlers' prices, channie, horse-folding of every pattern, horse high the saddlers's and remarks, legic saddless is saving word making and wool door-mat, song, Might-lead, contring paper, and sinves for house-hold nea, at William to the paper and saving saving saving paper, and wool door-mat, song, Might-lead, contring paper, and sinves for horse-ho

A DELPHI THEATRE, Open every Evening.

A THE BRIGHT WIZAMD OF THE NOATH signey introduces new Windows. His Mystic Temple is throughd with most brilling antiferious, who proclaim him to be the only legituate Evolution of Modern Magic.

connec province or movern Magic.

Between the patie of the Wisard's Performances, Mr. SMITH will parties, Meribe dest time, on his top Lautement, the CHRYSTALDOMERY. Mr. PHILIPS, the Benjust, will nightly appear. The THERE INFANT ARABS, 259, and 18 years of age, go through a new find difficult Furterhause.

Dress Circle, 3s.; Pit, 1s. 6d.; Gallery, 6d.

#### BARLY ATTENTION.

EARLY ATTENTION.

IN IVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE, I, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

At the last Annual Division of Frofin a Reduction of Pitty purceut, on the current Annual Premiams was decisted on all Policies for the whole term of He which had been in existence five complete years. The next DECLARATION of PROFITS will be on the 6th day of May next, and all Policies effects hadon that will entitle the Assurers to participation in the positive will am times issued subsequent to that date.

By order of the Hoard,

David Jones, Actuary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

Bir Henry Willout, E.L.B., Chairman.
John Stuwari, Esq., M.P., Deputy Chairman.
Major-General Sir Rd. Arm... William Kilburn, Esq., strong, C.B. K.C.T. and R.
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ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EASTBUCKETY.—Office, 13, Waterloo-place, London.
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station of life, and for every part of the world, upon particularly
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Two-thirds only of the even paten, whether, for palect or discensed
lives, or for the risks of foreign climball, may be paid down, and
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The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Submittees and friends of this featherine will be held at WHILIST GOOMS, Ring-street, St. James's, on MOHDAY, the 6th instable, at One o'clort, Rayl Mayvens in the Chair.
By order of the Committee, August Sales, Secretary.
39, Sent ville-Street, May 2, 1844.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ARGURANCE SOCIETY.

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MAGNIFICENT DAMASK TABLE-Dinner Naskine to match, yard aquara, per dones 180, 9d. Irish Cambric Handkerchiefe, squal to the finest French, per dones 18s. 8d. Common Lawn Handkerchiefa, 2s. 8d. per dones; very good, per dones 6s. 8d. good, per dozen good, per dozen Undressed Irish Linen Sheetings, very superior, per pair
Ditto, nearly three yards wide, without a seam, per pair 18s. 6d.
Common Lines Sheetings, from Se. gd. the pair; and
very strong, for servents' use, the pair
Irish Linens, stout and free from dress, the piece of 35

arien atments about any free from grees, the place of 20 yards, for Ditto, excellent quality, 36 yards for Sie.; and very fine, 26 yards for Yard-wise Iries, of the purent flax and finest texture, 26 yards for 42.0 dd. Yard wide Irish, of the purent flax and finest texture,

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The Directors of the National Linest Company, in giving pathicity to the prices they are selling their manufactures at and
feeling confident, from the increased facility of communication
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11s. per denote; desserts, \$c.; chryste, \$c. \$c. per pair; white

bene table halven; \$c. per denot; destent, \$c.; carver, \$c. per

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(which and \$URTON, 13, Wells-street, Ondred street, whose

halves and \$ll marked with their names, any of which they will

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I've place, Laminori, Periamenta, April 4th, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—I trinis it but an est of justice to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your estmireble Maccaser Oil. About is grounted ago I found my hair gating daily more weak and thin, and much discoloured from a practice I had adopted of wetting it continually; fearing that I should loke it entirely, and hearing of the efficacy of your Macaness Oil, I have for some time past constantly used it, and the result is, that my hair is now perfectly restored and much improved in appearance and colour, having become thist, each, and glossy; R also surla freely without the case of paper, which it never his before. To all my friends I have warmly recommended your blandsane Oil is on excellent restorative and grayercules for the Air. As I have an objection to see my have in print, I beg you will sot publish it; but you are at liberty to show this letter, or make any other use you please of it, and refer appliances to me, if secessary, in proof of the efficacy of your Macases Oil.

Your obsidient between reproduces the

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves and reproduces the Hair; prevents it from falling off or turning time; Changes Grey Hair to its Driginal Colour; frees it from Sourf and Dandrif, and makes it besettinily soft and only;

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telligible as they are able to their readers.

In the early part of the Memoir, in reference to the plan for getting rid of Cardinal de Richellen, which plan

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The Train from Circucester at 5 50 p.m. will start for London at 6 40 p.m.
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C. A. Haundens, Secretary.

COMFORT FOR A NIGHT-CAP, AND TOR BALLWAY TRAVELLING. POWELL'S NEW TEMPLAR CAP (registered Acts 6 of 7 Weltings, No. 20), having now been thoroughly tested and appropriet, the investor solicits an inspection of the assortance to be supply desired and appropriet, the investor solicits an inspection of the assortance to be supply desired of upwards of se variables, to sait, all temperagues in and all associat. He respectfully assures those parties who have been disappointed, the desired in as bitterio no much accepted the supply, it was impossible for his to keep up the variety, alliency ha was continuelly, arging the parties on, who we instructed with party of the manually, arging the parties on, who we instructed with larveston which one is necessary to be instructed with a larvestor stated at the innect. His describely insignificant investion will open a new branch of installing to a poor but describe with open a new branch of installing to a poor but interesting times of their inquentity and their training the hopes, will preve a boon; and instead of the training time only, its, new Berry Branche, which interest and the inside and well known, there will describe he for some time at all imposts "the problem for their inquents who are willings for before at all little, also, New Boys in about and word; in alle, train, work fit these who are willings to below. He called the fit is selled to define the content, limit, the fittle, also, when the apply is realizable to the interest of course these with a little party in a described to a server to the installation of cutting the subject of the interest, or requiring an assistance of cuttra these with a little party in a server. OMFORT FOR A NIGHT-CAP, AND

NECESSARY PRECAUTION. general of Blandy are respectfully informed that J. T. Berry, Julia, & Co., will not be respectfully informed that J. T. Berry, Julia, & Co., will not be respectfully informed that be not protected against frequently for mode. Between the plants Blandillo Capanies, emboused with the mode. Between French Blandillo Capanies, emboused with the mode Between French Blandillo. Between Blandillo.

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Printed by Ghourn Lake, of No. 10, South Printed, it. James's Park, in the county of Middleses, Printer, at the Officer Wilders. Branch of Secret, in the Printed White-friens, in the City of Landon; and Published by his at his Office, it. Captalgree by Again, senante, in the Parket W. M. Mary-le-ground, Colony of Middleses, processed a dry including his of Community, in the Parket will be the Community of Middleses, processed a dry including his Community of the addressed to the Parket will be a communities and the beautiful and the communities and the addressed to the parket will have much trouble.—Maryunday, high Middleses.

# TALLA GAZANIA

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No.	109
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SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1844.

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Adm. the Right Row. St. GRUEGE F. SEYMOND.

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IVA AMERICA ENTRY BY ATIONE, IVA JAMES & E. PUNTON, No. 12, PICK opposite RECENT STREET, began to reprise Melectry Service that he continues to apply forms.

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FISHING RODS and TACKER ST. John W. Tolker St. John W. Tolker St. John W. Tolker St. John St. 

## Military Entelligence.

FROM TURBDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.
Operator of Orinance, May 4.

Bi. Reg. of Artillery—Sec. Capt. Henry Higgins Density
O'Brien, to be Capt.'v. Parrell, ratired on full pay; First Lieut.
Francia Ramsay, to be Sec. Captain v. O'Brien; Sec. Lieut.
Frederick Charles Standsh to be First Lieut. v. Ramsay.
West Middisacs Reg. of Mintia—The Right Hon. George
Stevens Eying, to be Colonel.

WROM PRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, May 10.

148 Breg. Guards—G. Briggs, Gent., to be Cornet byp. v Stus

comoted. #ih i.a. Dragnona—Cornet Lord A. #, Churchill, to be Lieut. by .y./Uarden, who returns ; J. V. Allen, Gent., to be Cornet by p.

y, Carden, who retires; J. V. Allan, Gent., to be Cornet by b. Lord A. S. Churchill. Sh Fort. Sic. Lieut. C. Renny, to be First Lieut, without p. v. Scott, deceased, Mag. 1; A. R. C. Foreter, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut. vice Renny, Th—Lieut. C. F. Wedderburge, from 584 Foot, to he Lieut. v.

awart, who exchanges. 22d—Lignt. N. Binchall, from 49th Fost, to be Lignt. v. Stop.

path—Lieut. W. G. Brown, to be Capt. without p. v. J. Luman, who retires on full-pay; C. M. Drew, Gent., to be E

Lurman, who retires on full-pay; C. M. Drew, Gent., to he Ens. without purchase.

26th Kns. C. D. Poguen, to be Lieut, by p. v. Birch, appointed to hat Foot; G. A. Martman, Gent., to be Kns. by p. v. Poguen. spin J. T. W. Racot, Gent., to be Assist. Surg. v. M'Gregor, appointed to the Shaff.

47th Lieut, W. Armstrong, to be Capt. by p. v. M'Nathy, who retires; Ens. G. P. Brought 80 be Lieut, by p. v. Armstrong; G. C. D. Nangle, Gent. to be She. by p. v. Drought.

49th Lieut. U. P. J. Shopford, from 22d Foot, to be Lieut. v. Blands. v. Blands. v.

difficulties. U. F. a. majoran and a superior of the like and the like and the like and the like and the like and the like and the like and the like and the like and

Mush.

Mush.—Lient. H. Fajrant to be Cuptain, without y. v. Bt. Maj.

Hibkos, who retires on Juli pay; Kns. D. A. Murray to be
Llout. v. Farrant; F. B. Be V. Lane, tient., to be Kns. v. Marray,

9th.—Lient. W. Fisher, to be Lipst. by p. v. Aldworth, subo

retires; Knn. T. C. Pools, to be Lipst. by p. v. Fisher; G. B. D.

Cleveland, Gests, to be Kiss, by p. v. Fools.

Cape Monthed Lithemsh.—Ens. M. Rorke, to be Quarter
master, v. D. S. Schonfoldt, who retires upon half pay; Esrj.

Maj. J. Balis (Midnymestar), to be Kns. without p. v. Rorks,

appointed Quartermaster.

may appointed Quartegmester,
UNATAGEMEN,—Lieut. L. Clare, from the Ceylon Rife Reg. to
be Capt. without p.
to he partal mage.—Asiet. Surg. J. M'Gregor, from agth Foot,
to be passed. Surg. to the Forces, v. Moraldow, appointed
to fragment.

Noting ham to Dorchaster, which statish will be second head-qreat the Assistablery, will accompany this troop. Capa May's though at present at Longhborough will proceed from thence to Troubeldge. The remaining four troops will be at Brighton. A Subaltern's party is, however, expected to be detached at Chichester.

Bit Hussare—At York emisting for Dublin, to relieve the 5th Dragoon Guarda, ordered to England.

9th Lancers—Col. Campbell, K.H., has leave to 15th Aug., and Figure 15 and 14th San., to Simis on med-

Aug., and Liest. Turner to 14th Sep., to Simis on med. cert.—Lieute. Nicholson and Francis have leave to Cal cutte for four months, thence to England for one year.—

cutte for four months, thence to England for one year.—Lieut. Campbell has leave to Sinda to 15th Aug.

13th Lt. Dragoons—I troop will move from Hampton Court for Trowbridge, on the 14th May.

ORDNAMCE BORNES.

TRELATING.—Bt.—Mai. Cowar's come, 36 betts, proceeded from Roff's Wharf at two o'clock on Tuesday morning, by one of the Woolwich stagmanches to London, and from Euston-eq., by railway, he revise to Ireland, to relieve Capt. Gottling's com., 3th light, preparatery to the return of the letter com. to head-quarters at Woolwich, to hold themselves in randings the proceed to a foreign station.

the Tory transport, after heing four meaning at the passage, strived at Jamelius on the 36th of March, and Captain Hydr's Company, 5th Sath, under the command of Captain Hydr's Company, 5th Sath, under the command of Captain Fulford, landed at Kingston on the 28th, where it is to be stationed. Now, after the company was landed at Grenada, and engaged there, and so long altogether on board ship, it is rather about dending it to the Mountains; besides, it has been growed that those man who have been some time at Newcasile, and afterwards moved into the lowlands, and the feet were where than wards moved into the lowlands, set the fever were than those who have never been to the diometains. The sending the Tory transport to Grenada, and detaining her there to take in old stages, is also a most extraordinary proceeding, axtremely unjust to those embarhed for Jamialou, and indicious in the Artenne. judicious in the extreme. There were noted hundred tons of from gains in the Ordnance-yard at Jameijes for trans-inform to England, as well as old stores in the slockyard. A shall versel was sent from one of the washward islands to the base the guns, and sailed only a few days before the market of the market of the Tory. It must be esident that it would

have been better for divernment to have sent the stores at Grenada by the "dilige" yessel; and the guns from Jamaica by the Tork trapsport; but this arrangement would not have been de hunchaial to the contractors; however, it is to be hoped such a round about and dangerous method of sending trapps to Jamaica will not be again

method of sending trippe to Jamaion will not be again resorted to.

Captain Tomkyne in to be stationed at the Bahamas, the first Captain of Artillery stationed there, Lieut. Connel, goes from Jamaios to Hondras in the General Paimer, whose the arrives, to replace Lieut. Donville, who has been ordered to join at Part Reyal. Maj. E. Gee's company embarked at Jamaios on board, the Tory on March 50th, and salied for England on 31st. Mrs. Harvey, the widow of the late W. Harvey, R.A., and child, and Mrs. Sutches, the widow of the late W. Batcher of the 3d West Padia Reg., went passengers in the Them.

Butcher of the 3d West Padis Reg., went passengers in the Tory.

RL Engineers—May Passham, was to leave Grahams-Town, Cape of Good Mapis, for England, last month. Colonel T. Pyers, and Mr. A. B. Fyers, have arrived at the residence of Major-General P. Fyers, Little Heath, Charlton, from the Magnitius.

5th—The remains of Lieut. H. L. Gordon Scott were consigned to the towns in St. Pass's Churchyard, Dublin. The entire regiment within its procession, with two Military bands. A vast minimum of Officers of regiments quartered in the garrison with attended.

9th—Capt. Edmondoniae issue for two years on medical certificate.

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on re-confideration, converted their finding of money allest of in the first charge, but do deror their heading and to their sections ported, however, that the Joseph medical salest before the residual of the returnation

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18th — Sam gars in these, Javan China. P. 257. Leaut.

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40th Louis, and A.S. T. In M. Nelson is appointed to do duty at Landour depot. 404, Migh anxiety has been manifested at Melin among

given-neighisthe day previous, third three subdetained that her had committed statics; under statics insists the fillent and so the subset of the given the her head; which her he fillent, which sould be fillent, which sould be fillent which sould be fillent which sould be fillent which sould be fillent and insisted the fillent of understand the fillent of understand the fillent of understand the fillent of the SSA, when he was fatiget, by this sould be subset of the SSA, when he was fatiget, by the sould provide the set of the SSA, when he was fatiget, by the sould be subset of the SSA, when he was fatiget, by the sould be subset that he he greater a mystery he like the last the fill of the state of the set of the sould be subset in the being giventioned by life Policials in a part of the state of the fill reason for absenting himself and referred the state of the fill reason for absenting himself and referred to the morning of the State against bear near, their the time of his flatter Officer give out that he him left the times in a President of the state of the stat

Tige Edier of the Newel and Milliary Gasette.

Bill Blackag abborred in the Naivel and Milliary Claresto of the Service with, among a list of trophics deposition in the Bolph Hospital Chalces, top engles taken at Helemann, only by the Mil Neg, the above, " so number." I shall feel chilged by your making it known, through the medium of your widely-breaketed Paper, that the metall engle was taken by Serjeent Joseph Vinding, of the 16th Resignant.

Regiment.

It will afferd me much pleasure if a should thus he the mount of rescuing from abilities the honest due to the corps on at least one season; and order due to the competent that myself to beer testiment to their established throughout the Penissula, at Reggen-op-Soam, and Waterloo, he indused to some forward, it would be fusing such as have gained the confidence and expert of these with which they served, and to show that as the unfortunate measurement, they served from circumstances ever which they had up against. I am, its.

One, or the Car Two day.

ONE OF THE OLD TWO 45. One of the Cur. Two day,

47th—Linut.-Col. Dendes was lately drilling his corpus
at. Barton Barracka, Gosport, and when he rolls from
against, a deg belonging to one of the Otherst solars; like
herst by the leg, when the horse planged, and the published,
College was thelean from his sent, and highest in the sets
made by the horse,
different against bettenging to the 49th, was different
for the Thomas makes by four Marines, who denote his

magi, by the hurus, difficulty hart on Theology better, beltenging to the 49th, was citilized hart on Theology night, by four Marines, who thread his passes he badevoured to oppose from but they thire him deliver, said taking the beyonet from his madiet, wouldied him in the upper part of the arm, and then remod journed Southers. Mr. Hamford, Phymanics 59th Reg., passing at the moment, gallbutly pursued them, and general one of the purty, who is to be tried immediately by Garrinon Court-Martini. The wounded man is fast spacearing.—Hampshire Telegraph.

His Barines—Admirally, May 3.—Gent. Cadm William Randon Dorie, to be Second Lieutenness.

Admirally, May 5.—Pirst Lieut. George Resea Materials the Captain or Captain Heary Sevens, to half-iner to

Admirathy, May 6.—First Lieut. George Brunes to the Caphele vy Caphele Heary Sevage, he he has Lieut. Flustment John Richards, to be flus to Read preparate Gent. Cadet Réseaus Chiefs ville, to be flus. Lieutenant.

rest, Larut, Flantanest, John Richards, to he Client Lieut.

t. Hout, preparint of Gent. Cadet Riesund Children Disserville, to be fine. Lieutenant.

Admirally, May 6.—Bt. Maj. J. R. Chipten, so be Lieut. Col. S. Lieut. Col. D. Campirel, to spilical fall-play; Flant Lieut. J. Mitchell, to be Clayt. v. Rt. Maj. Caryton, preparint; See. Lieut. H. H. Gerid, to be Fired Lieut. v. First Lieut. Mitchell, promotell.

Gait. Rephanes, let Lieut. Effect. Vid. Lieuts. De Captroy and Mangin, are appointed to Colfinguismic. 34 Lieut. Ellis, 1 Serj., 1 Corp., 1 Files, and 10 polymes, are ordered to be in readinces for a publish, to less the Cousses, at Rie de Jaquire.

Gu Minulley just, a party of represta for all prints.

Character, at Rie de Jassice.

Cha Minelloy Inst, a party of retruits for the Rt. Marsima, inflictible city, in order to joint the het, open at Figurate and the distinguished corps they have just to de analitie the distinguished corps they have just entered. On the occasion of their department, their common displayed, from the window of the Britannia publications, disminstrant, a large Chinace Rig, which aftered anner attention. It is a fine specimen of what the Celestiale was accomplish in their way, and is really a very creditable proof of their skill—heisig made of green silk, with a handsome crimson border, and bearing in the

suire the renowned Imperial Golden Dragon of China. centre was renowned Imperial Golden Dragon of China. This between, a troophy of the provess and valour of the Ri. Marinea, was taken at the capture of Chusan, in July, 1840, by the Battalion, which, throughout the hostilities, so greatly distinguished itself, under the command of the gallent Lieut. Col. Ellis, C.B., who is now on duty in this city.—Treuman's Exeter Physing Post, May 2.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sin,-I believe disappointment was never more keen! felt by the corps of Royal Marines, then at the withholding of the Relirements from its veterans. It is strange that suck marked indifference should be manifested tothat suck marked indifference should be manifested to-wards the old Officers; but unhappily it is so; and I feer that until some influential person is placed at the head of, the corps, with a seat at the "Beard of Admiraty," no-thing will be done to ameliorate their condition. The statement, which appeared in the Naval and Military, Gaustic a few weeks since, astunaded everybody; for who equid have believed, that out of minety-nine Captains, sighty-five, the senior of whom has served forty-and, and the junior thirty years, in the corps, and yet not allowed the option of retiring on full-pay.

"Cap such things he.

"Can such things be, And overcome us, like a summer's sloud, Without our special wonder?"

In the Royal Artillery, four Lieut-Colonele and four Captains are permitted to retire on full-pay, annually; but, in the Marines, this fadulgence is withheld. A few days since, a Captain, who had seved 35 years in the Marines, took the half-pay, whereas a Captain in the Artillery, who hed been only 26 years in the Service, was slowed the Retirement.

There are more than fifty Capitins now serving was were from eight-and-twenty to nine-and-twenty years Subalterns, and who, from their position on the list, and advanced time of life, can never expect to rise higher; surely, then, the Retirement would, not be too great a boon for such long services? It has been remarked, that the Marine corps is a body without a head, and, from the manner in which it is treated, it certainly does appear that the remark is a just one.—I see, do. M. E. There are more than Afty Capitaline now serving who

A.D.C. to Major-General Sir James Schoodde, left Bombay by the steamer Floteria:

58th—Hd. qrs. and Staff, and detachments of Prov.
Bett., in all shout 5 Officers, 300 men, will embark,

Batt., in all about 6 Officers, 300 men, will embark, shortly on board the Pectenjee Bemanjee, for N. S. Wales, and Yen Diemen's Land 60th, 2d Batt.—As we stated in the Gasette of the 50th ult., have sailed in the Apollo, for Halifax, on way to Canada. Capt. Giffard, Licute. North and Areastrong being Members of the Ganeral Court-Martrial which tried Licut. Willie, R.A., have been detained at Jamaica, until Her Majesty's decision things is made known.

61st—Capt. Mayne's company, with Licut. Dobbo, marched out of Limbrick Garrison on Monday, to relieve Capt. Stephens' company at Rathkeale, which returned to head-qra. Same day, Capt. Vicars' company, with Licut.

head-que. Same day, Capt. Vicars' company, with Lieut. Fleming and Eus. Past, provided to Newcastle, to relieve Capt. Thomas's company, with Ens. Hudson, which also Capt. Thomas's company, with Ens. Hudson, which also returned to head-qrs. "Capt. Jense's company is ordered

on detachment to Tippermy.

62d—Major Astier had leave to Darjeeling to 16th Sept.
63d—Lieut. C. C. Domeille, A.D.C. to the Governor
of Bombay, proceeded to Succe by the steamer Fioteria.
64th—This regiment has sufficient at Northempton
severely from illness, particularly from ophthalmia. It's soon expected to be removed, as it is a very conducted for a

Portsmouth, from Plymouth, on 4th May.

77th—The draft which would out in the Tory tr., were landed on the 27th March at Fort Augusta, Tanada where they are waiting the servicel of the General Palme tr., another vessel, three after a transport because sh

tr., another vessel, through into a transport because she was no longer fit for the manufacture service.

78th—Lieut. Austin his suplaced the late Eisen. Vigors, 97th, as Recviling Officer at Omagh.

Höth—Capt. H. T. Bowen and Stragon Coghina tenbers in the steamer which leaves Beaubay for Sucz Int May 25.

88th—Capt. Townshood in on massage from Main.

90th—Capt. J. H. Bringhaint his arrived in Osylon,

per Berenice steamer.

90th Deput-Captain Wahh her arrived from Ceylon

to join, the depot at Carlow.

98th—See our letters from China, p. 297.

St. Helma Regt.—Mirjor O'Mail is in command, Lieut.

Col. Stomonds having been placed in arrest by the Governmy Columniany, R.A., on endous charges. Capt. Blogy is about to leave the corps, and Lieut. Wemyes referred to Eulaph.

They are to Edited.

Thomasiy, In addition to the several corps mentioned the object last Genetic, as Sutherised by instructions from official quarters to medicalinally for air days' permanent duty, the following are to assemble during this month:

The North Salopian, at Whitchurch, on 14th inst.; the

Warwickshire, at Warwick, on 15th; North Lineola, at Lincola, on 15th; "the Upper Word, Lanarkshire, at Lenark, on 16th; still he King's Cheshire, at Chester, Lamark, on Soth ; wall on the 30th.

Linark, on Soth; sild the King's Cheshirs, at Chester, on the 30th.

The South Nettingian Telemany was inspected and reviewed on the igst., by Lieuteenst-Calénel W. Moore, if the 6th D ageons. A troop of the latter reg. mounted in weller while heat the ground, whilet the inspection was prioredical with, and an isometoe encenture of the little and fashion of the town and neighbourhood congregated on the solution. At the close of the little and fashion of the town and neighbourhood congregated on the solution. At the close of the little day the name this solution, at the close of the little prior the little and fashion. The little and fashion is to their state of discipline, efficiency, the Court-Martial essembled, it is the figure in a lower when the Merse Grards, in the figure of discipline from the Merse Grards, in the figure is a first of the Court-Martial Room, Chatham Berranke, for the stall of Serjeant-Major William Nociance, 12th Royal Lausers, who itemanded the inquiry, because of season allogations having been made sgries him by Major Li, C. Meyer, of the Cavalry Depot at Major Major Major State of the Cavalry Depot, Majorone, some bank-match, saying at the same little rate of the Cavalry Depot, Majorone, some bank-match, saying at the same little and when or dered the match the said Major Major to remove the said hank-notes, buying the said Major Major to remove the said hank-notes, tone of the said Major Major to remove the said hank-notes, tone of the said Major Major to remove the said hank-notes, tone of the said said plant in the same time under the instruction of the said Major Major to remove the said hank-notes, tone of the said Major Major to remove the said hank-notes, tone of the said Major Major to remove the said hank-notes, tone of the said Major Major to remove the said hank-notes, tone of the said Major Major to remove the said light Major to remove the said light Major to remove the said light Major to remove the said light Major to remove the said light Major to remove the said light

dered by the said Major Migrer to remore the said hank-noise, beging the said Major Milliams, think at the same time uniter the instructions of the said Major Malinams, think at the same time uniter the instructions of the said Major Malinams, think at the same time uniter the instructions of the said Major Malinams are time uniter the instructions of the said Major Major Major Major as brite to the said Major

## Naval Miritigence.

Warrent AMP 1182 LLC.

Warrent Lo Hay p. 1804.

The Quiet has been pleased to direct instead under the Orest Seel, especiation of the nepoliting Robert Managenth, Reg., Companion of the Steel Honographs Organ of the Order of the Steel and Order of the Order of Managenth of Tagette in the Sainty one of the Order in Managenth of Tagette in the recor of Managenth Managenth of Tagette in the recor of Managenth of Tagette in the recor of Managenth of Tagette in the recor of Managenth of Tagette in the record of Managenth of Tagette in the record of Managenth of Tagette in the record of Managenth of Tagette in the record of Managenth of Tagette in the record of Managenth of Tagette in the record of Managenth of Tagette in the record of Managenth of Tagette in the record of Managenth of Tagette in the record of Managenth of Tagette in the record of Managenth of Tagette in the record of Managenth of Tagette in the record of Tagette in the r

nder-P. Briggs, fra M. Robert J. Book

Captain - 41, Eden (1687), to 4

Cross (1820), in Benefici Barting (1821), in Benefici Barting (1821), in General Crisis Proposed (1821), in General Crisis Proposed (1821), in General Crisis Proposed (1821), in General Crisis Proposed (1821), in General Crisis (1821), in General Crisi

unarr. Prants. Welley, B.N., from New-Jo (Casthewillen), to Littlehamyton, v. Commander Joseph milleri, B.N., oupeneded.

Postunia (1) May A from our own Correspondent.)—Collinguated has at her been commissioned for the larger fleuridation of the larger fleuridation of the pendent pendent pendent fleuridation of the only will be moved out of fleurical at Maximum to out the flag of Remarkshinian Mill George Beymour, G. C. St.; Commander Beardhead haided the pendent yesterday. The chip will be moved with a folick neat week, and be fitted in the Beard. The discious of Marines to enterly from this distince, will go, or board on Saturday. Callinguesed is to beard a revolut 250 men, being a second class, accord, rate. The thire brigs, Daving, Figling Fish, and Coping, her regardined condy for Officers and men; when Falling and Mill logic, age in as forward a quadition, the shinis will be manificened. Pentaloen is in duck to be put inguider; the requires very lettle doing, and will be hand for shoomlandly by the end of the mouth. The Regard Fashs is in the Bears; nothing can be done to live, but he amenther six weeks fitting after they are brought to the Dockard. Reday is ready for sommission, but no due appointed yet. Prematheus has been taken into duck; the arthurst of the yard will have her ready by the ond of the posith, but the engineers will be some days longer. Hair Fallon will have her ready by the ond of the posith, but the engineers will be some days longer. Hair Witch is to be ready at for commission by that time, it is expected they will be sent to sen together. St. Incomt has bent sails, and is to be inspected by the Communder-in-Chief to-morrow. Therefor yiethe day fixed for going to Spithend, if the tides will answer. Gangindown and Caledonia are expected next week. Indus is daily looked for, from Liabon, and will join the existing squadron; also the Malaber. It is reported that Formen passed the leie of Wight yesterday for Sheernes, to be paid off. Ships in Puti—St. Fincent, Fistery, Excellent, Vioteria and Albert yacht, Collingmood, Newy, tender from Devonport.

Wight yesterday for Sheerness, to be paid off. Ships in Port.—St. Vincent, Victory, Excellent, Victoria and Albert yncht, Collingmood, Nedey, tender from Devonport. Paracours, May 8.—(Fred. our core Correspondent.)—May 3.—Arrived the Royal Adelaida, hired steamer, from Ireland, emberked the amenider of the 76th Reg., and sailed for Portsmouth; also arrived the Duke of Combridge, hired steamer, from Portsmouth, with the second dictalon of the 44th Rig., who were diambarked, and marched into Devouport Barracks. Sailed the Difference, N.T., and Duck, tander, with stores for Deptford and Westwich. 4th—Arrived Falmouth, tender, with stores-fifthing wich. Sailed Netley, tender, for Portsmouth, with the seegage helonging to the 76th Reg. 5th Arrived the Least and the Land Control of the 18th 

Principles Burner one and one Bridge May Bowl From our one one Male May be a row our constant from the infly, Sthe Several sail of valuels came down from the infly, Sthe Several sail of valuels came down from the infly Miner west through to this westerned. The shaft steller and Tribales west through to the iward. Sthe The ship Theiler Coulds, from Semboy, heard in the Thomas Schelling ship Themse Coulds. centraird. Bit.—The ship Thebine Coulds, from Bamber, suchered in the Downs. 9th—The ship Thomas Courte passessible for the river early this installing. The transpart while down her two tag stouthers. The best Money eligibles and amount sail of vessels went through to the deligated the wind having vascul stouth to the southward has enclosed some of the vessels, so long detained by light easterly winds, to get up the Cleaner.

Derronn, May 7.—(From our own Coronsection).

-th May-Schol Jose, transport, Lint, Instit. Agait, in tow of H.E.: history Mounts and Grain, the first order, to embed: 300 troops for China had hadle. Set Auril.—Agrical Advanture, N.T., Raskelly, Manter, Sent.

-th May-Selind Jose, transport, Lint, Inserte, Agast, in tow of H.R.S. interest Montes for Chan had helds. Still April—Arrived Admenter, N.S., Rachelly, Master, New Presbroke Deakyard, with histor for the angulation part. Remain—Breactle, freightfolis, leading hith flavor find victualities stores for Tricescales; designably, freightfolis, bealing hith flavor find victualities of the Hope; Pettinger Somenger, incompatible, of Grandle, and the helding with historial many transport, Lieut, Griffithe, Agent, he hedding with historial many transport, Lieut, Com. Majotaton, will be reading with historial many transport, Lieut, Com. Majotaton, will be reading with historial many transport, and in wader against training the many first the first former of the first for California, the beam appetance of the Majotation of the first former with first former of the Majotation

Choose 's Ping alteration, and belong the tri-orders in every part of the inhart, desking taking regular personnel of it. Generally, the history taking regular personnel of the Greek to the Choose, the property of the control of the State of the Control of the

Volage, 26, Capt. Sir W. Dickson, Bart.; Pieto, 3, st.-v., Lieut. Com. W. P. Orosier; Aiban, 2, st.-v., Lieut. Com. S. St.-v., Lieut. Com. W. P. Orosier; Aiban, 2, st.-v., Lieut. Com. G. Builer; Den. Z. st.-v., Master-Com. T. Driver; Cyalopa, 6, st.-frigate, Capt. W. F. Laplège, At Limerich.—Finner, 6, st.-v., Lieut.—Cum. G. J. Fosile; Dwarf st.-v., Lieut.—Finner, 1 Com. W. C. Chamberich. At Tarieri.—Pac. 42, Capt. Sir H. M. Blickweed, Bart., Lipux, 3, Lieut. J. T. Nost; Streenbell, 6, st.-skile, Dom. Hon. E. Funkett. At Displa.—Hoosts, 4, st.-v., Cass, J. F. Bower. At Busing Eng.—Lander and Tariartic, E. harveying versula: The Virtum, 50, is ordered from Cock to Portsmouth. She will bring the invested staff returned return brought from the Mailterremann by the Mailtain; Th. which having landed, also will proceed to Shierman, is the Finanticus, and Mil fortensiant, and Suipulie flighte. The Warp. Albeithe, and Ringdorf, were Stiing out to compare the stave Giffe on the Coast of Africa. The Plantificants.

when we will bread and the same passed by the control of the Capt of C

fisere probably that he knew what Col. Fawcett's intentions were; for at his suggestion I was moved off a target upon which I should otherwise have been placed, and which intimated plainly the latentions of his principal. I solemnly declare that I would willingly, even at the latest moment, have given over arms for the slightest spoincy.

"I counsidered from Liout. Col. Fawcett's cruel and unenfield for insuft to myself, his reception of Mr. Grant, and his successful to myself, his record, that he was determined to rise the 1 and this I felt the more from being married, and having dru shiften, the second, that he was determined to rise the 1 and this I felt the more from being married, and having dru shiften no elect heing under that person dispenses in applacy, and that some gentlemen who wither by greened and the started on the site of the which destained therefore the could be hartful to his feelingle; but he presupparity released to make the slightest reparation to me from fact to be found that I never was upon any groups before thisses a duel was to be fought, and that I am not a practiced plant above, as has been repeatedly asserted. "I am, the," "Append 20."

## Literary Motters.

The North British Review. No. I. Kanneget Edinburgh: Hamilton and Co., London.

Eveny reader of our two great "Quarteriles" who want of an infusion of young and vigorous blood into these once powerful hearts of literary critisium. Such inteside not having been effected, they have no right to find surprised at the entrance of rivals into the field. Whether "The North British Review," of Scottish origin, here introduced to public notice, will prove a formidable, rival to enther or both of the "ancients," remains for time to prove. It promises well—at least in its Prospectus; and it opens fairly. We are told that it is to be "accommodated to the character of the times."—that "it is not intended to be a theological journal "—that "it is not intended to be a theological journal "—that "it is not intended to be a theological journal "—that "it is not intended to be a theological journal —that "it is not intended to be a theological journal —that "it is not intended to be a theological journal —that "it is not intended to be a the faterest of a well-enjsisted mind will be accluded! "—that "topics of every kind will be treated of by individuals accustomed to view them in their lighest relations"—that "topics of every kind will be treated of by individuals accustomed to view them in their lighest relations "—that "pepers of a more strictly religious character will be frequently introduced "—that," in discussions will be compaided, not an much in reference will be made only to those great principles upon which all the Evengelical Community and the views of party, as to the views and happiness of the community "—und that, "in literature, the moral and religious tendency of works under review, will always be the first subject under consideration."

At the first ginner, all this appears very "jiberal t" under consideration."

ander consideration."

At the first glance, all this appears very "fiberal;"
but its point of fact, it is extremely vague; it is not
plain, hold, straightforward, apening out. We have not
here a single great principle Belined—not one broad determined line marked out; "it is acither fielt, fleels, nor good red heering."

However, as we have said, the work spens fairly, with However, so we have said, the work opens fairly, with a long, able, and interesting article on the "Rioga Historigas de G. Cusier," pronounced by M. Flourens, Beardwise Perpétuel de Lacidinie Royale des Sciences de l'institut de France." This paper involves a shotch of the life of that truly great man, Cuvier, too early lost to science and his triends, with an analytical summery of what may be termed his system of matural philosophy.

For a review of Alajor W. C. Harris's "Highlands of Acthopis," the author of that work will have little to thank the writer.

thank the writer.

of Aithlopin," the author of that work will have little to thank the writer.

To this succeeds a long, sensible, and temperate article, on the Con-trade; the pith of which he, that "the abolition of the Corn-laws will not inflict on the upper classes the evila they are afrails of i"—" will not confer on the lower classes the good which they expect from it;" yet, as the continuous of those laws "will never on the lower classes the good which they expect from it;" yet, as the continuous of those laws "will never of society, they ought to be dealt with an a moral nuisance, that is, utterly and identifialtely swept away."

The review of the "Manufic and Correspondence of Mrs. Grant, of Lagan," which have been spread, as might the publication of that said itself, withous any contains that it was necessary to be been spread, as might the publication of that said itself, withous any contains on blichaud's "Figures are Colonies."

A paper on "Tracteries Teatry," embracing nations of Falses's "Cherwell Waterdily," and "Styrian Lake," Lord John Manner's "Einstend's Trunt," and "The Cathedral, or the Cathedra of "The North British Beview "that its contributors are most Paperies.

To "Fredrike Bremer's Novales" full justice in not

land," will satisfy the reader of "The North British Baview" that its contributors are not Pagayiess.

To "Fredrike Bramer's Novels" full justice is not
rendered. "Christian Morals" are very emberstally discuseed in a review of 40 pages devoted to the Rev. Mg.
Barett's wask bearing that title.

Opposed to the political character and conduct of the
adistectory, and to the apirit of the Chusch of England,
with reference to the education of the poor, the "Policy
of Tarty forms the punultimate article of the first Numlies of the work; which closes with a panegyrical notion
of Least Jeffrey's "Contributions to the Edinburgh
Review."

A Gassteer of the Countries adjacest to India on the North-West; insinging Sinds, Afghanision, Belevchiston, the Punjah, and the neighbouring Sints. Compiled by the Satherity of the Hea. Court of Directors of the East India Courpany, and chiefly from Documents in their pundesion. By Edward Thieraties, Eq., Anther of the "History of the British Empires in India." I vold. Wh. H. Allen, and Co. To convey to the reside a just idea of this important and valuable work, H. Is hours by negative than announce its distinguishing factures from the purchase. "Every published beat known are supposed to nonthis information reality to the obligates is tended from the purchase."

To convey to the conjustes is the language of the Countries in the examination he not being nonlined to Ragish were in the content of the conjustes is not being content of the conjustes in the language of the Countries in the standard to those spiritor, in the language of the Countries the traveloge polarizable, health of the conjustes of the traveloge polarizable, in a standard content, the traveloge polarizable, in a standard content, the intervelope polarizable, in the language content, the intervelope polarizable, in the manifest of them mention for travel in every best and a standard conjustes to refer in every best and a standard conjustes in the freeze and basis yesters.

"The elevation of information surject and beautiful, it is successful, it is standard to the conjustes of the punches of the punches with the language of the punches with the purchase of the punches of the

The mode of spelling the names "contained in this work will be found sourcely to vary in any instance from those given in Walker's map, drawn up by order of the Court of Directors, from documents in their possession; "and in indifficent the ordinary spelling of the names of principal places, there is also given in the Index " that which is most socialistent with orthographical regularity."

A copious " list of authorities" is prefused; and, what is of greater importance, is such article throughout the work the authority or authorities are given in marginal references.

reference

references, in the Appendix various foutes and given with he-marks, and the distances in miles and favious. To the drat volume is prefixed Welley's map of Allghen-letan and the adjacent countries, about 10 inches by 24.

To the first volume is prefixed Welfest's step of Afficiariletan and the adjacent countries, about 36 inside by 34.

Anepdales of Actors; with other Desaltery Recollections, etc. cio. etc. By Mrs. Mathers, Author of the "Manocire of Charles Mathous, Charles Mathous, Therefore, Newby. Or all people in the world, actote and their immediate countries, are the most important percentages in their own estimation. A short time above, we had no fewer these octave volumes of the Magnetic of the interior land and the countries are the most important percentage in their own estimation as and countries. Now, in sober truth, all that was really interesting in the Mandelm of Charles Mathews, respectable still distinct on Mathews, and a second polyteristic Mandelm of Charles Mathews, and any interesting and according to the volume; and a second polyteristic latters. But no: the public were taxed with finest volumes; and, as though sing somewood into the volume; and a second polyteristic latters. But no: the public were taxed with finest volumes; and, as though sing somewood inference of the singular latters. But no: the public were taxed with finest latters. But no: the public were taxed with finest volumes; and, as though singular was not demand application. Why, so he has that the second inference of the second so the sample and a singular interest in the second so the sample and a singular some of the second so the sample and a singular some of the second so the second solution of single solution. The first Schilles of the solution of the sample will see the solution of the sample of the sample of the sample of the solution of the sample of the solution of the sample of species, Markey solution of the sample of the sampl

his "Paintér's Helider," which, however, has fested an excellent situation in the Middle Room. The nobleat poetle conception, themseld, and feeling are here metained by the highest piwers of execution. Edwin Landser's "Citat Special," with a pertrait of the Earl of Abertalem's situr hound, deservedly occupies a prominent position in the Rest Room. It is one of those original and margallously elever works which no other man sould have produced, Amongst many fine landscapes, we particularly hotteed the "Villa of Laculius, at Misseyam," by Little. Roberts's exquisite panell has not hely little. Restractly has bested withern two subjects from the "View of Wakefield"; of which the "Whittendam, Ety is sunjectly two subjects from the "View of Wakefield"; of which the "Whittendam, Ety is sunjectly tentiment, to 6 the sites of an instituted frames, his "Fortim of a Reene degerited by the historical Desire in the little part of Missey of an instituted frames, his "Fortim of a Reene degerited by the historical of the subject of the surject, "It is not be departed in a spirit of the surject, a young mother playing with her shifts it has afficient toward, and the frathence, all the truth of Natara. It is in the department protesture, however, that the present Enhibition chiefs excellent, we particularly a faithful section. Amongst his fadence perfects by his M. A. Shee, the President, we particularies those of Henry Hallam, Requals and faithful Risenses of hisself. Pickerigill is in greater force than we over remember him. There is not him of the majorn salocol to corpose his whole-longth and other subjects.

## Correspondence addressed to the Evitor.

AFFAIR AT TBINGPOO.

AFVAIR AT TSINGPOO.
To the Editor of the Name and Mittery Genetly.
Sin,—I have only just seen the letters in your fest
Number, written by Mr. Good, and referring to the
short sectant of an affair described in the work of which
I am the humble author. I have not time now to refer
to the other Officers who were present as well as Mr.
Goss, but will do so without delay. In the meantime I
have to shearch attack I have taken west mine throughout Goss, but will do so without delay. In the meantime I beg to observe, that I have taken vant pains throughout the work, to give just and impartial statements. I cannot refrain from observing, that the letter in question is avidently a game of "Goss persons kinll," and seems to me to appears, will easy reply—let, that Capt. (or if he presents, kill, was serving in command of the Name. of, by parentiality, being then on half-pay us a Master, R.N. That he payed in the Navy as a Midshipman during four years of the hart wer, and was in China with Lord Ambert's samulasy.

Sade-These has been great ind-

That he person in the Navy so a Midshipman during four years of the last wer, and was in China with Lord Ambert's ambassy.

2nd-Them has been great joulousy respecting Officare consumnting steamers of the E. I. Company, not belonging up their Indian Navy. The Neuross and echoic three districtions of the E. I. Company, not belonging up their Indian Navy. The Neuross and echoic three Committee.

2sth-These does Mr. G. understand by "no recognised Livet, Pedden, M. M. 1995 or one not a Lieutenant, according to the Neurosciel Livet, Pedden, M. 1995, No other recognition is requisited.

2sth-Indian or one not a Lieutenant, according to the Neurosciel pass typer at quite unjust stid university off the personalities felating to Copt. Hall, contained in the lefter. Capi. Mail's character needs no defence of mino. As to Mid-Renn's name being put fourth un the list of Official, in the note, it is clear that name one most be fourth, included in test, to else the late. For I am note that for the list of Official in the last, and perhaps Mr. Lamburs, where we had, included the list of the Nittle, The names not list, indiscriminately. Name comes the pith of the Whole Hilling. Does Mr. Gons, Massier at these times of the Nittle, The names on above anything Copt. Hell's more, by himself billing with them. Massiering Copt. Hell's more, by himself billing with them. Massiering at him the committee of the schools, of head of the schools, of head of the schools, of the schools of the sc

accounts of Milliamban well as Nated Offiches before me, I should not suppose that he commanded after the one of the other, owner to fir as his order mentions commander; and I have studiestly avoided in thin, as in other instances, in my marrative, anying one word which could produce leaburing between the Services. All were supposed to co-operate for the greeral good. But these are perty mention. Without stopping to inquire whether Mr. (has was felled shown to the first gun, or whether he fell accidentally, I will here only add the pithy apount given to me some manifered by a Millifery Officet present. He says, "We were making arrangements for a fank attack on the elemy's position, and Mr. Goes mated, that by attempting is in frost, we should be under fire from the elemy's position, and Mr. Goes mated, that by attempting is in Capt. Hell declared, that there was no danger to be apprehended; and storing heing fired, we charged down the estatemy under cover of their guns, Capt. Hell pallanely lisating the selumn with his Blue Jackata."

I will not follow the example of long, disquisitions upon personal matters not relating to myself. I set at all times very thankful for cornection well autathined, with am generals there must be one or two points open to my service in the work. The above does not abount to

all times very (bankful for conjustion well austalated, still am sensible there must be one or two points open to question in the work. The above does not appear to me to be one of them. Nevertheless, I santot coment to enter into contravarsies upon personal matters. Is Permit me to appearage to you. Sir, for this intravious, which is already much longer than I doubt wich. I am, lest, W. D. Hann ann, A. M., Oxford and Cambridge Club.

P.S. I have omitted to mention that Officers in command of the Company's iron steamure, have all reselved Commander's batts, whatever may have been their tank in the Royal Navy; which age consthing for the rank they were supposed to hold. But, in truth, these steamers were of an anomalous class.

London, May 8.

London, May 8. 17

THE "CURLEW" PRIME MOREY.

To the Editor of the News and Milling Genetic.

Srn,—The circumstances of this case being of importance to the Naval Service, perhaps some of your readers may be able to advise those who are interested in the matter. H.M.B. Curiew, papered: three vessels in March, 1840, and one in June, 1840, all of which were condemned shortly afterwards at the Cap of Good Hope, under the Act of Parliament thate in August, 1839, for under the Act of Parliament thade in August, 1839, for the capture and condemnation of British and Portuguese alave vessels. The bounty and the proceeds of the cargo have been paid into the hands of the agents for the ship; one of the vessels, however, has been appealed against, and the case is now before the High Court of against, and the case is how never the right court of Admiralty; and under these circumstances the agents consider themselves justified in withholding distribution of the Bounty and precede of the undisputed three vessels to meet the law expenses of the disputed, one vessel, until that case is finally settled. The questions I and others interested would feel obliged for advice in

let. Whether the Agent is strictly correct in so doing because the disputed vessel was adjudged a lawful gets by sentence of the Court at Cape of Good Hope; and the by sentence of the Court at Cape of Good Hope; and the Act of Parliament clearly states that no action, suit, &os, shall be entertained in any of our Courts for any act done by virtue of this Act of Parliament. We cannot, therefore, understand why we are to pay law expenses, even admitting the disputed vessel be now released. At all events, if we must defind the case before the High Cours of Admiralty, it is marsasonable to suppose that the bunny and proceeds of cargo for three vessels is necessary to pay the law expenses of one.

2d. How are we to proceed to compel the Agents to distribute the price-money in their hands? and which they have been for maintiful enjoying the interest of,

distribute the prise-money in their hands? and which they have been for mouthle sujering the interest of, whilst the seamen, who cannot wait, has been obliged to seerified at least one-half of his descriptorated prise-money by trafficing it with the Jews.—I am, &c.,

Lendon, May 10. Days or reas "Cuntawa."

MAYAL RABE—THE RETRIED LIUT.
To the Editor of the Monet and littlery Garotte.
Six.—I wish to call your extention to a very extraordicatery anomaly with regard to rank, that occurs in the Movy, in accessment, of a result regulation of the Admiralty Board, in adopting a Refred List of Captains, The list of Captains is always in the two ranks which have been placed in Motified that the ranking of the

REALTHERS ROYAL SAVE.

To the States of the himsel and Strain-States.

Served had intended to give you a few more remarks as small vessels equipments, when a inter in your Genetic, regard A. L. Vennetit, let's Market M. F.S. T. Vennetit has thines up the same of his breiter M. H.S. L. Vennetit has thines up the same of his breiter M. H.S. L. Vennetit has thines up the same of his breiter M. H.S. L. Vennetit has thines up the same of his breiter Delivers most manifold his best he appeared by having as able a minument will, fire highly honoured by having as all a minument to the highly horizon in the manifold his manifold his breiter had been not only juden to a unbarried his his fire the country breat healthy be the country breat hour and to inform him that no should has a higher respect for that Service thing I have been long to did I for to I should not be advancing Mr. A. L. Vennetti's effection, as a higher respected mented Officer, and might be provided the figure.

I have been longer at seather Mr. A. L. Vennetti, and

nim, necessary with so good an advection and, so bright an intilient.

I have been longer at seather Mr. A. L. Ventsetti, and it has fallen to my lot to see no charts enseptimes is used by the Admiralty, which have not had the magnetic morth placed on them. I have had charge of marginalt vessels, diving my gervitade, I have bouded thou, at see, and found their charts as I have stated. However, I waive that to Mr. A. L. Vembetti and can only require that if their charts and these of the Admiralty the similar, it makes the case still worse. As to the qualifications required by the Trinity Board, from candidates for the honour of becoming Seems Masters, it cannot be decided for a moment, that practice mavigation is little thought of multitude alone is the great decideratum, and is learnt by question and answer, which is much ficilitated by the old see song...

his ignorance of the disciplicated the Service.

Ther. A. L. Venestil refers me to the proper authorities for his name? and character in the Service. I wrote her billin, nor did I mention a Master, nor compare the Services in age way; but as he has a wish for inquiry, may I ask himself why he is not in Wisspite at present? But, perhaps, I sik too much; therefore I shall be glad to heir that Mr. A. L. Vannetti, having left Service and rathen to defend his class, is satisfied with my raply, and will in feiture content himself, whenever he is called into active service, with perfecting the duties of it—which of course, I suppose he has hitherto dense, by his wishing my to refer to his services.

I amin remeat that I have the highest opinion of the

to refer to his services.

I again repeat that I have the highest opinion of the Meralmut Bervice; but a youngster from it is unfit in every way for the high responsibility attendant on the situation of Second-Muster in a sighif vessel.

I be to suffer be now to Mr. Al L. Vessetti, Perror Rop.

May 6.

A. L. Vennetti, Pieror Rob.

May 6.

BARKACK ACCOMMODATION IN THE WEST INDIES,
To the Editor of the Natural Military Guesties.

Stay—A mong the neveral pessophiese latery published,
see her appeared from the pen of Carlonal Short, late of
the Caldstream Grands; which assime to be well estitled to
the constderation and solites of your-fillitary readers. He
had chosen for his subject the veryofinipersant but difficult
into the constderation and solites of your fillitary readers. He
had chosen for his subject to veryofinipersant but difficult
into the constderation of the weryofinipersant but difficult
gives himse and subject the through.

Particles and short nown to Colount Theret, or indeed to
mine another consideration, and histories in before when
Martin-Chaires of the Ordhamin, decishable induced just his
man militure consideration, and in wides to arrive at the
fallow, host; and most pilusin information regarding the
Bertabler in the West littles fithered to partie at the
fallow make especially to the healthmines of their steations,
general between a track in a constantion in mominated the
life Males Grangin Sis. J. Capacities Rayth; an Officer
with from his appropriate the resonanced by the Commilitaries in the corps, was its start pass difficien and high
disciding in the corps, was its start pass difficient and high
disciding in the corps, was its start pass difficient on or imjuvements; for the healthmines of the mand alterations or imjuvements; for the healthmines and gendral convenience
in the Barrack atmosmodation recommanded by the Commilitaries and thereoughly investigated in overy way; that the
time apput by Sir J. Carmiches Sanyth and the other
Regimeer Officers was fully actupled in planning and
directing everything conductive in the slightest degree to
the comfort and healthiness of the troope; in short, that

mass of intelligence conveyed to his Grade their

this mass of intelligence conveyed to his Grain through their report was as efficient and complete as any such document and the senting there is reported to be any such document and the marks of Colonal, Chart; he has short an anxious wish and mal to binnest to the amount of his powers the Bertine markelly, and note especially that part of it which is dominal to grand pair of the prescribed part of the prescribed part of the prescribed part of the prescribed part of the prescribed part of the prescribed service in one What Indian Colonies.

White Proops stationed in the West Indian Colonies. White Proops stationed in the White Indian Colonies among the White Proops stationed in the West Indian (for the nature of the climits will be in the White Proops stationed in the West Indian (for the nature of the climits will be in the international in the West Indian (for the nature of the climits of the Mark White is not climit. In the second that, then the climit of the Bergines can allow the second lines, I would strongly restrained the White Treatment of the decrease which reported in the middle of the decrease which reported in the proportion of the decrease which return to the proportion of the decrease which return to the proportion of the decrease which return to the fact the internation of the decrease which return to the proportion of the decrease which return to the fact the internation of the decrease which return to the fact the internation of the decrease which return to the fact the internation of the decrease which return to the fact the internation of the decrease which return to the decrease in the proportion of the decrease which return to the fact the internation of the decrease which return to the fact the internation of the decrease which return to the fact the internation of the decrease which return to the fact the internation of the decrease which return to the fact the internation of the decrease which return to the fact the internation of the decrease which return to the fact the internation of

PATMANNESS ARTO FURNISH, R.W.

Sta,—I shall feel oblight by your giving luminism In
your influential Gazette, to the following observations in
the late alsowites in the classification of Pursers in the
Royal Navy. I must pressure by stating that many years
book, in consequence of the miserable persons of hear pay
allowed to Pursers, they proposed that a person of shall
for the purpuse of enabling the Admiralty to increase apid
for the purpuse of enabling the Admiralty to increase apid
half-pay. This was adopted; and about four years afterwards Is, a day additional was granted to them; but
which, as a matter of right and justice, ought to have besid
2s; more particularly so, as the Government had been
deriving the beseth of the reduction on the said savings
for four years. Some time after the the Naval and Millitary Commission apassally inferred the enter of Farsers to tary Commission specially enferred the east of Parsers to the consideration of the Admiralty, and a Maral Commission sup consumeration of the Admiraky, and a Maval Combin-sion was appointed to report thereon, which has been fal-lowed by the classification more complained of, and which, Sir, I think I can prove is most outst and unjust to a large number of the late 2d class of Persors. Preserve formerly Classed.—1st diste, 100; see da, 500; ad do,

mainder.
Pursers now Classed.—Retired, 20, 1st class, 70, to die ampy to
1 3d do., 100) 3d do., remainder.
By this new plan the second 100 of the 2d class, 400 Persers now Classed.—Retired, 20, ist along, 70, to dis away to so; 3d do., 100) 2d do., remainder.

By this new plan the second 100 of the 2d since are thrown back into the 3d class, and do not participation the advantages of the increase of haif-pay; where the others, both sentori and junters, get 145 s day participation to others, both sentori and junters, get 145 s day participation; the others, both sentori and junters, get 145 s day participation of the didditional expense was the consideration, it certainly would have been note just to have had, 2 th class in 4r. per dism, as in the case of Lieutenants, fisher than this unfortenate 100 should have no betself by the change—a change which prejents the manufaller, picking a furer made to day, in he same class and vitts the hame half-pay as those of froid 30 to 25 years Atanday, and who have cohributed 2 very material degree to the field from which the increase of surtains, Colimanders, Lightly hants, Masters and Summons, have not been radically, why, then, should that Puriers As a fartifier proof of the hardship of it, a lister of 1520 is in, the 2d class, with 6s, a day; whereas low, a Partire of 1500 (17 years) the Master's senior), is thown back in the 3d class, with only 5s, a day.

Trusting the justice of he case I have had distinct the first part of the hardship of the Admiralty, a polyment of the first of the Commons to open y plain statement of the first of the Commons to open y plain statement of the first of the Commons to open y plain statement of the first of the Commons to open y plain statement of the first of the Commons to open y plain statement of the first of the Commons of the payment of the payment of the commons to the state of the Commons of the payment of

-Bp.]

"Signatures to Letters in Subject Cancine O' Differ;"
"Blaculum;" "R. G. P.;" "Birg;" "Fusion;" "Benex;"
"An Old Rolder;" "Cornellus; "An Old Cavelry Officer;"
"A Deputy-Lectement of 1885; "Silien;" "V.;" "An Old
Ten-gun Brig;" "Delta;" and "An Old Officer;"

## To Readers and Gerrespondents.

To " A Submerlber in Essex."-The appointments res

with the Secretary at War.
To "Dick Curious."—The Lieut.-Colonel in quan nd others, succeeded to the command of their regimed were promoted; but the C.B. was reserved for t ho were in the first instance Commandin sees of the Captain not promoted was not a singular one. We really see no fault to find with the last Brevet pro-

we restly see no jour to ma with the last Errors prometions or appointments to C.B.
To "Navalis."—The Official Return given in our
Gezotts of the 26th of August last, showed the whole
time that each Naval Officer had served on full-pay as a
Commissioned Officer, namely, as a Lieutenant, a Commander, a Post Captain, and an Admiral.

r best to meet the wiches of " Innuendo, ave done or

time that he may want to go out of barracks ?"-Cer-

And "Can the Commanding Upper compen-imourle-Berjean's to altend any parade that he may ink proper?"—Most undoubtedly he can. The resource-Berjeant, like every other soldier, must yield and all orders manating from the Com-" Can the Commanding Officer compel an implicit obedience to all orders manating from the Com-

monding Officer.

To "A Recruiting Serjeant."—The bringer of a re-grait, whether Pensioner or not, is clearly entitled to the Bringing Money.

Our Correspondents in China are particularly sequested to address their letters to Catherine Street, by which

a day's peet is eaved.

The Letters of "M. T.," and "Fushes," on Desora-tions for War Officers, are unavoidably postponed till

Our Pricate " Wanderer" should be t up and effectue. Our Friend "Wanderer" should be 'up and elivring. To "Anishpa,"—The Badge and Metto alluded to were worn some years ago by the 6th Regiment, when its Grandiers were beer-skin cape with red flags. As beer-skin cape have not been laured sings the return of the regiment to England, the Badge and Metto are in aboyance, but the right to way them to in full force according to the Warrani of 18 July, 1752—vide Regimental

## Naval & Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1844. The agree which will the deeple falt by every Salilier and Sipahee in India, at the received Lord Elienberteigh, will receive some alleviation in the entisfaction the Linian Army must feel at the expense and of "a soldier good and true" to the office at Universe General. We, in common with men of all profittings and parties, approve of the selection of Sir Henry In Mingray to monest Lord Ellenborough. He has long been improve to the world as one of our most chivalrence light in hadder infilters—trained and tried in war—and not universities in the affairs of tests at home and abroads.

State at home and abroad. The appointment cannot for to here struck our readers as indicative of a shi to of measures—that Sir Heary Last only publicly allied in politics to his Lordship, he is his grivate whead, sian of the Heavy havand brother-in-law. The pelicition of dir Henry hav-ing been made, as we have witten to believe, by the Duke of Wellington, and Ba Green having seconds's Duke of Wellington, and Ellenterprogrammer or the policy, it is natural consisted that the Duke would not recommend and off whose policy he had being at variance with thet which his Grace when the policy he had been policy by the policy he had been policy by the being at variance with the which his Grace when the policy he had been policy by the policy he had been policy by the policy he had been policy by the policy he had been policy by the policy he had been policy by the policy he had been policy by the policy he had been policy by the policy he had been policy by the policy he had been policy by the policy he had been policy by the policy he had been policy by the policy by would not recommended that that waren and doubts, as being at variance with that waren and doubts, as being at variance with the Lord Elizaborough, This and doubts, as being at variance probably had suggested himself to Lord Elicanorous, and which His Lordship a ship essented. This, and information which has resolved us, incline and the real and which this Lorenzap some private information which has reached us, incline us to think that the public use. Hitle aware of the real causes which induced the Court of Directors to exercise their extreme power. It was not altogether on Indian affairs, nor on public matter; that the Court decided on the recall of Lord Ellenborough We believe that the nominerecall of Lord Elienborough Wa hallow that the nomina-tion of Sir Henry Harding was most readily sequicised in by the Court of Directors and shall be proceeds to India with the confidence of the Emistry and Directory.

It must be in the recollection of our readers, that Sir

ry, when Secretary for Ireland, won golden opinions as an able, seeiduous, and imparital Minister of the Crown; and in his former and his late administration of Secretaryat-War, he has proved himse if one of the most efficient er-war, no mas proven almonir o public corvante of light Majeriy.

As Military Journalists, we present coult to congratulate a Army—capacially the Indian Army—on this appointenot omit to contratuists ment; for Sir Henry will carry with him a ripe experience in ment; for Sir Henry will early with him a ripe experience in war, a wide happinedge of all that regards soldiers in war, and peace, and a finantist shift in Military details, which wast beneficially determine many matters ill understood by the best-informed divides. It would have been a highly-prized honour by the Amy of the East India Company and Sir Henry Passings been appointed Governor-General of India; but as obsticles existed in various ways to his nomination—the which of which was Sir Henry's resignation on the ground of ill-health, and there being no certainty of his being able to proceed at once to his Government—the salection of Sir Henry Hardings cannot be too highly commanded.

It is some antisfaction to the British Army cannot live.

he too highly commanded.

It is some estisfaction to be British Army generally, that in losing an excellent Brotary-at-War, his services are preserved for the beauty of that portion of it which serves in India. We feel now confident that many anoma-lies in the finence departments of Her Majesty's and of the Company's Forest Will be removed under the administration of the new Governor General, and that many of those petty and Indicating Riginations between the Eu-

those petty and Irritating Aldinetions between the European and Native Transpherii be for over abolished.

Sir Henry Hardings will law the War-Office regretted
by all under him; and we may safely assert, that as the
Army in India-Baropaga, and Native-will lament the
recall of Lord Ellenborough, the removal from the Scoretaryat-War's office of Bir Hipsry Cardings will be as sincerely
felt by all British soldiers or all ranks, as a great public lose, and as depriving them if a protector of their just rights and interests, against the tendency that exists, from false notions of acomomy, is impair the efficiency of the large by a further radiophen of its imadequate numbers.

A VACANOT having taken pince for an Indi ander of a District in the Coast Guard Signice, through the ratirement of Commander Joseph Cammillari, R.N., we shall hope to be able to appeared the selection of a suspensor in the person of one of the Officers who are still without employment, and who have received pro tion from that Service, at the recommendation of the Board of Customs. There are, no doubt, meny quadidates for these applicationate; but every Piret Lard his lawriably coalidated-and with waty great justice and importiality—the claims of those Officers who have so distinguished thomselves whilst serving in Lieutenguts in the soot arduous and bereasing employment, so to obtain their promotion in consequence.

their promotion in consequence.
On referring to the Navy List, we observe the names of the three Commanders promoted in January, 1842, from the Coust Guard, all of whom are on the half-pay list; sind we observe that the three Commandate premitted last January era sign unemployed. Allinous we would not such to degrive His Lordship of toe lating a proportion of the grivals patrousge of these appointments, which must be the case, if we suggested that these appointments, or lating should receive the carliest attention, or, in shirt words, if we recommend that they change in provided him in the first his vacancies that might take place; will we think that a due, propertion may very justify he sentered for them; and that the profesence, in every declarational he shown to a dae, properges may very lawy and that the profession in every deck the and Officer who has on each pair light, projected by the special choice of the Department cander whose he surveil; and with respect to the beinging talless their claims are gastered to go into errosis. (If my long to such an ar-propries,) abundant opportunities may be living of doing semoliting for these, either in the Chang County.

program, abundant opportunities, may segroupe of noing samething for these, either in the Onast Geard in at some We know of September in which Officers have moved in the Coast for twenty years and agreeable, and as said. only bolding this rook and mostring the pay of Liputsaants. Surely, whenever one of those surp to promoted, he will persone very strong grounds for mastel consideration from the Admiralty.

illy adverted to the subject, that a will not cularge more at the present measure, nor should we have recurred to it so seen, had not ou drawn by the circumstance of the existing vacanity, and by the fact of no many also being about to take place on the 5th of July.

Wirm the sentiments of the writer of the subjoined: letter we entirely agree. To make the Army and Nevy agrical, the Trafalger herees at least should be described; for Trafalgar was not 'n whit less temportunt to the dettisies of Angland will of Rosops than the great battle of Waterloo. To say one word miles in recommendation of the subject would be to recapitulate the extrements and arguments of our correspondent; and we John him in hoping "that the Noble Earl of Haddington, and Lords of the Admiralty, will not allow the commemoration of the immertal Releas to pear, or be suffed, without recommending and dissing a reward to be granted, which the Trafalgarians can righteenely, on this occasion, claim at their hands.40

ands." To the Railer of the Natus and William To the Railer of the Natus and go SIR.—Knowing your readings and good wishes at all times for the furtherance of the righteeus claims of the Navel Service, I am induced to solicit your generous and able advocacy of these undescribed who longer, blad, and able advoctor of those undecorated who longer, shed, and conquered at Trislaigur. Perusiving, in the lite debate, that the Naval hospin of that day semained almost numerities of, but as the time is new approaching for dominancerating that important event in "Trafalgar Square," I trisk some hope still remains of something being done for these who took a share in the giories of that great and decisive battle. . I would now respectfully beg, Sir, to quote Sir Heary Hardinge's words in the late debate, viz., "But the truth was, that the case of Waterloo was an tion, and only an exception, to the rule. exception, and only an exception, to the pure. It was the last battle of the war—it was a battle ettendant with extraordinary circumstances, and with great political results—and for these reasons it was thought that the troops who fought there had a possiliar right to a special distinction. I like the liberality with which the Water-lob production distinction is the liberality with which the Water-lob production distinction. distinction. I list the indefency with which the victor-lob breakly was distributed; there the General Officer and Drummer-bey got the same neward," see, &c. New, Sir, I would beg to sak, Does not Trafalger's chime intand on similar entirest grounds, for the finite vibute of reward, helig the last general and most important bettle fought? when we must further this conquest nearly ambiliated Similar estimant grounds, for tim little tribute of reward, being the had getherd and most important bettle fought? when we must mit furget this conquest nearly ambitated the considered Manal powers of "proud France and Spain;" and, had the imaginal Nelson and his hrave constrains not won that destined limite, when on that day "England fought for his ministence," it is well known that the Continental Fourer wealth here united with "Napoleon " for the farquing and destruction of Old England. Are these not weighty considerations, and our defenders still to be forgotten? "Förbid such a thought!" but let us hope they will be treated similarly an the brave mean the bought and conquered at Waterloo. Sir H. Hardings who lought and desquered at Waterloo. Sir H. Hardings and Joule spoint the sentiments of the Government; ne consid Haddington, and Lords of the Admir lty, will not allow assincention of this event to pass, or be sullied, submitted and causing a reward to be granted, in Techniquetans .com rigitationally claim at these mithout to May 2, 1944. A Supections.

Every well-wisher of the Naval Service must be delighted to seathe eard-shipe Gegela out of harbour, and sincered began their usual moorings will not be disturbed until the approach of winter, and that they will be cent to see dec for a few days or weeks, but for a decided long araise might the amount of an active Officer, who will keep then in pentium mercire. We all know, in the present day, the mant of prestlest knowledge both with Officers and sons met with this went, and with constant talk about mini, and all displace, this reverse of our Nary has been descend in amount in harbour in limetivity (for the attempt last parties with a more farce), and generally, we regret the approximation of a sell beat, or any evaluation permand think which have mode up over it a very min

estellite weer and topy of a and Atlantic exceptionated, and angle Moral Of und with the great good that would be otherwise atten-ted the great good that would be otherwise atten-ted to any attempt of complaintment will not be or aware of the trivial amount and imply We thenter reduct to any extrempt of completing made on this safety

to Shark to Thei for many moreovers.

If of performing their evolutions at one for the good was to it if we associately consucers, was bough, and the benefit of the Nogel Section to private inters written by intelligent on the with the reference of the nation at large. We are lined the Officers themselves will be pleased in the large to the Leavest to Late Jacobs. They have the two countries at house your line chair little from and evolution. In Chair these parts. they have joined these ships as sincenn

Mary Same

passin the enjoyment of a surprise passin it is a subject for a subject chip-belliday, if the Open persons are supported to the Common persons and the Common persons and the Common persons are call to the personality of the persons are called the personality of the persons are conserved (or the property of the persons are conserved to the property of the persons are conserved to the persons are persons and the persons are persons and the persons are persons and the persons are persons and the persons are persons and the persons are persons are persons are persons and the persons are persons are persons and the persons are persons are persons and the persons are pers ion, silenced sty comparie commission, surgary, way, and we entrust the sales of two decks) a ned we entrust the decks of the opportunity many allows they may be able to snaver beidly the aplendid ship, instead of from west of this. motive of paying the Course of a few days sufficiently an adject to the Marsagar of the Ways of benefit to the Narra Service, and in the Ways of benefit to the Narra Service, and in the Ways of benefit to the Narra Service, and in the Ways of benefit to the Narra Service, and in the Ways of the Narra of at large. There can be no favourable of either side, for the Captain and Officers of the Case have been almost entirely changed, and she hat, with nately, been nearly as much in harbour at the others; our as the others : and with the exception of the Caledonia (lately docked), their copper much in the same state. Let not the experiently of sailing be alone made the test, for ten much is made of a slight difference in that decidedly appendial quality; but stability, height of lower deck-ports, stowage, arma-ment carried, general convenience, and berthing both for Officers and men be taken into sensitionation.

The trial we recommend would put an end to much dis pute, and cause us to know whither, with all the additional tonnage and expense, we have a better three-decked abig than the old class. Notwithstanding the beneficial advantages lately introduced, there are many of the old Officers ac justly proud of the ships they belonged to, and which did their work so nobly, who very properly will not be convinced of any superiority without a fair trial; but we believe that their prejudiess, however deeply rooted, mas be removed, and that they would acknowledge, after fair play, the old adags, that " seeing is believing."

Ir our correspondent Antiptoric has not been misled. and is not himself mistaken, his communication is in all respects worthy immediate attention.

Brn,—The Order which useempasied the new "Mavel Regulations and Instructions" having associated all Circulars previously in force, and someometric those particularising the uniform to be worn by Officers of the Nawy, I would beg to draw your attention to the fact that at the present moment no Nawa! Officer the any uniform assigned to him, for the Instructions do not contain a splinkle us to the description of draw for any parson whatever, although those Instructions superpade, or reader as a sleek latter, the Circulars which did spatula the information on that head.—I am, field.

Astronomy

It is beyond a doubt that the Regulation for the express purpose of smalgassating the Circula m time to time imutil by the Adult ulty, and we he not been uble to discountary using provision either for afirming or probablishing any Order respecting the uniforms to be in father ween by Naval Officers. There la something unbusiness like in all this, which we hope to ne amendell and whenever Mill Lordshipe can me to attend to the publishess and remoustpasses of time to attend to the pt overlooked change, we first marked that he tilthe to all thes, and the file to all made fall-drive. as will eastly them to applicable the dignity of choic Court and the Stories Services and the Court of the parameters.

We have much authorities and property and the parameters are the parameters.

the to death in their helindest principes, and our reader, will a summary of their their Chies, by death in the part went of the summary of their their character, and district from

Lesieb er Art. Jonnary. — The reliction best consistent, alchange pinceffel, are full in the consistent, alchange pinceffel, are full in the party agent the agent with the action party agent the popul analysis of both idea. A see a lack and a Genemanning (Villies, Queens) lichanding, and its liftlession analysissis. In this a written absolute was reprinced villie was binationed by the theoretic teams,
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Ator, in connect with the Change Authorities,
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intention to that gentleman, ator, assumentaliting the

coon, to laint this imposeton, and consequency a pury intention to that gentlemen, after, communically their intention to that gentlemen, others, after, communically reported by the Mandarius, who appressed not the alightest displanears at their visit. He far, all appeared to angur an increased liberality of feeling, and departure from jesseesy on the part of our new allies. This plaining idea was, however, seek dissipated. A few days before the date of our list actions, a mass violent letter was removed from the Gorsengo. of the Charkenag provinces, complaining that the treaty had been infringed, by the visit just advarted to, and calling upon Sir H. Fottinger to fulfil his engagements. As may be imagined, His finally was not a little provinced that individual indiscretion chould have subjected him to such a ray; and we believe, with the assistance of the Naval and Military Communicars, such stops will be taken at most effectually prevent a recurrence of so " unitoward an event." In justice to the parties anguined in the ensureign, it is only justice to the parties engaged in the ensurator, it is only inter-to observe that they arred apprilingly. Mr. Gribbie cheuld have put a stop to the project the moment it was communicated to him. It is only right that due attention communicated to him. It is only right that the attention should be pull to every rith same of complaint, which may sufferentially rites against he in the part of the Chimes-Green ment. Nations, like judy/duals, may unintentionally offend. In both sees, a frenk and honograble desiration of error is by the thirst and most altractive policy. Beyond this we interpreted and most altractive policy. Beyond this we interpreted at over he again adopted, will not fail to compression all our dear-bought sugministicy. The Estitish responsibility in Chims, whilst he holds corofally the safes in one head, must ever notice the state of the one head, must ever notice the state of the one head, must ever notice the state of the one head, must ever notice the state of the one head, must ever notice the state of the one head, must ever notice the state of the one head, must ever notice the state of the one head, must ever notice the state of the one head, and of the one head, and of the one head, and of the one head, and of the one head, and of the one head, and of the one head, and of the one head, and of the one head, and of the one head of the one head of the one

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Robbertes were still frankent at Hong Krone but sures were in progress builds probleminest of a pass sollier, pitchest sollier, but silve Cuite was differed to the depredatory. Major Cuite was different to the depredatory. Major Cuite was different to the depredatory. Major Cuite was different to the thick problems for a silve this in the problem force overspondenth suggests that a notific of pillabed third antohers, from spens of the Lawrent different to the sure of the pillabed third antohers, from spens of the pillabed third antohers, from spens of the pillabed third antohers, from spens of the sure pillabed third antohers, from spens of the sure pillabed third antohers, from spens of the sure pillabet and the pillabet pillabet and the pillabet pillabet and the pillabet pillabet and the pillabet pillabet and the pillabet pillabet and the pillabet pillabet and the pillabet pillab

Major Calas, who appears in have any any appointment.
Colonal Compiell, 18th Midward, has provided to Chusan, with the rank of Brightell, and retirined Mr. Johnson Schoodde, who had obtained leave to return to England. Major-General Lord Saltonn, amburtest, in the Older for Calcutta, thence to properly will Samher to England. Octonel Chessey, Royal Statistics, had rehered before the tour of inspection. The Colonal commands the whole Artillery Force, Statistic, and Chusan, who had been active to the committee of the party of the colonal commands the whole Artillery Force, Statistic, and Chusan, because the troops to Chusan were uncounted to the party of the colonal counter of the colonal control of the colonal counter of the second colonal c

From Letters to 15th February.-- The e not quite se flourishing as heretofore, the denomicalities. Chinese waters for two hundred dollars a denomical design out price. This is a mate of things raisely included amongsting, where the braits must be accompanied. cont price. This is a state of things reject incident to annugating, where the profits must be consisted its suggests counterbalance captures. The usual wishs of a suppressional trade are not, however, incorrect in Electric the epison slippers form a Mary in themselves, are manned, found, and regulated in all style claimed squal, in this of ships of war. The British problemations, its it true, prohibit opium from entering the "states of Floring Kang 3" yet receiving ships are large right under forwallment house, and the suppers frist about the har, in the admiration of all lovers of pretty craft. The Parille transport had at length served with 8 Officers and 350 man of the 18th Regiment, under Colonial Trippe. Sior passage was prolonged by the loss of her mast, allow rounding the Cape, which children has the mast, as they are subtant to the field mast, as they are subtant annually the correction and have made the older, whilst ships in analyzable register over the older, whilst ships in analyzable register of the state and the subtant of the state and the subtant of the state and the subtant of the state and the subtant of the s cost price. This is a state of thin smnggling, where the profits must be sounterbalance captures. The usus parties in the masts, as they are said to found the right over the sides, white the price, and carrying studding saids. The trees has being in expellent health, as well as origin, and Tripy helds junior to Colonel County had, him in mineral of the partiest of distribution. The following alternation had taking grane of the following alternation had taking grane of the following alternation had taking grane of the following alternation and taking grane of the following states of the following states of the said the following states of the said the following states of the said the sai

The following alterations has believe game in the Staff of the force perving in China — Cantain T. M. Edwards, Stit Regiment, to be Assistant Administrative Traffic and sensitive it Major Grent, 9th Landing, Mill philipse office on the reliferance of Lord Schoolst, Chinale Physics office on the reliferance of Lord Schoolst, Chinale Physics office on the reliferance of Lord Schoolst, Chinale Physics of China, Ladwards, and Lieutentat; Hagginera, 19th Regiment, as he Brigado Major of Chinas, the Brives Major O'Lawry, 58th Regiment, Will Physics the freeze with the Prince O'Lawry, 58th Regiment, Will Physics of a precision of the 58th, and the Regiment of the Stit, and the Regiment with the Piness, already there, in bringing May, the right wing of that Regiment BWs may therether, there we had not been next mail

of the embarkation of this long exiled corps for England. of the embarkation of this long extled corps for magnetic. May they have a confortable and prosperous voyage I The men are in a very weakly state, and consequently require much similderection and indulgence. Major General D'Aguilar, we inderestand, was determined they should go home in comfort, there being no common measure between monthly and the lives of men. This gallant Officer was, in Stort, leaving nothing untried which could possibly tend to improve the condition of the troops made in its command. His position as Lieutenant-Governor and Mamber of Command. Will no doubt afford him many fadilities not anmand. His position as Lieutenant-Governor and Mamber of Council, will no doubt afford him many facilities not enjoyed by his distinguished predicesors Lord Salician. A draft of 7 Officers and 75 men of the 18th Royal Irish had proceeded to Chusan by the Driver. Koolingnos, where the kend-quarters of the 18th are at precent stationed, being very unhealthy, the Major-General wicely decided on sending their yaung Officers and soldiers to just the left wing at Chusan, where they will be perfected in drill under more favourable directable and the Masontale. The

the left wing at Chinam, where they will be perfected in drill under more favourable diremptioned.

Bir James Schoodde lieft China in the Especiale. The Cornwall transport hid left Heng Kong with 160 invalids, under Capt. Edde, 98th Regiment, Lieut. Lillip, 18th Royal Irish, and Assistant-Silipson Traquair, Bith Regiment, Some of those poor follows were saily bleeppinisted at not having receiped the promised China Blodal, before leaving the sountry in which they endured to much. A great deal has been said of the bloodless nature of the China war, but when we reflect upon the invital mertality which has prevalled amongst the soldiery—the aspirate deated lemas satisfied in mon—not upon the exciting battle field, it is true, but in the feall shed, or jamit-up hospital infig. when, moreover, we consider that a mader of regret that the gratifying distinction should not have been already emplied. However salls may be disposed to undervalue a decoration which, sherraskedly speaking, perhaps, should never have been awarded for quinpaigus where so little real fighting took place, yet the addition on the same way, and we think it therefore more than acqueable, that the broken-down veteram, in cultimating his sarvices, should include his enferings,—whether by peetlience, privation, or the eword.

The acanalties of last war may be attributed, in a high

more taking his services, should include his sufferings, mentinating his services, should include his sufferings, whether by positiones, privation, or the sword.

The casualties of last year may be attributed, in a high degree, to want of proper hisracks. We trust mother season will not be permitted to pass, without the troops at Hong-Kaing being satisfiely housed. At present the Officers stationed at Victoria artiquaritred in private bounes, which have been temporarily taken up by Government, at snormous rents. A single reom sunnet be obtained underfifty pounds a year. If second-podation be not soon provided, either by Government or the Officers themselves building houses, it will era long become a question, whether optum emugging, or house building, he the more profitable speculation. The old satage, "Foots build houses, and wise men go and live in them," does not therefore apply to Chiming and most Military men would be disposed to build, want it not that nearly all the healthy sites are already in possession of the merchants, and the residue only obtainable by mying a heavy ground-rept.

eest in person at the following actions of battles, at each of which he more of lens distinguished lifeselt, receiving several severe assunds:—Bassoo, Albuera, Bailajoz, Balamanca, Vitteria, the Pyrenees, Nivelia, Nive, and Orthes; he was also at Waterlao, and at the tartific degagement at Ligny he light his left arm, for which he receives a pension of 20th. For his services in the Penlinsula he was rewarded with a cross and five clasps, and from 1805 till 1813 he was Departy-Quartermenter-Gensal of the Portuguase Army. He has likewise received several fereign orders. In 1827 he searing the sight daughter of the first Marquis of Limdondarry, relict of John James, Eng. and mother of the present Mr. James, Bests, M.R. In 1828 he was appointed. Clerk of the Ordenpett, which office he continued to fill until 1828, when he was made Secretary at War. In 1830 he was appointed to the important post of Secretary at War. In 1830 he was appointed to the important post of Secretary at War. In 1830 he was appointed to the discolution of the Ordenpett, which office he continued to fill until 1828, when he was made Secretary at War. In 1830 he was appointed to disconding the brief Administration of its Conservatives to fit that office. On the accounter of the Conservatives to fit that office. On the accounter of the Conservatives to fit that office. On the accounter of the State Foot in 1841, he was respectently as the second the Secretary at War. Br. Henry became a Lidwitz, Beneral in the Army is May. 1841, and obtained the Colonelcy of the State Foot in 1842. He has represented several boroughts in Parliament, but his earlier in Justice of Wellington.

Learnesson sings 1848. He is known to have long in juyed the intimate persisted friendship and exteen of the Duke of Wellington.

Learnesson sings 1848, he will be offered the Presig dency of the Beart at December.

Friday, the 1841 include is fier Majesty's birthday, when the Sovereign will pesselete her 25th year, lier Majesty will pest attant Ascot races; the reason assigned is that the Raylii Consort does not approve of horse-racing, as it enclosed a gambling and other vices. During the nojourn of Her Majesty in the Isle of Wight, Sir H. Feel will esselet the sent of Hughes Hughes, Eso., at Ryde.

During the account of Her Majesty in the lake of Wight, Sir R. Peckwill electric.—So many atories are told, that there is no knowing what to believe, but we think we are correct in station, that Norrie Castle was yestarday add to Her Majesty for \$66,000.—Sun.

We endestand that the King of Hanover has given up the intention of visiting Engined this year.

The Emperor of Hunkle.—No estain intelligence has until this moment been received, either at Court or in official circles, at to the journey to England of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Hunkle. The present state of the Queen will of course very shortly preclude Ric Gracious Majesty doing the honours of her palese to any argust visiter, and it remains a question whether, considering the distance, the material obstacles arising from the matting of toe, \$60., as well as the expect affairs an hand, His Imperial Majesty could manage to reach this signify before the end of the present month. Of course, under these circumstances, no nobleman has as yet received any commission to attend upon His Imperial Majesty; and Lord Bloomfield, who was going to St. Betersburgh by the steamer which will bring away Lord Engage his departure, in order that if cortain naws be received at the proximate anival of His Imperial Majesty, he may remain at his past to resider him personally the quatomary honours. Letters from Perse state that the new absolute tax, ordained by the Emperor of Russia, has frightened home numbers of that matten. For a family of three, who peen a year away from Russia, the absence tax smounts to about \$460.

The King of Sanowy is about to pay a tight to Gueen

literary collisity; and L. His yourself store would have imagined that Mr. O'Colonell would have decided bring the author of thesis, which I persoive be take designed store than one public shearing.

Oh, Issland I shall it o'er be stine.

To wreall I, the twoney in bettle ited.

the author of heat, which I perceive he take design more than one public sheating.

"D. Fishing as."

Art-Uniens, ... The tent of a confere Parithy a department of artists, headed by their constant and sealous friend, Mr. Wyse, is an arrangement that a petition on buhalf of Art-Unites will be presented to Parliangus on Monday, and Government will doment to the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the

One of the survivors of the Royal George is now an inmate of Mansfield Union Workhouse. What is Greenwich Hospital for i—Globe.

There was a grand Military spectadle at Waterford, on the Queen's birth-day, when Col. Sir Churles O'Donnell assembled the troops of the garriage, including the company of enrolled pensioners. They fired a jou-de-jole, gave three cheers for the Queen, and marched past. The vetrans looked very gay in their new dresse, and fired well. In the estimate, Sir Charles entertained at dinner the Mayer, High Sheriff, Stipendiary Magintrates, Commanding Officer commanding the Pluto steamer, the Chief Officer of Goustabulary, and other Civil and Military authorities of Waterfard.

United Service Institution.—At the ordinary meeting

United Service Institution.—At the ordinary meeting of the members on Monday evening, the Secretary read a list of, and ambitted the various objects presented to the headily dies are leading in processing of the merchants, and the residue only obstatishis by giving a sheary ground-resit. On Bondy Course of Spread of the State of mustum since the last meeting. Among the most inte-meting were the following:---From W. Young, Esq., a

pased that yes measurests shall be created on the graves of the Officers, Rest-complicationed Officers and Privates, European and Native, who fell at the leating of Measure and Hydershad. For this purpose bosins are opened and a complitude applicable to receive enterphylose from the Queen's troing in India, and from the Armine of the three Presidencies. No subscription to essent 10 rapess.

a committeet appointable to Proceive etheorispinus from the Chemes's Greek. No subscription to consend 18 repose.

At a General Court-Martial assembled at most William, on the Prib., 1844. Chemes W. B. Sentson, Bangal Light Copulty, was survigened but the following charges:

Chargin-Sire sindays, unbroaming an Elimer and a genetyment, in harden, at one of more than the following charges:

M. R., of the Sengal Middle Department.

Freeling, -The court, typen the oriented beautiful the freeling of the following charges:

Justing, -The court, typen the oriented beautiful to will be provided by the first the prison of the first the private of the first the private of the first the private of the first

mysanturent as unperinterangent of fair vortament blind, jugantary. Maj. E. W. Junen, 3d N.L., to Lie. Did. v. Sutherland, ret.; Lt. Col. (Maj. Gen.) T. Horgus, to Col. v. Gunning-ham, deceased.

EGROPHAN INFANTUR—let Reg.—This corps hands Fusiliars.—St. Gen. T. H. Morse, to Eur. on land, corp., j. Le. J. S. Kennyt, to act as Adj. to Guncar Provincial Rath. Sur. abs. of St. Barr. of Eur. inf. (L. I.)—Lt. H. P. Wishengidty, fast. to Sar. to thee years on priv. editin; Lt. [St.-Capt.) S. S. Guncia Sp. Capt. and Res. J. W. Sevile to i.t. in case. to Danton, Son. 1. Zen. B. K. Whitelers, pusted; LA. F. W. Handerfill, jags. Adjubat.

Nate 187.—2d Eng.—Ran. E. House, St. (Election). A. M. Hatelewood, to Capt., and Sar. S. House, in the same, to Jones, point, Bro. O. Probjn., posted. Languages, Jan. B. E. Capt. in the same, to Jones, point, Bro. O. Probjn., posted. Languages, Jan. B. E. Format, in the same, to Jones, point, Bro. O. Probjn., posted. Languages, Jan. B. E. Capt. in Head. Col. Lines, same to Bullettery. hilling in most. cert. At.—Enc. Sl. A. Taylor, to Engine on mad. cert. At.—Enc. Sl. A. Taylor, to Engine on mad. cert. (Mb.—La. C. Johnston, fart. bill Sir. no mind. diet. Sh.—Et. Capt. M. J. Morris, to asken Blood. Assessment Scient. Sh.—Et. Capt. W. J. Morris, to asken Blood. Assessment Scient. Sh.—Et. Capt. W. F. Anderson, to Enr. to Asset Son. Bar. to the sir of Gon.—In. Cheir. 1sth.—In. Enc. M. V. F. Anderson, to Enr. to Asset Son. A. Y. Machine, to ask as Spot. of Police, placed tomp, at design of Gon.—In. Cheir. 1sth.—In. Sh.—In. Capt. E. W. Jones and Jones and Jones. J. Harrows, Eurt. Of Capt.—This corps has therefore on history. Sat.—Capt. R. W. Jones and Jones and Jones. A. Y. Mander, and the same cert. Capt. Berrows; Lision. G. Maker, the Free Harry St. La. Capt. A. Y. Bolestand, tent.—Capt. R. W. Jones and the Condition of Candeles Blood corps and method on lyte in the Candeles Blood corps and method on lyte in the Language. The Harry St. C. Capt. Language. A. W. Anderson, R. D. Candeles Blood

W. B. Barrington, Li.D., to Surg. v. Erskine, retired; Surg.-Gen. W. Purnell, to Physicial-Cen.; Imp.-Gen. of Hospitals, E. Pinhey, to Surg.-Gen.; and Supig.-Surg. J. Bird to Imp.. Gen. of Hospitals, in necession to sheppe, retired; Surg. A. Tawse, appd. a Supt.-Surg. v. Giden, proceeded to Rur.; Assist.-Surg. H. R. Rillott, prom. to Surg. v. Shoppee, retired; Assist.-Surg.-Surg. C. Glockens, to officials as Assist. Garrivon Surg.; Huptg.-Surg. C. Wight, removed from Sciulo Force to Presidency Div.; Suptg.-Surg. A. Tawse, app. to Scinds Force to Presidency Div.; Suptg.-Surg. A. Tawse, app. to Scinds Force; Surg. J. Inglia, ups. Staff, Surg. A. Hibby; Assist. Surg. w. Nellson, to Neighseries Gen. Mospital; Surg. W. B. Barrington, LL.D., posted to 18th M.L.; Assist.-Surg. W. B. Barrington, LL.D., posted to 18th M.L.; Assist.-Surg., J. Jöphson, M.D., to act as Supt. of Lumnite Asymm.

Hospital; Sarg. W. B. Barrington, LLD., posted to 15th M.L. Asiat. Surg. J. Johnson, M.D., to act as Supt. of Lunatic Asylem. at Ochha.

Camers and Assist. Surcesses Admitted to the Sarvice — Infinitely.—E. Dobres, A. C. Frankinnel, R. W. Mackechinie, A. E. M. Froster, J. Ashburner, G. R. S. Burroug, D. F. Rescoit, W. M. Mules, R. D. Hapard, and A. D. Campbell. Medical Depart. Ment.—T. Ballantiné, and D. Wylie, M.D.

Zaval.—Comm. G. B. Evenphorne, 20 Rut. for a years, on sich cort., Lt. A. E. Ball, to suspend to higher rate of pay of Lt., v. P. P. Wobb, retired ; M. Companier. Islan. Commander A. H. Nott, to be Capt., Lt. J. Friedland to be Comm., v. Lowe, dee, j. L. John Stephens, to ancesed by higher rate of pay of Lt., v. Prushard, prom.; date of rank, 2th Oct., 1882. Commander A. H. Welt, to be Capt., Lt. J. Friedland to be Comm., v. Lowe, dee, j. L. John Stephens, to ancesed by higher rate of pay of Lt., v. Frushard, prom.; date of rank, 2th Oct., 1882. Commander A. S. Williams, to be Capt., Lt. H. C. Soulderson, to be Comm., J. L. W. C. Barker, to ancesed to higher pay of Lt. v. Capt. S. B. Brucke, retired; date of rank, 16th Nov., 1812. Commander. Porter, from Emphralm, to command of Eightenstone, from 9th Jan. last. Lie. Ballfour, from 9th Jan., last. Lie. Ballfour, from 9th Jan., last. Lie. Ballfour, from 9th Jan., last. Lie. Ballfour, from 9th Jan., last. Lie. Ballfour, from 9th Jan., last. H. Marter, from 18 Handings to Riphinshone, as Clark in charge, from 9th Jan., last. Midshipsma Barker, from 18 Handings to Riphinshone, as Clark in charge, from 9th Jan., last. Midshipsma hander from 18 Handings to Achar, as Midshipsma Davier, from 18 Jan., last. Midshipsma Davier, from 18 Jan., last. Midshipsma Capt., day, and Lt. Marter, Jan., Lie. Leader of Santhern Contain, from 18 Jan., last. Midshipsma Davier for his producting to Jan., as Sal. Midshipsma Ack., and R. Marting. Lie. Last. Salvalinova. Leader of Handings and Salvalinova. Davies of Salvalinova. Davies of Hallinova. Midshipsma Capt., and Lt. A.

ou p. affairs, with layer of absence for one year. Mr. Milaren, on p. affairs, with layer of absence for one year. Mr. Milaren, laterines Engineer, wrived Jobs Engines on 14th March, by steam-vessel Berente.

[Has our Private Lesters, p. 297.]

Proof Martin.—The Hon. Mejor-General D'Agullar, C.P., commanding Her Eritantes Meighety's Land Porces in China. Leut.—Gevernor of Roug. Kong, 40., 40 the Hon. Major William Coine, of M.M., with Leg. of Foot, China Mighistrate of Mong. Rong, 40., 14th March 199.

Reng, 61., have but, 4ey takes the agin wind timit, June a. Members if the Legislation Engelity's Council of the Excellency the Governor and Comminder. In Chira of Hong-Kong, Int.; 11, 1844.

Capt. Crassby, of H.M. Bern Reg., is appointed to act as Millitary Enversary will be depended. Brown March. July 11, 1844.

Capt. Crassby, of H.M. Bern Reg., is appointed to act as Millitary Enversary and Asset de Camp to He Run. In Governor and Commander.—Py the Hon. Military Encertary; Lieut. Charles D'Agullar, R. Artillery, to be Atle-de-Camp.

Genena. Guarde, to be asset. Military Escortary; Lieut. Charles D'Agullar, R. Artillery, in be Atle-de-Camp.

Genena. Capura.—By the Hon. Major-Majoral commanding calls the particular attention of the troops griving in China to the Government Notification which has been mightlasted in the Hong Kong Genetic of Soft ult. The Major-Majoral commanding will involves not only a question of discipline, but the discipline with all subjects of the Notification which has been mightlasted in the Hong Kong Genetic of Soft ult. The Major-Majoral commanding will involve not only a question of the Prolate sing West Majoral continues not only provident last, and to which was duly promulgated in the 18th of October last, and to which all subjects of her Majoral Campanding West Majoral Commission of the Majoral Campanding West Majoral Campanding West Majoral Campanding West Majoral Campanding West Majoral Campanding West Majoral Campanding West Majoral Campanding West Majoral Campanding West Majoral

orders.

By command of the Major-General Commanding,
T. Enwanns, Assistant Adjutant-Geograf.

The following short list of changes consequent upon Sir Henry Hardings's removal to India is not from authority, but we believe that it is tolarably correct rules from Bidney Herbert, Secretary at War, but without a sent in the Cabinet. The Hon. Henry Corry, Secretary to the Admiralty, in the room of Mr. Herbert. Mr. Cardwell, who, it may be remembered, made an able speech on the Factory Bill, though on the wrong side, probably to have Mr. Corry's stat at the Admiralty Board.—Morning Herbed.

ENGLISH PUNDS, ... To, 1810, TE4

Brazilian Bonds, and Portugues Tribus.

Chillan Bonds, and Brazilian Bonds and Conv., 48

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March 17, the lasty of Lasty. And Aug. L. Lasty, Dall, Jague, 2007, of a 201.

Rombay,—At Popula, March 1, the lasty of Major A. C. Pray, Engineers, of a 2002—At Miller, March 14, the lasty of Cast. G. Savyn, 20th N.I., of a describe,—At Abrondomynd, March 13, the lasty of A. Baywas, Nag., H.S. 77th May, W. Williams, March 18, the lasty of A. Baywas, May, H.S. 77th May, W. Williams, Fort Adj., of a daughter,—At Replayer, Last 18, Lasty of Adj., of a daughter,—At Replayer, Last 18, Lasty of Lieut. F. B. Dawys, Ast Reg. Light Cartaly of Aug.

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May 1, in South Anna-Since. Debter. J. Richests.

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Randing. April 18. at Charles Heddingston, Std. Research, R. N., aged 56.—April 18. at Charles Heddingston, Std. Research, R. R. Souther of the International State of International State of International International International International International Intern

Pro., Jonn, youngest has in the late Capt. Jas. Reside, aged 6 years, 9 smeets, and 6 lagst-of theserviser, 11th Yea, the lady of Capt. Jas. Appliers—At Septender, 18th Yea, the lady of Capt. Jas. Appliers—At Septender, 18th Yea, At Agra. 21tf Yea, instantian control of Capt. As an applier of Capt. And Mrs. Whiter. At Agra. 21tf Yea, Joseph M. L. Fall.—At semispere Cade, 3th Feb., Capt. B. Dowyes, 3th N.I.—At Mories-o-At Completed 18th Feb., when on reside to Madras, Reij. Jone Day Awant, 1st N.J.—At Madras, 3th March, Capt. B. Waters, 1st N. W. But.—At Madras, 3th March, Capt. B. Waters, 1st N. W. But.—At Madras, 3th March, Capt. Surg. R. W. Spry, McMadel SetMiddinamys—In camp at Copel, 28th Feb., Maj. J. C. Waters in the North-off Capt. Leaguh, 3int N.I. Bernhay.—At Popush, 18th Feb., 1st Ind., 2th Latt. and Adj. Wagan, M.M.'s Will Foot, 25th History, Taxanta, the intime designer of Capt. T. Fraser, Provise Reve.—At the headys, 7th March. Fragants, wife of Latt. Capt. June 6. Stiffth, Commendant of Artillery, aged 45

thingh, Colorana, the infestive, The Shoot, Pransia, whe are proved by the contract of different process. At the headway, The Shoot, Pransia, whe are the follows the process of the southeast Shoot, and are the southeast Shoot, and the southeast S for the heirs were in dease in the second. For currently, they will be desay in paids and yet allowed, and the any kind that can be warrested out comming. Persons trequently got that booth and grane implication among the correston being polaries for the treath, and capable polaries and tooth and grane implication among the correston being polaries for the treath, and capable polaries, and improved Valvet declared that the results in a grane and improved Valvet declared brief flat breaks, it, granel verify of partiers, at the Windowsky Fulley. The flats the Windowsky Fulley. The flats the Windowsky Fulley. The flats the Windowsky Fulley. The flats the Windowsky Fulley. The flats the flats the flats the flats the flats that the windowsky flats. As the flats of the flat flats the flats the flats the flats the flats that the flats the fla

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nation! Boxes, 20.5 PR, 1s. Ed.; Gallery, Sc.

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other resolutions with angles to met. The maintainers and other resolutions with angles to met. The maintainers and other resolutions with angles to met. The metallic means of the feet setting of the feet of th 255./. 14a ded. The feet in the College of the Catter and the Bath are according to the regulations of the respective orders. Those sharped on the grant of a birdustry to Sir H. Gough, and the appointment of Sir LuT. Medicalle, are paid according to ancient usage; in the first case the payment was made on the recommendation of the Colonial, and in the second on that of the Home Sourstary of State. of State.

Our readers will observe by our advertising columns, that a work of great interest and larportance to the Service-" A BIOGRAPHICAL DISTIDUANT OF ALL LIVING VICE-"A SIPORAPHICAL DISTRIBUTARY OF ALL LAVING WANTAL OFFICERS," is in course of preparation. The want of a work of this kind has long been felt; and, in common with the profession generally, we hall life, O'Byrne's ampouncement with pleasure and satisfaction. We successly with him every possible success, and trust that Officers will evise their sense of the value of his very arduque undertaking, by affording bim every facility.

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in acquiring information.

Carlisi Officers.—A few days ago the French authorities pratented 47 Carlist Chiefs or Officers from sreesing the frontier to review in Spain the horrors of civil war. Right of them, however, encouncied in defeating the surveillance which was nearly their, designs into accounting. They had not little to earry their, designs into accounting. Being arrested by the civil antiquities, they were turned over to a Court-Martiel, and shot standard without the furn of trial. Amongst thing never Tellicians Modif. Lieut. Colonel of Cavalrys Francisco Oliveren, Chief of Baltielion of Infantry, and Augustin Dacha, Colonel of Infantry.

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lion of Infantry, and Angustia Dacha, Colonel of Salantry,

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The Mercens of Michaperda.—Hist Majorly late, we are glad to lacen, and a minoription of 10% to the force for this descriping which, if you were exist the Covering which is present and bearing the past throughly the force has present and bearing the past throughly the force has present and bearing the past throughly the force has present and bearing the past throughly the first that the post of the force of th

Lines Meltone, aphibineed in our Gandle of the 18th ult., by bury grows only assimilying Sir History Ricains to de-diants the work to him. Its able Killion has, we understand, alongly recovered from varions qualified a host of letters of our gratte Naval Here, to add to the collection; and it is amount importative, in a which of facility, and it is a most importative, in a which of facility, the property of the state of facility, the property of the state of facility and the same than a without the same of the same o

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quired whether Mr. H. Hardings would be assemble in the same and the same of t

And the constitution of th section for the derivative solver was among the greatest in digits income; qualitative primary solver was among the greatest in digit income; the greatest in digit income; the greatest in digit income; the manner of the Monae, the Resident income, the would be income, the would be incomed to the world of the straintent on the digit for an income they derive the order than a the section of the digit cought's return, is would be measure they derive too, that the best primary the manner should be appeared they would be measure they derive the digit of the digit of the digit of the digit of the couple of the digit of the digit of the couple of the digit of the couple of the digit of the couple of the digit of the d

## Bast India Intelligence.

Maile for India.—General Post-office, Tuesday, May 11, 1844.—The next Maile for Egypt and India, etc. Sheekles for India, do., vid Marsellini, will be disputched feene on int June.

Piero the Hombay Times of April. —In School matters continue quiet; Sir C. Nopine remains at Karrachee by the sea; the troops down healthy and manufacted. Of a force of there 14,000 men are in keeping. First Beingle regiments have in succession musicised on hear of the proposed to Relate, and Colormant. Into India's the demonstrate to proposed to Relate, and Colormant. Into India's that demonstrate to propose to Asiace, and Colormant. Into India's that the proposed to Relate, and Colormant. Into India's that the propose on the India the same rate of cantil allowed the troops on the India the same rate of cantil allowed the troops on the India the same rate of cantil allowed the troops on the India the same rate of cantil allowed the troops on the India the same rate of cantil allowed the troops on the India the same rate of cantil allowed the troops on the India the same rate of cantil allowed the troops on the India the same rate of cantil allowed the troops on the India. the troops on the Indus the same rate of a in denterments as is permitted the truspe of the in the falls this will impose on the dentity has in the field; this will impose on the shunder his difficulties in the field; this will impose on the shunder his difficulties the great plant of the field in the shunder of about 20,000. Syster; this he all this this begins want; and, had is been given from this field. More indifferent and Dubha, have been presented with a more indifferent and Dubha, have been presented with a more indifferent in the first field who fought at Maharajpoor and Published who fought at Maharajpoor and Published want is incident with the incy who mee have arrived in Sciently interfall Both Pub., 1945, and 88th Pub., 1846 (the numbershape of the Lordship's arrived in Indis), have been discount in months' batta. About \$6,000 men will shart it there graduites, which will, it all, smoont to about \$60,000, each in months' batta. About \$6,000 men will shart it there graduites, which will, it all, smoont to about \$60,000, each in the field the lengt to us after All Majored has had his. The Madries 47th N. I., originally despited the Balade, layer, in consequence of discounts graduitely among questions, our enchies are earlies at a fact of Minerial lay had his being the the score, how acts to Adam. Though these indicates are earlies are arrived difficult in money questions, our enchies are earlies are arrived difficult in money questions, our enchies are said graduitely to triamph at what they believe to be a general spirit of diseastinging ordering the triamph at what they believe to be a general spirit of diseastinging ordering the fall stone.—

contingent, with the recent augmentation of from 10,000 to 12,000 men by the addition of an extra company to each of the regiments of the Bengal and Bombay Army, and the creation of a new regiment of irregular Cavalry, has tended greatly to aggravate the evil of a deficiency of European Officers, of which Sir C. Napler so heavily

complained a twelvemonth since.

Scinds.—At Sukkur the force amounted to 1892, of whom 146 were sick; at Shikarpore there were 1015 men, of whom 54 only were in hospital in the beginning of the month. The 9th and 65th N.I. were about to proceed for Ferosepore, when the refusal of the Bengal Regiments to march for Scinde disturbed the arrangements of the whole of the troops on the Indus. At Hydershad there are at present 4027 men, of whom 467 are in hospital. The 12th N.I. had been removed from the fort to make way for the women and sick of H.M.'s 86th, which make way for the women and sick of the state of the arrived on 19th March; the right wing was expected on the 21st. Reviews of the troops were at this date in progress. Sir C. Napier had been on a journey on the Hubb river; he was about to proceed up the country. At a dinner given to him on the anniversary of the victory of Meeapoe, he had expressed himself in terms of tory of Mosance, he had expressed himself in terms of censure sgainst the press of India. The appointment of Mr. Raikes, an unpassed Ensign of three years standing, to the Scinde Irregular Horse, seems to be viewed as rather a rankish job by the Army. The troops quartered in Scinde amounted in the beginning of the month, to 14,358; those in Cutch, close by, to 1894; and about one-tenth only are at present on the sick list. Colonel Squird; of H.M.'s 13th, has been superseded by General Simpson in his command at Sakkur, in cohecquence, it is said, of having sent in a strong remonstrance to General Napier on the weakness of his brigade, giving warning that unless it was augmented in time a second Cabul tragedy less it was augmented in time a accound Cabul tragedy might be the result. On the 9th Sept., 1843, the Go-vernor-General intimated that the charge of Scinds would be transferred from the Bombay to the Bengal Army. No amall sensation was occasioned by this aunouncement the Bombay troops considered, that as Soinde had by them been captured, by them it should be kept. It seemed singular that a country within three days' sail of the pert of Bombay should be garrisoned by troops whose supplies from their own head-quarters would take three months to reach them, and who were to have their depots for home recruits, their hospitals and sanatorium, at another presidency. But so it was decreed; in this case, "the king had said sail, but the winds said nay." The disturbances in the Punjanb, and threatened troubles in Gwaller, caused the Hengal troops to be arrested on their merch; and though assured by Sir C. Napier in Nov. that they would be in their own Presidency in a month, the conquering Army continued to be detained near the scene of their victories. The following are the terms of

the order:—

"Head-quarters, Calcutts, Rept. 9, 1848.

"With the concurrence of the Right Hon, the Governor General of India in Council, the Chambonder-in-Chief is please to direct the following corps to be high in readiness to procee from their respective cantomannisto Beinde, to relieve the troop of the Bombay Presidency, at present serving in that province Routes will be supplied without delay from the office of the Garrer-Manter-Cleneral of the Army, and dates of movemen hereafter specified.

hereafter specified.

"ABTILLIEN.—2d and 4th troops, let Brigade Horse Artillery, and Brigade Head Quarters. 4th 00. 3d Batt. (Europeaus), and 3d co. 6th Batt. (Naives), with Nos. 7 and 5 light field batteries. 5th co. 3d Batt. (Europeaus), and 4th co. 6th Batt. (Naives), reserve companies

having delayed the execution of the arrangements gazetted so far back as the 9th of September, the Bengal troops were at length ordered to move. The 64th, on bel directed to proceed from Leodianah, refused flut to stir. extra allowances such as are usually given on foreign Service should be granted to them; it was found inconvenient to contest the point, so Government gave in, and the destination of the Regiment was altered from Scinde to Benares. Luckily, however, the recusests volunteered to take the station originally easigned to them, and are now on their way to Sukkur, having not only obtained all they asked, but promised relief within the year in case of sickness. It was hoped that the matter might blow over, and that a better spirit would quiskly make its appear-ance amongst the troops. Instead of this the disaffection spread, and the 7th Cavalry, the 4th, 34th, and 69th, with a company of Artillery, each in turn, followed the evil example which had been set them. This was alarming enough, and as all the regiments which had been ordered had refused to move, there was reason to apprehend that dis-obedience would become general. The rumours speedily reached our enemies on the further bank of the Sutley Some of the mutineer Sepays are alleged to have placed communication with the Seikhs, who believed disaffection universal throughout the Army. discontent was too extensively diffused, and too obviously attributable to the measures of Government itself, to admit of being put down or punished by the strong hand of authority. The 7th Cavalry and 34th N.I. have, it is said, authority

been threatened with dismissal, the others may probably secape; indeed it seems doubtful if even those just named will be punished. As a contrast to this, the whole Bun-delkund Legion, Cavarry, Artillery, and all, volunteered to proceed to Scinde unconditionally. The matter stands thus with the Bombay Sepoys, whose case is most familiar to us; but that, we believe, of the Bengal soldiers is pre-The pay of a Native soldier, inclu disely analogous. cisely analogous. The pay of a Native soldier, incoming half batta, or subsistence, is from 7 (14s.) to 9 (18s.) respects a month, varying betwint the two according to the period of his service. In India no allowance whatever is made beyond the net pay, including in this, as just estated, two-and-a-half of batta; but on foreign stations, the soldier has extra allowance of from 12 to 23 reposs (i. s. from 3s. to 5s.) a month, as betta, as it is called, and 3 rupess  $(G_{\theta})$  in name of rations which being about the price at which Government could provision the men from the which Government could provision the men from the Commissariat. In Science, which till last year was considered a foreign country, both these allowences were success a toronga country, nota these showeness were made. The money rations, however, equivalent to marrly eng-half of their pay, were withdrawn during the years 1849 and 1841, when the troops were in offittenments, and no enemy was in the field; they were once more granted in January, 1842, when extensive morements became necessary, and were again withdrawn on let July, 1843, when t country became quiet, and the troops retired to quarters. By the Bombay troops this was submitted to without a murmur, though the retreachment of three rupees a month, equivalent to between que-half and one-third of his pay, was a virtual infringement of the tarms of his enlistment, by which they bound themissives to serve in Hindostan on certain terms only, Government binding itself to grant additional allowances in the event of their being required for foreign service. The Repoy will much anywhere, and against any enemy, if faith in money matters be kept with him; but there is no man more tenacious than the native of India of his pecuniary claims on his employer. But he could not be made to comprehend how a country which he had always regarded as foreign to Hindostan should be commuted into a part of it by proclamation, nor see why, if Government chose in this instance to make him serve on the Indus on the terms for which he had enlisted for service at home, they might not equally insist on his campaigning on the Nils or Onts, or marching to Bokbara as well as Hyderabad, on home allowances. It was the affine to him whether it was in the hands of the Ameers or those of the India Company, in long as in matters of distance, danger, and expensive diving, it was essentially the same as danger, and expensive everys, it was essentially the same as formerly, and as different in all respects as possible from Hindostan. By order of 12th March, Government directed that the Sepoys serving in Science should draw, while in contonments, the same allowances as were made In India, only when troops were in the field; and that the lines wherein they resided should be constructed by Government, and not, as in India, at the charge of the Sepoy. This was nearly all that was desired; it was, it is true, a concession to clamour, and not to justice; but still, it was a proper and timely one, and if Government had erred, it was infinitely better to acknowledge and undo the mistake than to persist in error. The permanent cost of the extra allowances now granted to the Army will amount to about 50,000L a-year. The donation of six months' batta to all the troops near Hyderabad-7000 in number-and of six months' butts to those ongaged near Gwalfor-amounting to about 25,000well as to the whole of the men-about 28,000-who had been in Schoo, for however short a space, or however occupied, betwizt February 28, 1843, and February 28, 1844; the victors of Mecanes and Dubba coming in for both gratuities awarded by the general order, is generally believed to have been made with a view of encouraging the reluctant froops to proceed on their march, by holding out the hope of the bounty of Government to those who chose willingly to serve in Scinde. The order is in several particulars remarkable. It was issued on the evening of the day of the Governor-General's return to Calcutta-on the second augiversary of his strival in Indis...the, red-letter day ever to be held in gemembrance by the Army, when the 17th Feb. and the 24th 2darch, on which Meannes and Dubba were fought, have been forgotten. The donation will amount in all to betwize 280,000/, and 300,000/. It is alieged to have been given in consequence of the wight of information as to the distribution of the prize property taken at Hyderabad; and should it have already been determined that this is, according to custom, to be saide ever to its captors, the Army commanded by Gen. Napler this time last year, will be one of the most liberally required that ever tought. There were 17,000 men in Scinde at the time of the battles, and during the sickly season, Seven regiments have since been sent thither, and are included in the order for the donation. The 3d Cavalry having been a week, and a wing of the 14th N.1. of his Wrival in India-the red-letter day ever to be beli Cavalry having been a week, and a wing of the 14th N.1. twenty-four hours in the country, will be equally rewarded with those who have been there since 1838. We noticed in our last the organization of an additional regiment of Irregular Cavalry, and on the 12th of February, it was intimated that 100 men would be added to each of the

regiments of the Bengai and Bombey Army, which had been included in the reduction of Jan., 1843, which directed a similar number to by struck off. The former Army contains seventy-four regiments of Native Infantry, the latter twenty-six; and the number of regiments excepted amount to eleven. Eight thousand infantry, with an entire regiment of Cavalry, dre found necessary, therefore, to be added to our Army in consequence of, as it is declared, the exigencies of Sqinde. Sir C. Napler, on 18th Feb., 1843, loudly preclaimed the peril in which the British Army was placed in the field of Meennee, for a want of sufficiency of British Officers, and recommended in the strongest manner that fals defect should be remedied with the least possible dainy. The justice and wisdom of the complaint was admitted in all quarters—and it was at-symbers solvanwedged that, from a pitiful paralmony in the pay of Officers, we were running the risk of destroying our Native regiments altogether. The mode mony is the pay of Officers, we were running the risk of destroying our Native regiments altogether. The mode in which the recommendation of the Governor of Scinde has been seconded by the Governor-General, is singular; an addition of from 9000 to 11,000 is made to the Army without a single additional Officer to command them, whilst forty-eight Officers are withouting from the line for the Gwalior contingent, numbering somewhere about 7000 or 8000 men. The two are equivalent to a reduction of about 100 Officers in the Bengul and Bombay Armies, just at a time when an addition of about double this number was declared by the highest Military authority indispensable. The object of these measures is apparent. If it cannot be shown that our wars are just, or our conit cannot be shown that our were are just, or our conqueets legitimate, they must be made to seem as little ax-pensive as possible; finding an augmentation of the Army indispensable, we increase the muster-roll of the men without adding to the number of their Officers—and this, too, with Native troops valuable for field-service only, when led by a sufficiency of Europeans.

Lahors.—Heera Singh is still at the head of affairs, and

is doing all in his power to improve his position by sulisting men of his own class and caste from the hills, and also at Labore, with the view, it is strongly surmised, of supplanting the Sikh troops in the charge of the capital, for which purpose he is further doing all he can to get the Sikh soldiers away from Lahore, many being detached to Peshawar, where the movements of Mahommed Ukhbar Khan are causing him great unessiness, and others to the various stations on the Sutlej, especially to Phuloor, opposite Loodhesansh, and Kussoor, opposite Ferozepore. It is, however, with some difficulty he has succeeded in carrying out these suds, as the troops continue excessively refractory, and absent themselves whenever they

think proper.

The following letter, received by the last Overland Mail, is by a person possessing the fullest information upon the subject :--

"I days say the came of the refusal of some regiments to go to ficind will be strangely misrepresented in England, as it has been here, very much at first, because the whole subject was misunderstood.

been here, very much at first, because the whole subject was minunderstood.

'When the Army first crossed the Indus, Lord Auckland gave the trodge ultra-Indus silowances, similar to those given in 1834 to troops beyond the Barrampouter. These consisted in full batta (which is the ordinary field allowances), and, in addition to that, what are called 'money rations,'—that is, rations, or their equivalent in money; the Soppy being bound ordinarily to provide his own rations out of his pay. These allowances were given to troops moving into an seneny's country where to find any provisions was difficult. From the 1st of January, 184e, to the Sist of December, 1841, these allowances were, as regarded the troops in Scinde below the Ghants, withdrawn,—that is, the 'money rations' were; the full batta, which is a field allowance, was still given in cantosments. This was done because the troops in Beinde were no longer in the presence of an enemy, and coald provision themselves at a reasonable cost.

'In Jana, 1843, when the troops in Upper Roinde were again put in motion howards Candahar, and the same state of things existed which stated when the sattr' money rations' allowance was first grasted. Lord Elicaborough restored it, and retrospectively to the 1st January, 1841, when this state of things began. Then, on the 38th of Blay, leat year, when there was no longer any assume in the field, when no movements were to take place, he signly withdraw it, as Lord Anckland had done under the ame chromathicases, but prospectively from the 1st of July. The Bombay troops were from that date without these extra allowances, and make no complaint. In face, from the 1st of July. The Bombay troops and the Army coming down to Meanace brought their distribution been held, Scinde must have been held, and even had Adginabetan been encuence, and a different policy would have been held, and seem had Adginabetan been encuence, and a different policy would have been held, and to accurs in adhering to the reasonable magners of Lord Anakhande's "When the Army first erossed the Indus, Lord Auckland gave

in which they originates."

General file William Casement's departure from Calonita. This bear deterred by the request of the Governor-Gen,, and may not improbably be put off altogether for the present. The laip occurrences have, it is eaid, influenced this determination. At a meeting of fir W. Casement's friends it was resolved that a departies about the control of the control of the classes of the control of the classes of the control of the classes of the control of the classes of the control of the control of the classes of the control of the classes of the control of the classes of the control of the classes of the classes of the control of the classes ment's friends it was resolved that a deputation account wait upon him to collect the favour of his allowing a fall-length portraft to be taken of himself on his arrival in England, to be placed in the Hall of the city of Calentia, Sepulches Monuments in Science—"It has been pre-

SAILORS HOME, DESTITUTE D SALLORS ANYLUM, and the EPISOPPAL FLOATING CHURCH.—The ANNUAL MEETING of them fastitutions will be held at the HANOVER SQUARE-ROOMS, or FRIBAY. May 17th, 1844, Adm., the Hon. Mr ROBT. STOPPORD, G.C.B., will take the Chair at TWRLVE o'Clock.

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By swint of the Council,

Camberwell, May 11, 1844.

J. E. Hoye, Recretary.

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No. 598

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The whole of this Stock modeling deared by the 18th Jape.

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apportunity of parchances their Outle.

## Nabal Antelligence.

Watermeal, May 13.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent at he passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting and appointing the Right Hun. Thomas Earl of Hadding, ton 1 the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., Admiral of the Red Squadron of Her Majecty's Freet, Nir William Hall Gage, Kinght, Vion-Admiral of the Red Squadron of Her Majecty's Freet, Nir William Bowles, Pay, C.B., Har-Admiral of the Blue Hightson of Her Majecty's Pavy; and the Right Hom. Heary Thomas Lowry Corry, to be Her Majecty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Creat Britain and Ireland, and the dominious, islands, and texticular the unite belonging. topics ther unto belonging.

panentions.

George Pholius and W. S. Oliver, from Retired Commanders the 7s, to the Hs. Od. list,

Lientenant - George Baker. Mates.-C. F. De Voux and W. Peel.

Mares.—C. F. Dr. Voux and W. Peel.

APPRINTSIANTS.

Commander.—J. Hay (b), (1841), to Prometheus.
Lieutenunt.—G. B. Jeffrers (1841), (addit.), to Alfred.
Mates.—H. T. N. Cheshyië (1810), to Sydenhosus (c. M. Jackson (1853), to St. Fincent; ti. De Lisie (1837), to Alfred (C. F. De Voux (1844), to Excellent; W. Peel (1844), to Winchester; Join Carvergin (1840), to Goldingwood.
Becond Masterne-H. A. Moriarty (1837), to Formidable; G. J. (libbon (1832), to Callingwood; Charles Paranie, to For.
Naval Cadete.—L. C. Hamilton, J. G. Goodshough, to Callingwood.

wood.

Augustant-Robert John Scott (1844), to Hoyal William.

Assistant-Surgeons S. Livesay, M.D. (1933), to Sydenkam; A. Robertson (1869), to Alectu.

Chij lain - John Falls (1897), to Iriss
(Criks - F. Pursuns, to Comperdams: M. Cronch, to Comm.

\* The Officers of the Gueen and Formulable exchanged ships, on Vice-Adminial Siz Edward Owen shifting his flag to the latter.

\* Surgeon C'Nell Ferguson, M.D. (1811), appointment to d'agent cancelled.

ARIABT-GUABII

Appaintment. -- Commander John Hills, R.N. , to be Inspecting unmander John Hills, R.N. , to be Inspecting unmander at Littlehampton, v. Commander Joseph Cammilleri,

Commander as assessment of R.N., supersoided.

Discharge - Licot, Thomas Reales, R.N., of Silses station

superseded.
The removal of Commander Wolley, announced last week, has been cancelled.

PORTSMOUTH, May 16 .-- (From our own Correspondent.)-Nantilus transport sailed on Monday to Woolwich with the Military develids brought from Malta and Rattlesnake arrived on Sunday night from Gibralter. China, with Naval and Artillery invalids from Hong Kong; ahe embarked about 200, but lead the meafortune to low 63 of them by death, in the passage to England; Capt. Cleary, R.A., was one of the Officers who died ; the survivors have been moved into the flag-ship and hospital. to wait their recovery. The troop-ship is to be paid off in the Harbour. Cornwall transport is shortly expected in the Harbour. Cornews transported in the same quarter with Military invalids; she was to band India on the 2d Fabruary. The Court-Martial on the Carpenter of the Powerful has been postponed until to-morrow, whon it will be held on board the Pictory. St. Pincent went to Spith the this morning, and is to wait there for further orders; it is expected she will be joined by Camperdovon on Saturday. The new hollers for the Royal yacht bave arrived from London, and are to be put on board, and fitted in her, in dock. She will be ready by the end of July. Prometheus will be commissioned to morrow, by Com. J. Hay. (b.) She has been moved out of dock, and as the machinery in her will be completed by the sud of the month, she will some be ready for sea. She is to have a crew of 100 Officers and men. Collingwood is in dock, but will be able to go cut to morrow, and will then fit in the basin. All her Mavines have joined, and she now victuals upwards of 400 people. During, Opersy, and Flying Fish, are quite ready for Officers and man, but no one is yet oppointed. Indus is daily expected. Malabur is to be paid off. Fauriess has been sout to Waymouth, to survey and report on the practicability of forming a breakeater in Portland-roads. Ships in Port. St. Vincent at Spithand; Victory, Excellent, Collinguaco, Victoria and Albert yacht, Ruttlesnake in harbour.

Piermoura, May 14 .- (From our own Correspondent.) May 9 .- Salled Comet, at., Llaut. Com. James B. Emery, for Woolwich. 10th-Sailed Palaceuth, tender, with stores for Woolwich; arrived Conduill, tender, with stores from Portunouth. 11th-Sailed Dat, at., Mast. Com-T. Driver, with stores for Hauthowline Island, T. Driver, with stores for Haubowips Island, Cork; after discharging her cargo she is to project to Chatham. Arrived Netly, tender, from Portamonth, and Rochester, tender, from Holyhead, with stores, Salled Deson, tender, with stores for Pembroke Dockyard. Isla-Sailed Snipe, cut., 2, Licut.-Com. G. Raymond, for Cork. The Confiance, at, was bauled out of dock, having had her defects made good. The foundation-stone of the sea-wall in this durch ward are laid to it dock as the Norman R. E. dockyard with lat t tois day, by Cupt. Burgman, R.E., at a depth of 40 set below how water mark; and it is said a popular to be formed within it, to spatial ten said of

the bone, bone is it is to take place the expanse will be energiated by the street of if it is to rake place the expense will be ence-

employed on board the Superb, 80, felt into her hold, a depth of between 40 and 60 feet, and escaped with only a contusion in one of his thighs. 15th—Sailed the Penguin packet, 6, Lieute Com. Welter Leelie, for Falmouth, and waith to take the next mail to the Janeiro. 16th...The crew of the Caledonia, 120, Capt. A. Milne, were paid wages this day, and it is said she will sail for Spiritual early in the ensuing week. We are informed that the Albion, 90, Capt. N. Lockyer, is ordered from Lusbon to Cork, where he will take the command, Vice Rear Admiral Bowles, who goes to the Admiralty. In Harbour—San Josef, America, Confiance, st. In the Sound - Caledonia.

Sound—Caledonia.

SHERRESS, May 16.—(From our own Correspondent.)

The Lightning steamer called in here on Saturday last, and sailed again the same evening. The Fernon, 50, Capt. W. Walpole, having abschored at the Nore in the morning, was towed into hardour by the African steamer, the evening of the same day. Vice-Admiral Sir John C. White inspected her on Monday, when her more facility his transfer anytopation. She dround aints clinited his unreserved approbation. She dropped down to a buoy off the dockyord, and commenced dismantling the same afternoon. She will be paid off on an early day next week. Vulture, steamer, was reported rendy for commission on Tuesday. Amason is to be brought forward with all possible despatch. Bospeloe brought forward with all possible despatch. Hospitoch, in dock, being fitted as an advance-bilp. Monarch and Chivhester in the basin. Geoperation bent sails on Monday, and goes to the Nore this day week. Cygnesi still titing in the Basin. In compliance with the new Naval Instructions, Master-Attendant Gaze carries on the duties of Superintendent, during Captain Fisher's absence. Average of the thermometer for the week, 60°; highest range, 70°; lowest, 53°. Slight showers of rain one afternoon, wind, for the most part, easterly. Ships in Harbour... Camperdown, Ossan, Vernon, Raven, cutter, and African, steamer.

and African, steamer.

Milvond Haven, May 18.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Sailed the Camel, Torloise, and Homonse, dock yard lighters, for Plymouth. Arrived the Quail, tender, from Cark. The Confurton has almost completed her rigging, and will bend sails in a few days. Mr. Boumivel has been appointed subsolmester for the instruction of the apprentices belonging to the Arsenal. The school

is now in full operation.

DEAL, May 16.—(From our own Correspondent.)—
10th—H.M.S. Vernon came into the Downs this morning, took a Pilot off Deal, and proceeded to the castward. Sailed, the outward-bound vessels to the westward. A great auniber of vessels arrived and went through to the great homor of vocation and the state of the sastward. Ith—The shep Abererombie went through to the sastward, towed by a steam-tag. The Trinity steam-yacht, surveying in the Downs. The wind having got back again to the sastward, has cheeked the arrival of 13th-Trinity steam-yacht vessels from the westward. surveying in the Downs. 14th-The ship Grolland and barque Oriental went through to the eastward, towed by steam-tugs. Several vessels have arrived from the west-ward, and anchored in the Downs. H.M.'s steamer Blazer went through to the westward. 15th-Arrived the barque Chiefluin from China, and anchored in the Several sail got down from the River, and went Downs. through to the westward. Itith. The barque Chieftain proceeded for the River. The Naurilus transport, ship Sylph from Barbadoes, and several vessels, attived and went through to the cantward.

Decreord, May 15.—(From our own Correspondent.)

9th—Sailed Adventure N.T., Roskelly, Master, for
Woolwich, in tow of the Monkey steamer. 10th—Alexunder freight ship, for Cape of Good Hope, with Naval and victoalling stores. Pestonges Bumbayes transport, Licut. Young, Agent, with Naval and victualling atores for Sydney, New South Wales, in tow of the Monkey for Sydney, New South value, in passage in this ship. steamer; an Engineer Officer takes a passage in this ship. 11th—Arrived Duck lighter, Trice, Muster, from Portsmouth and Plymouth, with stores. 12th—Difference. mouth and Plymouth, with stores. 18th Diligence the Dock ward.

WOOLWICH, May 17 .- The Comet st.-v., Lieut. Engery, his arrived at Woolwich from the Court of Iraland, and is to be paid off. The Derge star, having undergone considerable repairs at Woolwigh, left for undergane considerable repairs at Woolwigh, left for Dover, on Monday, to returne her duties an a packet on that station. The Palmouth arrival at Woolwich on Wednesday, from Devenport. The Liberty sailed from Woolwich on Wadnesday, for Portamenth and Phymouth, and the Sinbed on Thursday for Devenport. The Adventure transport ship is incling at Waniwich, and is expected to sail for Pembroke about 28th last. The Tremendans, 72, brought to Deptford from Sheerness to be broke up for the use of the former dockyard, his been found in nuch good condition, after removing ber upper timbers, as to cause an order to be issued to convert her

of it. She had her main vard carried fawly in a struct on the 23d. It was expected she would remain at Bermuda sbout a month to refit, and then proceed to Halifax. Indistrust, S6, Capt. Freemantle, arrived at Bermuda, from Havenneh, 13th April. Spartan, 26, the Hon. Capt. Elliot, arrived at Jamaira, from Santa Martha, 224 March, and sailed on 2d April, for Port-au-Prince. Ring-door, 16, Com. Str. W. Daviell, arrived at Bermuda, from Nassau, March Sist. Griffon. S. Lieut. Jenkins, arrived at Bermuda, from Carthagens, 20th March. Electra, 18, Com. Darley, arrived at Barbadoos, from a cruise, 2d utc. Apollo, Com. W. Maolean, salled from Jamiics, for Hallfax, 28th March. Albatross, 16, Com. R. Yorke, on 6th ult. in lat. 33 42 N., long, \$1 23 W., fell in with and boarded the Horp, of St. John's, New Branswick, waterlogged and abandoi

Lique, 86, Capt. Hon. M. Stopford, was at Vera Cruz

on 2d April.

The Portoise store ship, Com. Finished, arrived at Madeirs, 6th April, and sailed on 10th for her destination,

Ascension.

Larne, 18, Com. Brisbane, arrived at Madeira 5th April from Portsmouth, and salled on 7th for the Coast Africa.

Modeste, 18, Com. Baillie, left Maxultan on 7th Feb.

for Guaymas.

The Sydenham steam-resiel, Lieut.-Com. Mapleton, left Woolwich at 9 o'clock, A.M., on Supday, for Cronstadt. Lieut-Gen. Lord Bleomfield, G.C.B. and G.C.H., and Capt. Bloomfield, Rl. H.A. have deferred their contemplated visit to St. Petersburgh.

SINAM PRIGATES .- The Avenger, to be built at Woolwich, is to have engines of 600 horse-power; Dragon, at Pembroke, sugines of 560 horse-power; Contaur, Ports-mouth, 540; Sphynx, Woolwich, 500 horse-power; Scourge, at Portsmouth, 420; Bulldog, Chatham, 420.

The Nelson dinner to the Greenwich Pensioners will be given on Friday week, the 24th instant.

Resr-Admiral Bowles is gazetted to the seat at the Admiralty, vacated by the appointment of Sir G. Seymour to the Pacific.

Cove, Saturday, May 11 .- H.M.'s steamer Dee sailed at nightfall last night with Admiral Bowles and suite on board. The flag was struck as soon as he went on board the steamer. The movement was very prompt, and was consequent upon the arrival of a Government messenger by express a few hours previously with official despatches.

— Admiral Sir Hugh Pigot has been appointed to succeed Admiral Bowles in the Naval command in Ireland, and will accordingly holat his flag on tourd the

A few very valuable instructions to the crews of stranded vessels, in the use of Captain Mauby's apparatus for saving lives from shipwreck, have been arranged by Commander James Pulling, R.N., of the North Yarmouth District, and are published in the form of a pamphlet. We consider that every publicity should be given to anything that may tend to save the life of poor Jack, and anything that may be use to save the life or poor Jack, and no doubt these instructions will be very interesting to all persons connected with shipping. Very few signals are introduced, with a view of preventing mistakes and confusion. The expense is fixed at so low a price, that we hope all Captains and Merchants of vessels will take care to supply themselves with them; they are in a form to be put on boards and placed in the cabin, or other con-

to supply themselves with them; they are in a form to be put on boards and placed in the cabin, or other convenient part of the vessel.

Pairs Money.—The Officers and company of H.M.'s shoop Grecian, William Sanyth, Esq., Commander, will be paid their respective proportions of slave bounties, proceeds of hall and atores, and somens bounties for the undermentioned alavavessels, at No. 32, Arundrist, Strand, on 3th inst.; where reclaim will be made on Wednesdays and Thursdays only, for the three following months:

Sandade, select 18th Feb., 1841.—Net proceeds of hall and stores and tonuage bounties. Fing, 43d Ha. 18d.; Commander, 84d. 14a. 94.; 1st class, 18d. 16c. 24d.; 3d class, 17d. 3a, 14d.; 5th class, 11t. 48d.; 2th class, 18d. 16c. 24d.; 5th class, 14d.; 2s. 14d.; 5th class, 11t. 48d.; 2th class, 18d.; 16c. 24d.; 1d class, 18d.; 2s. 24d.; 5th class, 18d.; 2s. 2dd.; 5th class, 18d.; 18d.; 3dd.; 5th class, 18d.; 18

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE WRE, E UP THE "EDGAR,"
AT SPITHEAD.
THERE operations are seperintended by Lieut. Barlow,
RI. Engineers, acting under the directions of Maj. Gen.
Philey, who, after removing the remains of the week of the Royal George last season, was desirous of removing the guns of the Royar also, which now form the only ob-struction to the discharage at Spithead, and submitted a

ng to his orders, presteded from Woolwich on 1st 2 with a detachment of 25 Non-communicated Officers privates of the RL and H.E.I. Company's Support Miners, volunteers for this service, and sendented the ded from Woolston on let May Miners, volunteers for this service, and conducted them by a river steam-boat to Vouxhell, and thence by the South-Western Railway to Gosport, when they were yet on board the Sweeces frigate-hulk, which still remains in Portsmouth Harbour, the weather having flown so will favourable that she could not be moored at Spitheed by favourable that she could not be moored at Billihead be that day, so had been proposed. Next morning a namelit of Naval pointeners and other workmen were engaged, giving the preference to those who had been employed in the operations against the Rayal George the year before, after which the Success was sent out to Spithead, and moored to the northward of the wreck of the Rayar, pair near it; whilst Nos. 4 and 5 lighters, or laught, the mass that had been thou employed, were moored over it, and the diving nommenced on Saturday, the 4th, but without shoose. On Monday, 6th May, Corporal Jones, M. Sappers and Miners, sent up an iron Lispounder gifts, covered with an incrustation of mud and pebbles, furmed into a sort of ponglomerate by the earlie of iron, with oysters adhering to it, on removing which the majal was oysters adhering to it, on removing which the metal was an soft, that it sould be indented by the sail, and with out off and soraped small or pounded, it become extramely hot, and did not cool again for some hours when tied up in paper. On 9th, Lauce Corporal Girvan sent up the muzzle part of an 18-pounder, which had been broken; in the context of the tempines and an 18th Consent. two just in front of the trunnions; and, on 10th, Corporations sent up the breech part of enother, to penaler, which the trumions were attached, but these fragmonts belonged to different guns. The above-mentioned Gorporals are now the only experienced divers employed; but three other Military divers beside them work daily the same spot, who are frequently changed, in order to ascertain those who are most likely to be useful. Some of them have been much distressed, for the depth is 134 fathoms at low water, but others are very premising; the nut depending, however, upon physical strength, but upon some peculiarity in the constitution of the individuals, for they are all healthy, active men in the prime of life.

On Monday, 13th May, Maj. Gen.: Pasley paid his first visit to Spithead, and found everything well arranged and well conducted. as Admirst Hyde Parker, the superintendent of the Dockyard, had afforded every nece aid both in fitments, stores, and man, having sent the same skilful and experienced riggers in the lumps, and having ordered out the Druke sailing lighter to Spithage to receive and load the guns recovered, white her master and crew assist in the work. Including the veteran persioners, the total number of soldiers, sailors, &c., oupleyed daily is more than 100; but the sperations will not be so interesting as those of the Royal George, &c. great charges of gunpowder being required, and no large

masses of timber remaining.

The Edger was blown up in 1711 by some accide that could never be accounted for, as every soul on boars. including numerous visitors from the above, in addition to 400 seamen and merines, perialed. The explosion a her magazines having knocked her to pieces before a park, the tide domest from the control of the control o sank, the tide flowed freely round the parts, so that most of her wood-work has been esten by the worms; but of her wood-work has been eaten by the worms; making unlike the timber of the Royal George, which was pristered in the stiff bise mud, the little that newtremells. It the woodwork of the Edger is entirely rotten, and may be broken to pieces by the hand, or penetrated with rate by eay sharp instrument. In fact it has the appearance of being charred through, and the first hasty impressed was that it might have been harned, but the no consider of being charred through, and the first hasty impression was that it might here been barned, but this on coupling ration was impossible, because though part of it may high been set on fire and thrown up into the sir, the fire wailing have floated away on falling, and the oak would have pend that immediately, long bufore the fire could have pend trated deeper than the surface. Excepting that all this grain of the wood is perfect, it is quite black throughout like peat. Last year pest of the keel and a floor timbed of the Repar were bringht up in good preservation; but this year the only cound place was only through which in ten bott had been driven, which was treatf reduced in aligh to less than a teach pair of the former thickniss. but to less than a truth pair of its former thickens, hell which, as it oxidated, had preserved the parts of the week' near and round it, but the remainder of the same place. was as post as post. Bous buttles, that, &a, hary as been got up.

been got up.

The prospect of reserving all this guess of the Edger in a very short time by up meaning all this guess of the Edger in a very short time be by up meaning as premising as George? Pasley and the mein suspicional maker him had antisipated at the end of lists passens. In 1840 no lass than 15 intiggests were received in a few days, and towards the past which was broken, and on they mere hill at or near the entire was broken, and on they mere hill at or near the surface of the entirering ground, so that no charges of guapowder was required to clear any of them, it was natural to canclasis that the right of them would be found with equal team. Last weally work, hetegrer, it which only one parties fairment the limited which is but ur them readers specify therein make legislate is but ur them

which are not get accounted for (47 in number):
at the liction, Gas. Pasicy has directed that the ... of shall be moved from time to time, and that every outshall be mode, by sweeping with rakes, helf another creeks era, or otherwise, to fill in with them, for they are not buried like those of the liteyoff George. But unless another most of game for so the quantum terms a group of game) shall be discovered, it will probably take merry the whole comme to remove them, inclinity to a few mounts, as was confidently untidipated at the end of lest year. These from game being of no valual the only abject that induced Maj. Gen. Picing to prophis to the Admiralty to approve of removing thom, was the mentality to approve of removing thom, was the mentality to approve of removing thom, was the mentality to approve of removing thom, was the mountained the whole of the Ridger, addressed to Commissioner Townsend, by Mr. E. Barrett, detail fortune time.

We have some a copy of the letter announcing the less of the Ridger, addressed to Commissioner Townsend, by Mr. E. Barrett, detail fortune time.

"Min. The Mich the following is an extruct post the two parts approhalism, i. letwel in-major morning, and after heaving round the cause, to day know thereon for the present, without weighing her anabora till, together with the glion, they have anabora till, together with the glion, they have anabora till, together with the glion, they have anabora till, together with the plots, inc.

The Ring of the Prench. Like the expirienced manifer, he see the confine street spans to be his matter in everything.

The moonatome, another others drawn of danger.

"Premission, Premission," seems to be his matter in everything.

prepares to encounter, there others deated of danger.

"Presentities, Presentites," seems to be his matter in everything.

The inconstance and sequelous variety of the French character has not seemed the keen mindle eye of Louis Philippe, and he evidently looks forward to a storing future when death must deprive the younger branch of the Bourbons of his adult guidance, and appea it to revolution and dethroughent, or the scarcely less terrible alternative of a war with Great Britain. He has prepared against the first danger by sucircling Paris with a chain of forts, "conceniently bidepted for domestic purposes," an George Rebins would advertice if he had the sale of them, and in the great of a foreign wise, an enemy wor soon discover that the Brench King has left nothing chance. He devotes publicular attention to the ornary of the country, and all that science, pormand money can effect, is devoted to this servicity within the last eight year, has become a sort of popular pet, and all passing his passes. French readily vote snormans amon for linear had money and readily vote snormans amon for linear had sone, and readily vote snormans amon for linear had supply frigues, steamers, and discoveries in navel gammery, whilst demands for the great undergo is judius scrutiny which would charm the scioulating, communical idiocynoracy of the first connected with the present condition of the British and French instead with the present condition of the British and French instead with the present condition of the British and French instead with the present condition of the British and French instead with the present condition of the British and French instead with the present condition of the British and French instead with the present condition of the British and French instead with the present condition of the British and French instead with the present condition of the present instead of the present money.

French line-of-battle skips building at the present monment;

Ships of 199 gans. While de Paris, Lemika, IV.

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crossing, Treets, Anghai version, Hapita, Mayer, James, Mari Trig-dectare, meaning sp dress, Depressio, Rayard, Doneworld, Frinteney, Rigolair, Triett, Hessif, Repaire, Cassintione.

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of win, as to destroy our contentred by company or and party and contentred bonds merchanthelia with first differences. But the out-of-special party of the contentry proposed a time the test. A few merchantons make the test that the property of a small west lasts timed by the contentry property of the contentry of the test of the contentry of the contentry of the contentry.

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The French have it sixty-year frightes; & fifty-twee, ? Aftica, & firsty-tones, and a further-developed to thick of \$1 frightes.

Thus we have a per-conference of listy-four figures. But it intent the horse in mind that there then but if them are vanished up sid-findfound things, and varify infolded to the purely frightes lately learned in France, the United States, and Europe. In the property of a war there reveals would be just to see as replace; and substitution of a new architects of the property of our sural trigundate deligate has see any with France were achieved against superior follows, he vertileless it would not be humans as politic to seem against firsty-fours and thirty-eights against hity or sixty beavy-graps. The Government subsets force

forgot the dear-hought to arrivers of the american way over an initional homour and the I was of our gallant tars were sacrificed by quixotically sending light ind manificiently manned frigates to cope with the heavy armament of the Yankee cruisers.

At the present moment he French have twenty four statice and filles affect and thirteen thiding, whilst we can only mustor account the twenty that there excusely a time stocks and four or five ordered to he built. This is not r in. We should at least have as many large trigates affect as one heighbours, and a dozen more such ships as the Warspite and Viaghtice, combined with a due attention to our steam marine, would make the British many invulnerable.

The English Navy liet is crammed with the mances of small frigates, aloops, and brigs, and yet we go on building more vessels of the same class, as if such things as quick sailing, powerfully armed itilies, did not exact in the navies of other powers. There is nothing appen the water like theight will-managed fifty, dashing through the rich argonics and callacts of the enemy.

It is evident by the foregoing attacksents that the French flivernment is well asher by the invertunce of keeping up and imposing force of firstline brigates; and whilst steadily forming a powerful steam Navy, it takes eare to have a number of sixties sund fitties in an advanced state of construction. Besides the two forties mentioned is the shove list, there are account and the state of the state of constructions. Besides the two forties mentioned is the shove list, there are account and others of other modifications. They reagants at Brest, end account for judges of these makers regard them saidment perfect speciales of Naval architecture. They reagants almost perfect speciales of Naval architecture. They reagants the fire and others of our new thirty-alway but instead on the grades on the small, and dispussations to the upper deek.

The Galafer, 40 giant The only frigate to be laid down this war-steamers activities for the manber and diddin

year in France.

The following list be the number and horse-power of French war-steamers actually affect and building, is extracted from an Odicial Socurent. And may be relief on a

•	1	askani s	EAR STAA	MERK AVE	OAT.—Hore	i-bower
2 14	team-frigat	os of Ma	horse-pp	ver cach.	equal to	1010
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O3 8	terument afti	ont. I	Total a	manuat of b	Arse.mower	18.16a

Total amount of horse-power 16, 160 manual to face power 18, 160 manual to face power 18, 160 manual to face power 19, 160 manual to

10 Steamers building. Total amount of horse power 3000 flush is the present force of the French ateam Navy, including eight treemers ordered to be laugh the course of this year. The French Government has directed one of them to be manual the Nauton.

The British Navy mumbers, believe, an atsamers affort, and building, with set agregate power equal to 20,000 horses. Thus we have fitten steamers more than the French, and a greater amount of steam power to the extent of 2270 horse-power.

power.

I have not counted our sixeen West India packets of 200e horse-power. These powerful vessels are built according to contract, so as to be available as men-of-war if necessary. Their omitsion here may be a garded is a set off against the twenty-four French nervous for power, which are employed on contract by the French flower-ment.

In 1611 there were set steak its in our commercial Navy, with an aggregate force of 6,700 in responser. Since that period they have increased to more than 10 0, and upwards of 200 of them could easily be converted into war-sig lants.—Currenpowent of Fust.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON, 1644.

Tur general meeting of the noblemen and gentlementers of the Royal Yacht Squadron, took place of Saturday, at the Therefore discouse Tavern, St. James's-at., Commodore the Earl of Theborough in the chair. Among other distinguished amagines of yashting present were Vice-Commodore the Earl of Bulfast, the Marquess of Conyagham, the Marquess of Ormonde, Sir John Beyley, Bart., Sir B. Graham, Bart., Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart., M. P., Vice-Adm. Sig G. E. Hammond, Bart., K.C.B.; M.P., Vice-Adm. Sie G. E. Hammond, Bart., K.C.R.; Sir A. J. Murray, Babt., Capt. C. Buikeley, Capt. W. A.; Herringham, R.M., J.; Lyon, E.g., G. Bentinck, E.g., F. P. Delme Rateliffe, Hig., J. L. Symonide, R.g., Speucer de Horsey, Eaq., G. A. Hill, Eaq., T. P. Williams, Eaq., J. H. W. P. Smyth Elq., — Pigottz Eaq., T. Halifax, jun., Eaq., W. Lyon Esch, George H. Ackers, Eaq., Johd. Moore, Eaq., M. J. Biggina, Eaq., W. Delafield, Esq., and J. Weld, Esq.

the meeting, Mr. J. Bates, the Beerstary, read a report of the transactions of the squadron slace the last annual assembly of its members, which was highly satisfactory; and also a financial statement of the receipts and expenditure of the club during the past year, from which it appeared that, after all disburschesis had been made, a considerable balance femalised in the bands of Mesers Glyn, Hallifax, Mills, and Co., the bankers and treasurers. The report having been confirmed, the arrangements of the ensuing Grand Regatta at Cowes were discussed, when it was determined that an Transday, August the 6th, a cup of the value of 50% should be salided for by yachts the property of members of the Royal Squadron; a print of similar value on Tuesday 13th, (the anniversary of the birth of her Majesty the Queen Downger); and of Saturday 17th (the Duchess of Kant's birthdley), he Majest plans, the value of 100 guiness. The distillact if

Majortuboup, the value of 100 guiness. The distilled in "Ratio and the distilled in "Ratio and the distilled in "Ratio and the distilled in an end of the state of the suppost the "taleoring minus for some of them "-Loire, Rhir Rivoll, Liago Hermione, delisional, Unite, Topane, Sydney Smith Talavers, and Victoria.

each match to be round the island. The following is the list of yachts submitted to the meeting, and corrected up to Saturday :-

to Saturday :-	,
VESSE.	CLAST. (OLD.) OWNERS.
Resolution	(Older)
Resolution	senconer 148 Duke of Mutiane.  cutter - 35 Marquese of Conyngham, cutter - 189 Marquese of Anglessy.
Pearl	cutter . 180 Marquess of Anglesey.
l'earl Kastrol Jack o'Lantern	yewi . 909 Mari of Yarborough.
Xarifa	schooner 148 Earl of Orkney, schooner 188 Earl of Wilton.
latrepid	culter . 55 Earl of Tyroonnel.
Petrel	cutter . 121 Earl of Dysart, cutter . 98 Earl of lichester.
Xarifa	entter . 90 Viscount Powerscourt.
Flower of Introw	Benoord is Afreonic Rymogen.
Merlin Admiralty yacht	outter Piret Lord of the Admiralty.
	cutter . \$4 Lord Godolphin.
Romulus	cutter . 30 Lord Wharnoliffe.
Ameron	cutter . 78 Lord H. Cholmondeley.
Luffa	cutter . St Lord John Scott, M.P. cutter . 30 Lord Wharmoliffe. cutter . 70 Lord Wharmoliffe. cutter . 75 Str J. B. Walsh, Bart., M.P. cutter . 91 Str K. Scott, Bart.
FIRT >	schooner 193 Sir H. Cirshem, Bert. schooner 193 Sir H. Parker, Bert. schooner 931 Sir J. H. Hawley, Bart.
Nythauth	outter . 31 Sir J. Hayley, Bart.
Syrah	cutter . 45 Bir T. M. Wilson, Bart,
Trinity yacht	and an an an an an an an an an an an an an
Ann .	cutter . 48 Hon. W. H. Hare.
Ann Charlotte Elizabeth Stormflach	outter . 27 Top. W. H. W. Hedges.
Stormflack .	eutter . "68 Montenant-Colonel Bowers.
Ulresenan	cutter . 27 Bon. W. H. Have. cutter . 27 Bon. W. H. W. Hedges. cutter . 38 Ben. 4. Moreton cutter . 38 Ben. 4. Moreton cutter . 38 Ben. 4. Moreton cutter . 34 Chetalo W. B. Poncouby. ashcoher . 46 Chetalo W. B. Poncouby.
Ariadne	sutter . 84 Captain W. B. Ponegaby. schooler 86 Captain G. Keene. cutter . 86 Captain C. H. Williams, R.N.
Hawk . Will-o'-the-Wiep .	esteries & Captain C. Rease. enttar . # Captain C. H. Williams, R.N. esteries # Captain C. Buffeley, entter # 4 Chetain E Hologade. R.N.
Medina Zephyretia Sparrowhawk Alarm Stran	sehooner 46 Chitain C. Bulkeley, cutter 44 Chutain F. Holcombe, R.H.A.
Zephyretta	sultoquer 180 IL Hope, Req.
Sparfownswe .	cutter . 45 Captain C. H. Williams, R.N. schooner 86 Captain C. Butkeley, cutter . 44 Captain F. Holcombe, R.H.A. sultor . 36 Il. Hope, Req. cutter . 36 Il. Hallfax, Enq. cutter . 36 Joseph Weld, Enq.
Miran	schooner 101 J. Fleming, Esq.
Alarm Stren Husser Gagallo Galdten	. schooner 120 - T. Williams, Esq., M.P. cutter 87 - Ditto.
Gelaten	nchomes 100 C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.F.
Muse .	40 flow (1 Doub
Emerald .	cutter . 68 J. L. Symonds, Esq.
Roindeer	cutter 68 d. L. Symonds, Esq. cutter 187 d. Moore, Esq. cutter 47 E. H. Syrne, Esq.
Chaude	nutter 47 S. H. Byrns, Esq. yawi . 30 T. M. Gibson, Esq., M.P.
Lunt Whim'	
Forest Fly	cutter . 40 W. Beech, Esq.
Anel	action is at a common Ton
Nuncy.	cutter, by d. Leghe, Esq. cutter, 150 G. Bentinck, Esq. scholeter 75 T. G. French, Esq. wave 1 J. Hibbert, Esq.
Dream	cutter, 160 G. Bentinck, Esq.
Water Lily	yawi . 31 M. Hibbert, Esq.
Cynthid	webrötter 79 T. G. French, Esq. yawi . 31 J. Hibbert, Esq. cutter . 40 R. Frankland, Esq. cutter . 33 G. H. Ackers, Esq. cutter . 96 R. Meikham, Esq. cutter . 96 R. Meikham, Esq.
Rowens Brilliant Talisman Eudora	achooner \$95 G. H. Achers, Esq.
Talismau	outter . 96 i R. Meikham, Seq. outter . 99 k. W. Cooper, Esq. yawi . 92 j. H. Smith Barry, Esq. schooner 147 T. Hallifas, jun., Esq. outer . 66 i. Readmars. Esq.
Colombins	yawi . ps. J. H. Smith Barry, Req.
Colombins	schooner 147 T. Hallifax, Jun., Esq.
Witch	cutter . 76" W. Oglander, Esq.
Edith	CREEPE . 79; J. C. EWATE, 1519.
Onprey	cutter . 59° J. Petre, Esq. schooper 125° J. Hambrough, Esq.
Wanderer	achooner 141: B. Royd, Eag.
Breeze .	achooner 147 W. Penreth, Esq. cutter . 88 T. Legu, Esq.
(Janymedo	cutter . 75 J. H. W. P. amyth. Piguit. Eag.
	cutter . 76 J. Questock, 200.
Toroucias	cutter . 37 C. H. Coute. Esc.
Main of the Mist.	tutter . (30 H. Studdy, 1699. cutter . : 73 M. J. Higgins, 169.
Owen Gleader .	Culter , 198 N. Barwell, Kon.
Romeralds	ecrooped 142 J. Deleteld' 274'
Gitana	schooner 166 H. Harr, Esq. culter : 75 T. Fleming, Esq.
Ariel	cutter 71 J. D. M. Bowrung.
Zoe	cutter 35 H. Heaver, Mag.

The following gentlesien were then elected members:

Heary Hope, Equ., Zephyreits schooner, 120 consemproposed by the Earl of Yarborough; seconded by George Bentinek, Enq.—Major Courteney Phillips, Circustion schooner, 160 tons, proposed by the Earl of Tyrenanel; seconded by Capitala Charles Bulkeley,—Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, Bart., Norma cutter, 70 tons, proposed by the Earl of Wilton; seconded by Sir R. B. Bulkeley, Bart.—Hugh Bayer, Enq. Zee cutter, 28 tons, proposed by T. P. Williams, Enq., M.F.; seconded by Sir R. B. Bulkeley, Bart.

Bulkeley, Bart.—Commanded Bart of Wilton; Seconded by Sir R. B. Bulkeley, Bart. The following gentlessen were then elected members :-

pased by T. P. Williams, Exc., M.P., seconded by Eir R. B.
Bulteley, Bart.

Honoray Members,—Commander Echart Rowity, R.N., proposed by Earl of Yarborough, and seconded by E. N. Harvey,
Eq.,—Captain Henry Martham, R.H., proposed by J. Moote,
Eq.,—arid seconded by Earl of Yarborough.—Commander Henry
Lacon, R.M., proposed by T. Halling, Eng., and seconded by
Captain G. H. Williams, R.E.—Commander Charles Green, R.M.,
propaged by Captain A. L. Corry, R.N., sed seconded by G. Bentinct, Esq.,—commander Henry Peaks, E.M., proposed by W.
Lyon, Eng., and seconded by Earl of Yarborough, and
seconded by Captain A. L. Corry, R.N.,—Demainder William
seconded by Captain A. L. Corry, R.N.,—Demainder William
seconded by Captain A. L. Corry, R.N.,—Demainder William
seconded by Captain A. L. Corry, R.N.,—Demainder William
seconded by Captain A. L. Corry, R.N.,—Demainder William
seconded by Captain A. L. Corry, R.N.,—Demainder William
seconded by Captain A. L. Corry, R.N.,—Demainder William
seconded by Captain A. L. Corry, R.N.,—Demainder William
seconded by Captain A. L. Corry, R.N.,—Demainder William
seconded by Captain A. L. Corry, R.N.,—Demainder William
seconded by Captain A. L. Corry, R.N.,—Demainder William
seconded by Captain A. L. Corry, R.N.,—Demainder William
seconded by Captain A. L. Corry, R.N.,—Demainder William
seconded by Captain A. L. Corry, R.N.,—Demainder William
seconded by Captain A. L. Corry, R.N.,—Demainder William
seconded by Captain A. L. Corry, R.N.,—Demainder William
seconded by Captain A. L. Corry, R.N.,—Demainder William
seconded by Captain A. L. Corry, R.N.,—Demainder William
seconded by Captain A. L. Corry, R.N.,—Demainder Milliam
seconded by Captain A. L. Corr

## Military Intelligence.

#### PROM TURBDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE. OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MAY 11.

OPPIGE OF ORDMANCE, MAY 11.

RI. Reg. of Artillery—First Lieut. Authory Benn to be Sec. Cap., v. Geary, dec.; Sec. Lieut. Stapyltos Robinson to be First Lieut. v. Bienn.

Manorameum—The dates of promotion of the under-manifold Officers have been aftered as follows:—Sec. Capt. H. A. Turner, Jan. 14, 1844; Sec. Capt. Capt. H. A. Turner, Jan. 14, 1844; Sec. Capt. H. A. Leat. Sec. Capt. W. H. Elliot, April 1, 1844; Sec. Captain T. Ramany, April 16, 1844; First Lieut. C. J. Strange, March 38, 1844; First Lieut. C. J. Strange, March 38, 1844; First Lieut. C. Standhall, April 18, 1844.

#### FROM PRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTS.

WEITHMALL, May 17.

The Queen has been pleased to countrate and appoint SM.

Thomas Francis Fremantia, Bt., to be Her Majesty's Sec. at War.

Wan-Oppier, May 17.

6th Reg. of Dragoona.—Lieut. H. D. White to be Capt., by p.

v. Thompson, who retires ! Cornet F. W. J. FitzWygram to be Lieut. by p. v. White.

8th Dragoona—Lieut. G. Lockwood, from 75th Feet, to be Lt.

Sth Dragoons—Lieut. G. Lockwood, from 75th Feet, to be Lt. v. Cooper, who rach.

10th Lt. Dragoons—Lieut. J. Wittie to be Capt., by p. v. Wood, prom.; Cornet F. Leigh to be Lieut., by p. v. Wikie; C. H. S. G. Lord Garvagh to be Cornet, by p. v. Leigh.

11th Foot—Maj. W. Chambre, from half-pay Usattached, to be Maj. v. Brashop.

18th—Lieut. W. T. Brnce to be Adj., v. Tarvizs, prom.; Ens. H. Farrer to be Lieut., without p. v. Brace, app. Adj.; R. Helaban, Gent., to be Eus., without p. v. Brace.

70th—W. D. M. Best, Gent., to be Ens., by p. v. Young, who retires.

75th-Lieut. W. H. Cooper, from 8th Lt. Bragoons, to be Lt.,

73th—Liest. W. H. Cooper, from 5th Lt. Bragooms, to be Lt., v. Lockwood, who exchanges.

8th—Em. J. A. Keyt, to be Lieut., without p., v. Lothbridge, dec. April 1; C. R. Aide, Gent., to be Ems. without p., v. Keyt.

89th—Ems. A. M. Genchy Alleyne, to be Lieut. by p., v. Mills, who relires; A. E. Malloy, Gent., to be Ems. by p., v. Aileyne. UNATRACHED.—Bft.-Col. C. Bissnopp, from the 11th Foot, fo be Lieut. Col. by p., Bft.-Col. Sir T. H. Browne, from Cut. h., p. 23d Foot, to be Maj. without p., Let.-Maj. W. Chambro, from 11th Foot, to be Maj. without p., Capt. R. B. Wood, from 16th Light Diagooms, to be Mej. by p.

Massonamous.—Maj. O. Pilling, apon h.-p. Unattached, and Fort-Major at Sheerness, has been allowed to relirs from the Service, with the sale of an Unattached Majority.

West Middleser Reg. of Militia—The Right Hou, G. S. Byng, to be Col., v. Sir J. Gibbons, deceased, April 39.

CAVALRY.

4th Drag. Guards—Regimental Order:—

"Longford Barracks, May 8, 1844.—The Commanding Officer has great satisfaction in faithling the Order he has received from Maj.-Gen. Sir Guy Campbell. Bart., C.B., to express to the Officers, Nuo-commissioned Ufficers, and Dragoons of the Regiment, his perfect approbation of their in the field to-day, the condition of the horses, the fine soldier-like appearance of the men, the atendiness of mancaurre, the interior economy;—m short, all that came under the Maj.-General's observation met his inqualified praise, and he has promised to make a most favourable report. The detachment at Athlone were also fortunate in having equally pleased the Maj.-General; he also desired the Commanding Officer would remark with what pleasure ine (the Maj.-General) received the return of so hasny of the Dragoons having taken the pleage, an example so worthy of imitation. The Commanding Officer congratalistes the regiment upon having so craditably passed the inspection."

4th Lt. Drage.-One troop and head-quarters marched from Liandilo on 13th May, and one troop from Cardiff on 16th May for Norwich, and one troop from Trowbridge march to Ipswich on 20th May.

7th Hussers-One troop from Dorchester to Birmingham on the 21st May.

Sth Hessure Will arrive at Liverpool for embarkation

for Dublin in the first week in June.

12th Lancors - This regiment was reviewed by Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, at Manchester on Thursday last, on which occasion the General expressed hunself highly pleased with exerything; the rapidity of the charges was particularly admired.

15th Hassers—The invalids and time expired men of

Her Majesty's and the Company's services, proceeding home in the Lady Flore, are to embark this day—the men of the EL Service under the command of Bt.—Captain Perrutt, 15th Hussars, and those of the H. C. S. under the command of Licut. Rawlins, 30th N.I. Bt.—Captain Perrott these home with him his two suns. The number of invalide proceeding home in the Riora, is 124, viz.: 74 of the Royal Service, and 50 of the H. C. S.—Madras

ment of their Colonele Commendent on 7004, per sanous, and whose removal causes promotion through the whole ints of 7604, per auntim are ajor-Generals of the Artillary Until some ratire 00TD4. ated to the Unattached Major Gene and Engineers, many of them of helf a centary's service the Marines must allow the precedency as to reach complaint to the Ordnance Corps.

In regard to the Marine Corps being a body with

In regard to the Marine Corps being a body without a head, they should receive that the Royal Navy to their head. Under such system they did good acrise, and won their learness last war, changed their facings from white to blue, and became Royal, and if the good of the medien is properly the first object in the Service, under the Navy they should remain.

ONE OF LART WAN.

RI. Engineers—Capt. Mould, R.E., sendenting the contract works at Fembroke, has been appointed, or rether removed, to Chatham. We say removed, for orders have emanated from the Admiralty that the Officers of

have emenated from the Admiralty that the Office these establishments are not to consider themselves as belonging to any particular deck-yard, but to hold themselves in readings for removal to that where their services may be most required.

INVANTEY.

3d.A detachment from Chatham have relieved the skeletou depots at Sheerness

-Lieut. Lister succeeds Lieut. Ricard in the charge of Broadford subdivision.

13th-Recent letters from Bombay are filled with remains against the injustice done to this strong complaints against the injustice done to this Regiment, in detaining it in Scinds. It appears that the extraordisary good health and efficiency of the corps have induced the authorities to defer its embarkation for England until after the next rains. We barkation for England until after the next rains. much regret the necessity felt by Government, for the 13th has great claims on its consideration, few having performed longer, more arduous, or faithful service, and none of a character more brilliant.

Agra.....On Friday morning the splendid gift of the gallant 13th, Prince Albert's Light Infantry to their comrades of the 35th Native Light Infantry, was presented to the regiment in due form. The troops were drawn up in a hollow square, when the Interpreter read out a most laborate needs. The Serjeant-Major of the Regiment claborate apecch. (late Serjeant-Major of the presenting regiment), then walked along the ranks exhibiting the Utter-daun to the men. It is a great pity that intimation of this ceremony was not made public, since it has prevented many from was not made public, since it has prevented many from witnessing it; and surely such a present, by such a regiment as the 15th to their gailant supporters of the 35th, was worthy of being made in the most public manner.

17th—Lisut. Croker, tin charge of detachments of the 4th, 6th, 17th, 78th, and 85th Regs., on board the Thomas Coults, from Rombay, has arrived at Chatham.

27th Depot-From Dublin to Liverpool, per Rhadamanihus.

28th-This regiment is at Poons, but very weak is numbers, and slowly recovering from the effects of its service in Scinde.

38th Deput-From Liverpool to Dublin, per Rhada

manthus.

39th—Stanzas to the Memory of Theodore D. Bray, Ensign of H. M.'s 39th Reg., who fell in the Battle of Meharspore, carrying the colours of his Reg., 29th Dec., 1843: Both Raglett just to flap thy wing, and look upon the sum With asdent eye, which now is distinted, ore half thy confine w

In thy first battle doors'd to fall amidst the heaps of slain.

And cloude of smoke that hung like shrouds to hide the light or

day, Through which the volleying maskets fack like lightnings in their way,

I saw thee when thou wert baptis'd on thine infantine day, When a father's hope, and motiver's love, reaccutred in thee lay, And they rear'd thee a cheriah'd flower, and joy'd to see thes bloom, They dreamt not then of battle's blest, and thins antigualy tour

Departed one! thy father's friend attempts this mouraful lay, For thy mother's eye to rest upon, now those heat past away; I need not buil her than heat guier'd, a soldier's honour'd name. And though in spring-lime thou heat falles—yet not without this

fame.

Thy warrior father best can tall, who shar'd with thee the sarife,

When men the hearing, sallest courts; in magnin deptiming Mg.

Time's gentle hand may calmig shothe that mother's lastling grind To say to her, weep not? weaks he m industry! not relief— But to thy father's sterner mind with bring's absolution; When in mean ry's system maps will fine the banner on his hoy!

Sleep then, young soldier, sleep I and though thou hest gene down To the nextow house—"its with a fair and with a bright renown; Though in the hernist climes the grave, said for beyond the see, in the father-line, by the social hearth, they 'R often thick of the, They'll talk of that limits helthe wherein libra seriy spring The Ragist's detailing eye was cloth-mand soil'd his souring wing!

A. W. H., yells, Camp, Eurrathies.

424—Lieut Douglas returns bonn in H.M.S. Queen. 43d Depot-From Dubin to Bowness, per Rhade manihus.

44th-To the Editor of the Nated and Millery Canalle.

Sin,—In your Paper of list! Signindry, the 11th, page 291, you have insurted a letter signed One of the Two 4s, relating to the two ongles suptured at falamenton; but the writer of it, when referring to the field of negles previously

published, has evidently mistaken the number on one of published, has evidently mistaken the number on one of the segies (22) for the number of the regiment by which he thinks it was ceptured—one eagle hearing the number 22, the other without a head end the number lost. But as he mentions that one of the two was taken by Serjeant Joseph Findley of the 44th, probably he (or some other kind correspondent) may yet be shie to find out for me which Serjeant Findley took, and what regiment captured the ether; and in doing so he will much oblige

May 15. A Rusineur or Custana Cottain.

49th—Lisut. Andersen died of consumption last week at Fremanth.

at Plymouth.

at Rymouth.
To the Million of the House and Milliany Gasetle.

E. Sin,—Lieut. E. B. D. Anderson, 49th Reg., was this day buried with Millitary Assoure; that is, the firing-party of the 44th Reg., to which his rank satisfied him, and the hand of the Royal Marines; but smallended by a single Office of the German. This was the respect shown to the mamory of a brother Officer by the Military Authorities at the head-quarters of the "Western Diswitnessed by Au Or nun Chapel, Plymouth, May 16. triot " as witne AN OLD BOLDIER.

Rl. Maxines-Serjeant Holmes, who has for some time n redraiting in the neighbourhood of Stafford, was inducted to accompany three or four other persons on Monday hast, in taking a ride in a break, a short distance from the town. On their returning home, the iron hooping of one of the wheels came off, and gutting entangled among the horses lags, the animals became furious, and on Holmes and his companions attempting to get out of the vehicle, the former fell on his head, which caused so dreadful a fracture of the skull, that he died the next n Holmes and his or morning. Two more of the party were size hadly in-jured. The decountd, Holmes, here a good character, and would in a short time have completed the period of his servitude. He was 40 years of age, and has left a widow, but no children.

To be Cadets on board Excellent, William Pitt Draffan, John W. Kineman.—let Lieut. Parmer is ordered to hold himself in readiness for embarkation, to join the DapAns at Rio Janeiro.

We are informed that the Marines, under the com mend of Lieut.. Cal. Burton, now stationed at Spike Island, are forthwith to take up the quarters in this garrison occupied by the 69th Depot, who will relieve them in Spike Island. The accommodation at this latter sta-tion is quite insufficient for the number of troops there at present, and as it is considered desirable, w branch of the Service are stationed on shore, that ample space should be provided for exercise and drill, the above arrangement has been determined upon.—Cork Remorter.

52d Depot-Moves from Nonagh to Cork, to embark for Dover, to replace the 77th.

54th-A party was offered out of chapel, at Banagher, on Sunday, by Rus. Thomson, when the Priest com-menced to address his congregation about O'Connell and

55th.—See our Loading Remurks, p. 314. 58th.—Capt. Lays, with part of this regiment, still re-sine at Sheerness.—Head-quarters and a detachment of mains at Sheerness. Provisional Batt, embarked at Gravesend on board the Pertongee Bomanges on 14th May, for N. S. Wales.

60th, 1st Batt.—Colour-Serjeant Lawrence Coleman has been appointed by Lieut. Rogers, Staff Officer at Gaiway, Staff-Serjeant to the Local Vateran Companies. is entertained at dinner by the Sorjeants of the 60th He w on being discharged, after having served 21 years in that corps, and was presented with a bandsome gold ring, aring the following inscription :- "Presented to Colou Sevicent L. Coleman, by his brother Berjannts of the 60th Royal Rifles, with their best wishes." He has also reserved a very handsome ring from the Captain of his

company.

60th, 2d Batt.—Service co.'s on board the Apollo troop sloop arrived at Hallfax on 24th April, from Jamaica, on

its way to Canada.
60th, 2d Batt. Depot-From Belfast to Glasgow, per

fish-Maj. Gen. Lord Downes inspected the Reg. under Lieut. Col. Burnside, this week, and was much ed with their efficient state. Capt. Bligh's Comparty, with Rus. Maunuall, has marched to Killsion, to e Capt. Campbell's Company, which proceeds to suplace Capt. Campbell's Company, which proceeds to Nemagh. Capt. Vicare' Company has gone to Rathboole, to relieve Capt. Stephens' Company, and Capt. Mayne's Company to Newcastle, to replan Capt. Thomas's Company, which both return to head-quarters Limerick.

64th-Hd.-qrs. are to be removed from Northempton, which have a Campber between the process not

hi being only a Cavalry bereak, and their services not ling required so near the gerridon of Weadon. 74th Depot...The Dee is appointed to bring this depot

to England.
15th Linut, Ricard is transferred to the charge of Salisbary subdivision, v. Lient. Wolfe, 39th, whose regulated period on the Resrutting Service has expired.
79th Depot.—The Bhademanthus steemer has been

dired to convey this depot from Ginegow to Belfast. 80th—This regiment will embark for Iudia, we are in-

formed, in the sad of next September, about which time it is expected that the head-quarters of the 58th Regiment are arrived in Australi

83rd-Col. Trydell and the Officers of this corps have been giving a execuseion of entertainments this week at. Weedon, to their former and renowned Commanding-Officer, the Hon. Col. Dundse.

-Lieut. Lothbridge died on 31st March, 1844.

at St. Kitt's, of yellow fever.;

86th—Ens. Porter died in March last, on passage to Bombey, from Calcutta.

Yeomenry--The Castlemartin Yeomansy Cavalry will Teomany.—The Castlemartin Isomanny Cavairy will be embedded for the usual training on the last August.—The Denbighshire, at Wrenham, let June; the West Resex, at Romford, 3d June; the Oxfordebire, at Woodstock, 8th June; the Arandel and Bramber corps, at Worthing, 13th June; the Ayrabire corps, at Ayr, 20th July; and the Northumberland, at Newcoutle-on-Tyne, 27th Sept.—The Sherwood Rangers' Yeomany Cavairy assembled for training at Newark on 3d May....The South Hanta assembled at Hatfield on 6th May....The Quest's Own assembled at Hanfold on 9th May.....At Haifield Nanta essention at matheir on oth may.—In queen a Own assembled at Blandford on 9th May.—At Hatfield House the Marquess of Salisbury gave a liberal entertain-ment to the entire regiment of the South Herta Yeomany, on Saturday last, after the termination of their annual

CHATHAM, May 13 .- The Court-Martial, which has been sitting at these barracks, with the exception of one day, ever since the 6th inst., for the trial of Serjeant-Major Nucleace, of the 12th Lancers, concluded its labours yesterday aftermoon. On Saturday the prisoner began his defence, which he read. He stated that as to the Grat charge, that of attempting privately to bribe Maj. Meyer, the riding-master at Maldstone, he could not of course call any witnesses, but he solembly denied it. As to the additional charge, the first clause related to a conversation between himself and Maj. Meyer privately, and the last clause was merely a repetition of the first charge; with regard to them be was in the same position. With respect to the other clauses, which related to asses tions made by the prisoner in a letter to the Duke of Wellington, he called Lieut. Wrigman, of the 6th Drage., Austrian service, at present attached to the riding catablishment at Maidetons, and saveral other witnesser gave the most positive testimony to the truth of the prinor's assertions, which were declared false in the second, third, fourth, and fifth clauses of the additional charge, Mejor Gibson, the Judge Advocate, waived his right to reply, and the inquiry thus terminated. The prisoner pruduced testimonials of the highest pature from Col. Stawall and the Officers of the 12th Lancors, in which the prisoner has been 28 years, and 18 years Serjeant-Major. The finding of the Court will not, of course, be known until it has been confirmed at bead-quarters.

GHATHAM, May 13 .- This day several detechments of regiments from India arrived at the invalid denot belonging to this gurrison, from Gravesond, at which place they assumbarked from the ship *Rajasihan*, Capt. Stewart. The strength of the detachments consisted of 10 privates 14th Light Dragoons; 3 Serjeants and 36 privates, with 4 women and 10 children 20 Queen's 4 Serjesuits, 2 Corporate, 57-privates, with 3 women and 9 children 17th Fuot ; 4 Serjeants, 1 Corporal, 1 drummer, and 47 privates, with 5 women and 9 children 22d. Foot; I privates of 41st; 2 Serjeants, 11 privates, 1 woman, and 2 children 28th; making a total of 13 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 1 drummer, and 143 privates, with 13 women and 30 children 28th; making a total of 13 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 1 drummer, and 143 privates, with 13 women and 30 children 28th; making a corporals, 1 drummer, and 143 privates, with 13 women and 30 children 28th; making a corporals, 1 drummer, and 143 privates, with 13 women and 30 children 28th; making a corporal 28th dren. These troops embarked from Bombay on 20th Jan. last, and during their passage in the Atlantic Ocean they lost by death I berjeant and 5 men. The ship arrived at St. Halena after a passage of 53 days, arriving on Wadnesday, 13th March, after taking on board a fresh supply of water, &c., remaining these three days, the ship set sail for England on the 10th, and arrived at Oravesund on Sunday, 12th inst. The same day as the ship sailed from St. Helens, Brevet-Major Myers, died. Conriderable sickness pressited on board, as will be shown by the number of deaths; 1 herj. 14th 14ght Draguoss; 4 men of 2d Queen's; 3 men of 17th Poot; 2 men uf 22d; and 2 men of 26th; making a total of 13 deaths. One child was born on board, belonging to Private Hammond, 2d Queen's. The soldiers may they had an excellent passegu. Capt. Nagri. 17th Foot, had the detechments in charge. Capt. Goldie, 22d. came as passenger, on leave of absence, for the benefit of his health; also Mrs. Blowes and two children, from the Hombay post office. Most of the saidiers have been in India from 18 to 20 years. A acrious scaident happened to use of the saidiers maned Retweet Thurowgood, 22d, who was viding outside of a ven, with other suldiers, from Graveschi j when coming down Strond-hill the hind wheel came off, causing the van to upset, throwing the soldiers with violence to the ground. Thurswood had his leg broken, and was conveyed so Fort Pitt, where it was found necessary by the medical Officers

to amputate it. The other men sustained only simple

The Resistance troop ship, with detachments on board r North America and Canada, arrived at Halifex on the

9th April, from England.

The long-pending question respecting the Khelat prise oney has, at length, been settled. Lord Keans was stroug that the prize money for Ghumes should be indesirous that the prize money for Ghunnes should be included in the distribution—a proposition which has been negatived. The amount is to be divided exclusively smongst the troops who, under Maj.-Gen. Sir Thumas Williahire, actually captured the fortress of Khelat. The sum total is 165,538 Rupees, in which the Officers and men of the 2d and 17th Regts. will share.

The drafts for the 15th finesars, 4th, 25th, 65d, 84th, and 94th Regiments, about the middle of next menth, will embark at Chatham for India.

will embark at Chatham for India.

Wer-Office, May 3, 184 Mananannum.—Any Officer holding a Commission in Her Majesty's Army, who has received the Royal permission to accept and wear a Foreign Order, will, on transmitting the necessary Documents to the Becretary-at-War, have his name recorded in the Army Lat as inving established his claim to wear the same.—H. Mannings.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE, The Courrier Français says "The report of the King's fittended visit to England is revived. Maritime Prefect of Cherhang has sent an order to Havre for several silk flags, on which are to be embla-soned the arms of England and France. His Majesty, ufter his roturn from London, will make for Brest, the light squadron which is being fitted out to escort bim. He will devote two or three days to the inspection of the Fort of Breet, where orders for his due reception have already been received."

Captain Mortler, of the 3d Regiment of Artillery, nephew of Marshal Mortler, who fell a victim to the in-

fernal machine of Fleschi, was killed a short time ago in Africa, by a gunner of his own regiment, named Chautan, who discharged a thusket at him, when within a very short distance. Chautan has been arrested at the camp of Ouled

EWEDEN.—Stockholm, April 30.—The funeral of our late beloved Sovereign Charles XIV. John, took place on the 20th instant, favoured by the most beautiful weather we have had this year. The different regiments of the we have had this year. The different regiments of the Royal Church, the militia of citizens, and the regiments of the line in garrison here, formed as espatier the whole longth of the streets through which the procession passed. As early as six o'clock in the morning large crowds of As early as alx o'clock in the morning large crowds of citizens were seen moving towards the streets through which the procession had to pass, and even many of the better class were content to occupy, during 11 or 12 hours, places on the reofact the church, or of the houses in its vicinity. The prior and for windows came very near to those paid in London on the day of Queen Victoria's coronation. The day of the funeral was calebrated in Martin during the churches. in all the churches in Norway by solemn divino service, and all shops over the whole country were closed. The medal struck on this occasion exhibits, on one side, the bust of the late Charles XIV, John, and on the reverse, bust of the late Charles As v. soun, was on the in-the coffin of King Guatavus II. Adolphus, with the in-scription—" During life by deeds, and in death united by a common resting-place. March 8, 1844."

a common resting-place. March 8, 1844."

UNITED STATES.—Weshington, April 23.—A most disgraceful scene took place on the floor of the House of singressult acene took piece on the floor of the blouse of Representatives to-day. It grew out of a discussion on the Tariff Bill, in committee of the whole, and was the only business done. Mr. Wright, of Indians, had the floor first this morning, and defended the Bill. Mr. White (Whig), of Kentucky, replied to him, and went on to denounce the charge that Heary Clay had sold himself to J. Q. Adama, &c. After Mg. White had concumed his hour. Ms. Kennada, of Indiana remarked that the hour, Ms. Kennedy, of Indiana, remarked that the charges were all true. Mr. White rejoined that he had refuted them as far as his time paymitted. Mr. Rathbun (Democrat), of New York, said the charges were true, and would be proved. White, being thus contradicted, and would be proved. Wishin, being thus contratings, made a pass at Rathbun, and both clinched. The younger members all rushed to the conflict, and separated the combatants. While this conflict was reging inside the bar, one William S. Moore, a cripple, who has been here for several weeks to obtain a chain from Government, attempted to intrude within the house, was prevented, and ducharged a pistol at Mr. M'Causlin, of Ohio, a member. The ball missed the mark of the would-be as-sassin, and wounded an Officer of the Capitol. Moore was taken into custody. The whole affair was referred to a committee of five for investigation, with instructions to report a Bill for the punishment of offsnore committed within the House. At the solistation of friends, Mr. to report a mir to the solicitation of friends, may within the House. At the solicitation of friends, may within the House. At the solicitation of friends of the West affair ended. Moore was retained the House. Thus that affair ended. The Officer is not the Serieant-at-Arms. mortilly wounded. The ball entered the thigh; his name is John L. Whirt.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. The inegistrates have pre- chaco.

sented an address and piece of plate to Matthew Poreier, Eq., upon resigning the office of Chief Police Magistrate of that colony, and being appointed Comptroller-General of convicts. The address speaks highly, but descreedly indeed, of Capt. Forstell's "efficient and courteens manindeed, of Capt. Forstell's "efficient and courteens manner, high principle, and sible conduct, and the power and efficiency of the department over which he presided." The above tribute of "respect and regard" is signed by 43 magistrates of the colony, including Erigade Major Ainsworth, Capt. Moriesty, R.N., Major St. Maur, and Major Mainwaring, 51st; Major Cheape, 96th; Major Schaw, into 21st; Capta. Rice and Jaham, 51st; Capta. Bush and Jones, 96th; Capta. Forth, Booth, and Bally, late 21st; Capt. Jones, into 63d; Lieut. Rysten, E.N.; Lieut. Forster, R.N.; Lieut. Hon. D. Ryskins, 51st, &c.

## Correspondence addressed to the Wolter.

To the Editor of the Nami and Military Gazette.

Sin,—Mr. Bernard, A.M., in his reply to my eighterment of Tsingpoo, has safed what he was to orderstand by no "recognised" Lieutenant on board the Naments?

Perhaps I should have been better understood, had I said he was out of his. "official" station; he did not do do do not as I instance, the heard the Naments.

duty as Lieutemant on beard the Nemesis.

I am sorry to have been misconderstood as at all personal (apacking of that Sime) to Mr. Hall. No Officer sonal (apsaking of that time) to Mr. Hall. No Officer can possibly have a higher opinion of Captain Hall's talents and services than myself. Had no been spiken of out of place, I should not have had occasion to reasond to the sall. I maintain my appointment was senior to the official appointment that gallent Officer had for his authority at that time, said I had no idea before that my right was questioned. Sir Mdward Beicher states in his work, the seamen were nonmanded by Mr. Goss. As to the soldiers, they were undoubtedly commanded by Lieut; Grant—as I stated before—my able co-operator throughthe sources, they were and outself commanded by Libri; Grant—as I stated before—my able co-operator throughout; and I perticularly stated the Officers "he" had with him. That, however, does not prove I was not the senior Officer on the ground; and as for commanding my "own men," Commander Monypenny is the Officer from whom I received orders to land in command of the seamen, as I received orders to land in command of the seamen, as there was not a Lieutesant available. Had one arrived on the graund, or any Officer senior to myssif, my duty would have been to have put myself under his orders. It is not the rule of the service for each Officer to take his perty his own route; there cannot be but one senior and Commanding Officer, though some of us may be too sesious to be eurisid.—I have, &c., Exctor, May 13. THOMAS GORS, Master, R.N.

THE NEW INFANTRY CAP—BY SOME SO CALLED.

To the Editor of the Royal she Military Ganette.

Sia,—These things, which by some are called caps, hy others hat, by others fire-buckets, and by others, I know not what, have arrived at my regiment, to disfigure

Now not wass, have arrived at my argument to the easiing two years.

Now, it seems quite difficult to adopt a suitable name for this article that has been invented to supersede my good old chaso, for it cannot properly be called a cap, nor it cannot be turned a but. We can call it nather the one of the inthan many than we are call a male a bored or an nor the other, more than we can call a male a borse or an ass, which we are aware is neither, the enimal being of a nature between both—a little of the one, much of the other,—but neither entire. So stands this new invention,

between the het and cap.

Some trouble and alteration certainly might still entitle it to the prime of hat. For instance, let it be directed of it to the name of hat. For instance, let it be diverted of its ball, its bronze ornaments, and its peaks, adding in the place of the latter, a brim to go all read it, and it would become a hat—though an ugly one—at once, and less trouble might convert 't into what we Millitary man call a cap. This might be effected by morely stripping from it the pale of the neck peak, leaving the one in frant,—the mat abovel, as it now stands; so would it become a prodigious ugly cap, though, in which mate, I would even profess it to its present one.

BARRACK ALLUWANCES TO GROVERLY ECOM CLERKS.
To the Educe of the house and Milliony Occasion.

Six,—A letter leaving very recordly been addressed by the Becottery to the Beard of Ordinance to the various Berrest Masters in the United Kingdom, stating that the Beard have, in consequentiation with the Quarter-Master General, directed that a weekly issue of feel, hitherte granted to the Naniperminishmed Staff of corpe, is in future to be restricted to the Regimental Serjeant-Majors and Quarter-Master Regimental Serjeant-Majors and Quarter-Master Regiments of Infantry, I take leave to call your attention to the subject, being fully aware of your wich to see justice done to all ranks.

I am one of the vices who will suffer by this regulation, if enforced. I have now for some years been Orderly-Room Clerk to a regiment of Cavalry, and as such have hitherto received un allierance of 130ths, of ceal in the winter, and 70ths, in the summer months. I have been allowed a room to myself, and, being a meeried man, have nearly been compelled to purchase about one hundred weight of cools, costing on the average, about 1s. 6d., in addition to the allowance. My appenses will now be increased, and as I receive no remuneration from the Adjurance, and as I receive no remuneration from the Adjurance, or any other parson, beyond my net nev. I am thus oregated, and as I receive to remuneration from the Adjuerganed, and as I receive no remuteration from the Adju-fant, or any other person, beyond my net pay. I am thus placed on a worse footing than any other Rerjeant in the regiment, who, if starried, and living in a barrack-room, can have his meals cooked at the fire, which is generally kept burning throughout the day.

I do not think I am a solitary instance of men thus situated, and I trust that by bringing my case, and that of others, to the motice of the Master-General of the Board of Ordnanes, he will be pleased to re-consider his measure, and not press too heavily upon a class of men who, I hope, as a body, are not undeserving of some indulgence; and the mure so, when, as in this instance, the saving can be of no material importance to the public, but is a serious inconvenience to poor men. I am, Sir, May 9.

May 5.

Do THE RANK OF ESQUIER.

To the Editor of the Navet and Military Gasette.

Rin,—I beg to stake a few remarks on the letter of a gentleman signing bimself A Real Esquire. He is quite right in stating that during the late war many men obtained Subalterap. Commissions in the Militia, who were not entitled to hold them from their previous post-tion in society; in fact, he might have added that many companies were bestowed in the same way; but he should also recollect that it was the same in the Army; for I know many men (and some of them distinguished Officers), enced their career in life as apprentices to linen-drapers, grocers, &c., &c., and who purchased into the Army with the money intended to stock their shops, or else got in with vany little interest. I do not mention this as daragatory to them or the Service far from it; but merely to remind your correspondent that during a long and bloody war we must not be particular about the previous evenpation or high family of a Military

But it is very different with the Militia now, as the Lord Lieutenants are very strict about the landed qualification requisite for a commission in this force, and there are blemen (I speak of the rounger some of many young mobleman (I speak of the Younger sone of Peers of course), who are merely Subalterns, through the companies being filled up by the landed gentry of the counties; indeed, no Lieutenancy or Rusigney is now given unless a man has 2001, per annum in freshold or lessehold property (although I allow the qualification by less is less, an with Mombers of Parliament, &c.), and evan in the Ruyal-Louiden and the two Tower Healet Regiments, where the "mailification is reducible by less the amount. many young m the Rayal Louista and the two Tower Hemlet Regiments, where we presidenties is requisite by law, the commissions are their approperty to hold them. All this would he been if an annual list were published by the authorities. But for all this I do not think he would find a ready to serve without pay; for surely the labourar is morthly of his hire; and as it is, the Field-Officers and Transland laws to helf-pay, and the Subsiteras merely that Mittains of 45t, per annuar, were they to be ambudied to the means of the annual. for 20 years - I am, &c. A Deputy Lieutemany of 1803.

ANCIENT AND GENTEEL LINEAGE.

Joseph Editor of the Name and Milling Genetic.

Strain-Claim of your correspondents lately put forth an epinion, supported as he says, by Galonel Mapter, that ince of Abelone Lineage make the lest Officers. Now, they make their put the proposition; as, in my opinion, they make their put they positive as ince of genteal, but not high hists, who, Seing well adminish for their preferriors, are dependent on their own establish for moreon in it, they having no high non-necision to push them on.

The injut purfect Army the world ever any—our Peninsullin Admy—was, with few exceptions, Officered by man if what is called respectable, but not high birth; and finishin Kincaid, however destroys in factor the parametals he. In one of his works admits, there were strip, very low man of high Massau in that glorious Army.

Fray, and the Changes of our Engineers or Artiflary men of high discount. Were blance, belong, or Collingwood, of Andhon Linespe? May, in the Grant Duke himself as I I I mistake not, his grantfather spiced himself as larger, raise themselves, but his great grandfather, lifts a single all our annobled largery progenitors, this need of the point progenitors. The sources of all make of Bandish.

father, life almost an action of gentle blind.

The nourses of all reaks of Englishmen in the same; the only superiarity of one Offices, over another, is his being spansies for his projection, which this expecting, too few are, in consequence of the gravity of professes.

1844

#### STAFF SERJEAMES.

To the Milter of the Nearl and Miltery dispute.

Birs. The Staff Serjeents are, as in well, known, assected for the directions which they fill, as being more whose chereter is not only as good, but whose shoulders and ablition are considerably above those of athers in the regiment—in fact, this is the chief requisits for the fulfilment of their various and energes offices, but how are they paid? sho they not receive a semesthing more than the Platoon Seriems, who, he is very frequently the case. they paid? do they not receive a semulting more than the Platoon Serjeme, who, as is very frequently the case, cannot make out even his Guard Report? My manuer, as merry to may, is in the negative. And area here the cause of complaint does not end; for sithough the Platoon Serjeant alluded to above may, in a year, or even less, obtain the colours of a company, and thus become the recipient of en additional le., attill, the Staff Serjeant, because he is above the ignorance of others, and useful as because he is above the ignorance of ethers, and useful as an accountant or serioser in the ragiment, must remain in statu yes. I admit, Government has made a provision by which, after ten meer' service in little employ, they are to obtain singance additional; but I would ask; is not the prospect too distant? and, as few men rarely obtain the situation before 10 years' service, so very few are fortunate to reap any advantage from this boom, as, at the expiration of 10 years more, should their livins be sparely, would they not be more analously inclining forward for a discharge from the Shavies I discharge from the Service !

id therefore auggest that the Authorities take the case of those men, so justly worthy their sympathy, into their kind consideration; and if not on appointment, that, at the farthest, they may receive the 6d after 3, or even 5 years, instead of 10.—I am, &c. Bugusum. Bogutum.

### CHANNEL HARBOUR OF REFUGE To the Editor of the Naval and Milliary Gunette.

Sin, Having seen in your valuable Paper that a com-ission is appointed to consider the place most suitable for harbours of refuge in the Channel, I beg to state that of all the men I know alive at present, Kice-Admiral Sir E. Owen is most and best acquainted with the localities from Beachy Head to the Downs, including the French coast and intermediate shears, the Yarne and Eidge, &c. As far as my own experience goes, Beachy Head is the place best qualified to meet the required object in the event of a war; and since the invention of steam, (but, Sir, I am only an old Lieutenent, which is too humble a rank to have an opinion worth an old broam to those in power, whether Whig or Tory,) I have rode out heavy gales of wind in Scaford Roads, Dungsmes, Dover, Walmer Roads, and the Downs, during the time I served as Lieu-tenant in that much abused and greatly libelled space of vencels—a 10-gun brig, and better readsters and sea-Boars never awam; when they were well hendled, and by those that biero how to handle them. I do not recollect, bythe-bye, that a single 10-gun lerge foundered during the war. Would I could say as much for the others. I re-member that Sir E. Owen in a fright atruck heavily in our gale; if not more, in Dungonous Roads 1 and I chick over gaie, it est more, in Dungeness Boads 1 and I think there is always a heavy sea an, when the wind her, being any time from the S.W.; there is also much shoul, when he to the Varne and Bidge aboats, I have drifted over their in as little in the fathouse water, which I believe is the lowest found they fathouse water, which I believe is the lowest found at applies they are two for out; their formalism is mostly chall, and a precious as at there is come than the little of the start of the star they are two far eat; their farmation is mostly shall, and a precious one there is over these in blowing weather. I know to my cost, and meany an unzious hour have they caused no at night. I longit to say that in some of the anchorages I have meatheded, when the tide was from the neutronal (in a S.W. gale), one outson was to start the heig the same as as you, with a man in the choice; and ugeh, I believe, was Commission Owen's order.

With require to the new class of brigs, allow me to suggest that three Officers, at Coppein, Commender, may any old brig Libratement, in a highlighted as judges, to be in a frigate with the Officer in assumpted of the apparimental squadron, and that they with the noid Officer in commission, order in the evolutions for trivia of spice, he's, his, they might be on halfordy, and only appointed the these seasonial purpose.

An One Tana-Gour Head.

print Ling.
To the Belter of the Region and Millery Greetle.

Annual Proofs the Montagness of dutling in nearly throus-. L. c., Se. for the belows, and Mr. Bom the Castala.

bare, I lieve youthwell, he moved eath remarks the tile subject. Your Cortopendates Committee to

remarks to the subject.

True Correspondents Cornelius until . It have each, in his pure way, talou so enignosticit view of the matter, though there is truth in their respective problections.

Were all men good Christians, or picture gostion a (trusts, by the bys, sharly propagative problections as not be thought of.

Seniotics for the suppression of draffing may be formed by old Officers who have frequently similar may be formed by old Officers who have frequently similar new in formed by old Officers who have frequently similar new in formed by old Officers who have frequently similar news, and in sections and give the frequently states. There a right facing prevents, and as indicated power anistance restrain temporary induction.

But he dish noting assembly retigated in the way only water as the facilitation of a infinite service the aggregication of it, has proven of infinite service in prepagating the weak from the agreement of infinite service in prepagating the water from the agreement of infinite service in prepagating the water from the agreement or opposite in the attent, and keeping builties and realisms in order, also in chatters indicates and realisms in order, also in chatters indicates.

builles and vallant in order me and the providing lenguage. a historial anguage. a historial anguage. a historial anguage. a historial who defined a him grations a second of the providing the feeling of mouther," such therefore are infortunably the agrammonly must with; and for one who has falled in the plate, then the control have been killed by words more death; than the

the nature have been killed by words more death; than the sharpest everies. No man is a goward through choice : many an estimation in a goward through choice : many an estimation in a few world with courage, and he is often sensitive to proportion as he feels the designary, he is appeared to itsulia from printer appeared than himself; the moral world neither prites ner protects him, observing, that he gets what he deserves, not having apicit to beset it; just how one without at least the threat of a challenge.

Let us suppose a young man entering assisty with maderate prospects, and no friends; he is grissly insulted and done not recent it, or replies with a degree of bitterness which, provides a childrenge, which he refresses which, provides a childrenge, which he refresses the a man, his club appears him, or he forced to leave it. Even the religious appears him, or he forced to leave it. Even the religious agaresty trans him with out lety. Former ly

a man his club appear nip, or my street to take at . meen the religious searcely imachine with cool civility. Formerly emponatory might have afforded him a refuge; but now be much any or world whose finger is lifted against him in him i dwa medials treat him with contempt, from the manuer in which his condust is conveneed in their hearing, by their masters. Where shall he turn? Driven to despair, he determines to show the world, as Fielding has it, "that he is not the secundry! they take him for." He rushes into a quarrel, himself the aggressor; and, if he can find a second, lights a deadly duel, the result of which is perhaps first; and all this misery might have been avoided by an exchange of slints, probably sarmless, or a reconditation effected by the accords.

Another and not less flight resource is suicide, particu-larly when a mun cashot find a friend.

What young person will reduct upon this and healtest

as to the alternative? It may be irreligious, it may be im-morel, but he must be a quint or a stoic to resist.

I repeat that duelling is a necessary cvil, and is emi-ently useful when kept in services over the head of the ruffine and the bully. Sup. it, and assessination will as early follow as the knife is each to have superseded the

I do not think, as some effect to do, that the meetlog of Napoleon's conqueror with Lord Winchelsen our be pleaded in defence of such combute. It was neither the bravest nor the wisset of his regions. The Duke sould not but be swarp that no graphenes in the United King-dom would raise his hand against him. So that he want to the held (Battersee) without a chance of danger exercise from the barating of his even pistol, or shooting himself builts foot like Gilbert Guzney. Luctus O'Tatawan.

Acrenches, Normandy, April 22.

#### THE PERSON NAVAL SYSTEM. To the Roster of the Namel and Million Business

Bun.—I was much as picked on reading in a late Number of year Gazette, the litter Frees a Correspondent, which samplained of the implainers of those Officers issually appointed to "ics gan" brigs and other small with, commanded by Lieutenants. Surely such an evil laght not to eater when there are so many afficient Officers of all closues in the Navy. I therefore presume it only requires a proper surgequentation to the Admiralty to incurs a regardly, as cortainly many but the most effective Officers should be appointed to small wish, where the minutes is as limited. The Second Readers and Marking was pure closure of the water was a perfect throw they want to a least fields unreligity selected form than high against a least fields unreligity selected from the high against their they on the part of Admir fineler Officers, I would recitate each bette specially selected from the high admirates the adoption of Admir fineler Officers, I would recitate each bette specially selected conservationally that a catablished by the Francis Covernment. Two have a line-of-bettle spp by againstance countered by a Capitaing de Vaisseau, limiting at Besst, and prepared for the reception of 200 boys, who are admitted between Bra .- I was much safprised on reading in a late Num

the ages of initions and tourison years, as unjusteers, on condition of having been aducated respectably, and of their friends insping 800 france (or 324 per admins) for their friends insping 800 france (or 324 per admins) for their friends insping 800 france (or 324 per admins) for two years a this man is to defrey the whole of their expenses for previous, chothing, and Masters, who histoget them in everything connected with their profession. A convecte to attached to the line-of-bastle chip, and that the structure may become practically, acquainted with every a few old sailore), and at large offers week they get her after old sailore, and structure by an even with every engaged in realing, faciling, heading, and minarding sails, and diamonated by her area, who also learn to keep her engaled in realing, faciling, heading, and minarding sails and diamonated by her area, who also learn to keep her also of the anchor when lying in a pideonly, see, dec.

At the expiration of their probationary two hears, these yearts are removed into measured their probationary two hears, these yearts are removed into measured allows the flates in the tops, an deck, or is boots, ond knowing the place of every rope in their ahits.

Now, Sir, there is a monderful diffusing between these were more useful knowledge of his profitation in a writingly and remove the more way of our Mide in an urdinary set years, then is an include by many of our Mide in an urdinary all years, then is an include by many of our Mide in an urdinary an year, then is an animal by many of our Mide in an urdinary at years, then is an animal by many of our Mide in an urdinary at year, then is an animal by many of our Mide in an urdinary at year, then is an animal by many of our Mide in an urdinary at year, then is an animal by many of our Mide in an urdinary at year.

RUBORRAY OPPICATE POR NATIVE REGISTRATE

RUBOREAN OPPICERS POR NATIVE EXCISENCE.

Bin.—The worthy and knowled gentlemen in Landen-hall-streat seem to have a trange power of restating facts; they must passes some new and atrought-decident organ well descring the aboution of Phremologists, who, I dealt not, would recome best their becoming apparellume to your Carette, and the abide in your last on the lastice factor of the lastice have taken the abident Army as a good baginging to their studies. To prove the triath of what is there asset and. I have taken the abident that three Presidentials from the Best India Register of the last Jacousty last and that it gives, evoluting fronties i—to figure last and the gives, evoluting fractions i—to figure last and that it gives, evoluting fractions i—to figure last and that it gives, evoluting fractions i—to figure lastice and find the general factor of the last season of figure and figures in their returned as present with their corps; however, let that pass. But about the Register was published, for each year, last that pass. But about the Register was published, the seastly supply: and give you who has survey mith a regiment in India wall knows that some Officers and five regiment in India wall knows that some Officers are should be seastly supply: and schedules some Officers from the fixing the fixing almost in India, to the Cape, New South Wales, Reply, and to see. Every Gazetic almost will give you us with the sea. Every Gazetic almost will give you us with the seas. Found are absent on private leave, on Cauts-Martiel day, and elways some on Asting Stiff appointments; for all these course I am rather under lian slaves the mark to daywester from theoretics, on Cauts-Martiel day, and seasy of proved with their black soldiers,—under they have performed with five lines and a officere of language, religion, manners and customs, and a officere of language, religion, manners and customs, and a officere of language, religion, manners and customs, and a officere of language, religion to the world can show—the brothe British Infantry ?

soldier the world can show—his byother of the glorious soldier to their Office's, their soldiers, and them-selves, the Directors are called upon to remedy this arriving gril. Who will exode it 'E bren Officers to 1200 mental last lines as the poor fallows a clampe; point them not the laughing stock of European Arming lime may bring them in collision with. With a proper proportion of European Officers, and his white hysther as back him. I'll stake my existence the world higher Europe can produce will find his match at last flepoy.

Let them reduce their underly regiments of 10 companies of 160 man—useless for ment of Consequences of that number, with the full order product on a Response of the number, with the fallowing proquertons of European Officers—1 Lieutenia ( ) as Adjutant, I as Gantarementer and Payman is instant, ( ) as Adjutant, I as Gantarementer and Payman is instant, ( ) as Adjutant, I as Gantarementer and Capitales, and S. Essal, as mapile, and S. Capitales, and S. Essal, as mapile, and S. Capitales, and s. Capitales, and s. Essal, as any to 1000 rupes a mounts; and sensity to the land, the capitales of the expense in their companies to require the expense.

"age giguatures to Lettera in Type, so A Troporal Relay."
"Cornelius," "Ar Gid Cavatra Games pt " Milas pt " G. S. p. at G. C. P. pt and " Delta," THE NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE

## To Meaders and Correspondents.

"E. L.," a Captain with the depot, whose regiment is at Gibraliar, white to exchange into a regiment in India

Bengal will be preferred. The Editor will receive

Cartridge" (Grosvenor-Place), can obtain the infor-

mation he wants from any Drummar-boy.

To "The Son of an Old Officer."—The appointments to the Biding School at Maidstone rest with the Adjutant. General; and no person enters as a Cadel to qualify as

a Riding-master without first holding a Commission, ...
"Paul" writes—" Can you inform ma whether Commanding Officers of Cavalry corps are justified in permitting common prostitutes into barracks, with free acc to the conteen, much to the anneyonce of respectable Non-commissioned Officers, and wives of soldiers, and thereby causing extra sentrice belonging to the Infantry to be posted in each passage, for the purpose of keeping these creatures out of their barrack-rooms ? "—Most cartainly not; and it is a disgrace to any Commanding Officer, let him be who he may, to sanotion or tolerate and thing of the sort. We can form a tolerably correct estithe churacter and efficiency of a regiment, when we see the barrack entrances and roads leading thereto thronged with proctitutes. There is a three raise place for all things; but at the same time of an invite; out at the same time of a philleman of permit those under his orders is disprace themselves and permit those under his orders is disgrace themselves the the Service by appearing in spublic in company with women of the town: much less permit or connive at their coming into the barracks. To person in private life would dare to outrage public accency by each conduct; but when libertines enter the Army, they comotimes fancy that they are privileged to act as they please. Will our Correspondent send us the name of the Commanding-Officer he alludes is, and we will show him up.

"Publico" (Newry), must bide his time;" the petty unnoyances to which he refers will sooner or later entraptheir author.

their author.

"A Soldier" (Birmingham) who has 17 years' service, and has been in the receipt of the additional 2d. per day for the last even years, the sake having not appeared in the defaulter's book for the has five years, inquires—
"Whether he in entitled to wor the third badge for good conduct, or can be relinquish himslem to the additional 2d, per day for that of good-conduct pay—would be be entitled to the additional 8d, for day for good conduct and length of service?"—The must serve twenty-one years to be entitled to these feed-conduct bedges t and also be entitled to the 3d, per dism.

"Jaques" (Canterbury), writes—" Having performed the duty of Hospital-Serjeant the a detachment of Infantry

the place of his enlistment. •

the place of his entistment. To "An Old Peninsulur Stb."—One of the Military Knights of Windsor was alleched to the Portuguese Army in the Peninsulur was and he held the rank of Captain in it: the other gentleman mentioned by our Correspondent is Adjutant, with the rank of Captain, in the Kent Yeomanry Cayalry.

## Naval & Military Gazette.

🎤 SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1844.

appointment of Sir Heary Hardings to be Governo General of India, affords an apportunity we would gladly see taken, of combining the places of Governor-General and Communder-in-Chief, a fa the case of the Marquese

to the Eastern Supire. The reasons on which we found to the Eastern Empire. The reasons on which we found this opinion are strong and many, but the present is not the time to give them; suffice is at any, that the same sources of good information which is under the means of exclusively pointing out to our reading the policy adopted towards Soinde, nearly a year before it was developed, we still possess; and we advisedly state that already measures are in progress towards our complite control over the affairs of the Panjab, and that, most probably, the bad faith of the Seike will once more mill both British venguance, and that conquest will add the Panjab to the British Empire in the East.

In such a state of affiliately was just cause for deep In such a state of afficiently was just cause for deep regret that Lord Ellenborough should have been recalled. That his piace has been well supplied few will deay, but we confess that we would have preferred to see Lord Ellenborough left to complete the able measures for the restoration of our damaged rule, which he so skillfully planned and so energetically measured. The duties left to, Sir Henry Hardings are difficult in themselves, and randered still more so, as being the final arrangements of a grand scheme of polley begins and carried on by Lord Ellenborough, and now saddenly checked by his sudden recall. In this orisis of Links we heartily satisfact that a Ellenberengh, and now endernly checked by his sudden recall. In this orisis of India we heartly rejoice that a Military Governor-General has been nominated, for very few civilians are to be from like Lord Ellenbershift who have a genith for war and like tother great qualifications of a Statesman in contribution with it, all which are

essentials for a Gererner-Gineral of India.

It will require all the shifty of Sir Henry Hardings to restore confidence in all shifty in India that his measures rectore confidence in all alongs in India that his measures are those of the double Gorganment he has to serve. The recall of Lord Elienboroughtha injured for the future the power of every Governor-Research for the Nations are not slow to perceive that infittibility is not any longer an attribute of the " Supreme Government of India."

THE Gamesic of last appoint contains the appointment of Sir Thomas Fromuntie to the office; of Secretary at War in place of Sir Hinry Hardings the new Governor-General of India.

MAN in his civilised state is a positive paradox; acrate in discriminating right from wrong, a pill at times per-tinaciously pursues that which the knows to be but problematical at best, if not positively detrimental. Fully aware that the grand principle of governing the multitude is based upon the distribution of rewards, and the Infliction of punishment, those in authority too often discard the practice of the first, and substitute in its stead chilling neglect. Hence merit, which no one denies, is suffered to pine in obscurity, unless the individuald be free from the trammels of subjection, either through rank, station in life, or genius. He who is desendent on self slope, is free to excet the best of his talent, and make his was in the world; whilst be who is subservient, is altogether at the express of those who, more prompt to punish than quiek, to reward, not only profit by bla energies, but are rigid in their exaction. Such is the difference of position between the soldier and the civillan, the bondsman and the free; yet both are awayed by the very same influence in their varied pursuits-ing tolls the merchant? why the statemen? the gownemen why! Ambition is the exciting pours - each is unfettered and each aspires to renown, either as the millioneire, the

ambition was contared, and the empetitors not Field-Marshels alone, but included the vertext Drammer! Morit was, in the Army of Frence, dely appreciated, and met ite reward. Ambilioù prompte even the plough-hop to compete for the prize awarded for skill in turning a ferrow. Our rustle games, too, have their poppisitay, or prime, for superior ediratiness; and these are responsive to the brush of the for hunter. How great the contention who shall beer off either in triumph! Does not the game of war, and the field of deadly strife, afferd an acous. for ambitions contraction equally, worthy some lessimonial of triemphal ambievaments . Would not a memonto of chiralry college the ardour of rivale? or are British coldiers and sailors so totally imilite British pessents and nobles, that they are callous to marks of distinction? The soldier and sallor would be as proud of the badge of Military merit, as the Chief who led them to victory, and who clone is thus honoured in the British Service

But medels cost money; and we are a nation of shopkeepers, whose creed is pounds, shillings and pence; and a people, moreover, who affect to despise such haubles as stars, ribands, and medals, or the distinction of titles; and yet, in paradonical keeping, how eager does the civic Chief of a corporate town grasp at the honour of knighthood, in return for some complimentary eddress to Majesty, or other equally chivalrous feat! And who this ennobled knight-errent? Sir Naphtha Brilliant, wax and tailow-obandler, who has successfully pursued the golden. call, the poppinjay of commerce, through the fields of greace! or mayhap, Sir Muscovado Lollipop, the great sagar-baker, who his manfally stood the fleres best of his own oven ! It met this a hurlesque upon the dignity of spars? The origin of heraldic honours was talent and the sword; these are now supplanted by treacle and tallow; whilst those born under a gun, nurtured in the camp or the cookpit, and whose life is a constant exposure to esther and war, may, when disabled from service, hobblethrough our streets supported by a crutch, which may equally designate a mouthlest vagaboad, maimed in a broil, or the gallent son of Mars, crippled in his country's cause. Where the budge to mark the distinction? It would be "too expensive" to a people who, when the national dominions have been extended by the Military prowess of the Army and Navy, and new marts thus opened for the vent of the productions of British looms when rich freights of English merchandise have been raccessfully excerted through hostile fleets of superior force by British ters, have their stagment blood for a moment roused. The trump of Parliament announces the netion's thanks; the notes are taken up by the breeth of Zephyr, and as quiskly walted into oblivion, ominously typified at the close of day by the resplendent light, which having its origin in "gas," is destined to and in "smoke !" - Vapour, vapour alone is the veteran's award! But the sulogies ! the eloquent imagery of fanciful nothings, from the lips of fessting orators, expressive of patriotic admiration of men "whom they are proud to call countremen. instead of the more modest admiration of men whom it was pride to be countrymen ofis this nothing? Let but the efferrescence of cha meret. and the dustries disquence from Bargands, have time to encaps from dischargase of the factive discollers, and the dull arithmeths of counting house calculation tots up the cont to which the nation would be put, if wooden legs were and Commander-in-Chief, as in the case of the Marquess of Hastings. Not that we like any reason for desiring the recall of Sir Hugh Goods, but that we conceive the Army of India would be blue served by having the Government of India is so positiarly Military that in all cases the Commander-in-Chief. The Government of India is so positiarly Military that in all cases the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the most six arrayed spatial material to the feetball and the commander-in-Chief. The happity has taken place of late, but we feet quite confident that the offices, when united fault be best fatted for the efficiency and amouth-working of the complicated machingry of Indo-British Government. We may confident the feetball described as debaulpg—for even Vier has an abstract to attribute to attribute to except our observation. Scener or later that country must be annexed.

The Creat of Honour was the object in which the country must be annexed full scape. The Creat of Honour was the object in which the confidence of the quasi-stream of the quasi-servation. Scener or later that country must be annexed. amountly given to orippied soldiers ar sellow! Union by the

tion of Descriptons in despair. It is a legitimate subject for appeal; and, as Professional Administrat, we shall always readily affect may ambianase in our papers: readily affect any analytance in our par

"But it was quite evident to him, and he thought his sold make it so to the House, that as far as the Defice of Wel-agton was concerned, no blame could attach to him for not in-cloring in this matter."

It would appear from this passegs, that the Govern placed the advancement of the Officers of the Peniceular Army virtually in the heads of the Duke, and that neither at the period of the war, nor subsequently, when Commander-in-Chief in the year 1826, did his Gross recommend honorary distinctions to his subordinates, because "he never taked for rewards for his Officers, or himself;" and because in 1828 "he was not called on to interfere." Now, these two rescons may well he mailled at the last the last the called on the last the last the last the called on the last the l himself;" and become in 1828 "he was not called on to interfere." Now, these two reseons may well be cavilled at: Had his Grace been himself neglected, then might a sensitive mind readily understand why no application should have been made; but, covered with honeurs and rewards, to the height of his ambition, some is at a lose to account for any fit reason for omitting to uppe, or even favour in any degree, those claims, the acknowledgment, and the promised support of which, had been se appropriately alluded to in his pay the different to the Paninsular Army. None abould he was that the trumpet forth their own deeds; and it should by no minus he im-Paninsular Army. None should be the later than the Duke of Wellington, that brave men the trumpet forth their own deeds; and it should by no make he implied, that the least chadew of indifference was felt in 1828, because the Duke was not called on to interfere. There was every reason to hope and believe that some measure would emanate from the Duke himself, and that it would thereby bear all the grace of a spontaneous act. The men tactively user all the grace of a spontaneous age. The men who had been told that "he should never cease to feel the warmest interest in their welfers and honour, and that he should always be happy to be of simples to those to whose gallantry, discipline, and honder, differ couldby was use gallantry, discipitus, much indebted," he gallantry, diedplind, and honder, fifth southtry was no much indebted," had surely some reason to hope that, when the power was possessed, the will would not be wanting to serve them. That will has been wanting—the silence has been cold and inflexible—no adequate motive has been assigned for the systematic indifference which has Way, then, should the mover of a me to change all this, act an applicatio part in defence of an long and bitter a neglect? The seconder of the motion commenced his speech in the same strain as the mover, "If anything," he says, "could induce him to suppose that a vote in favour of this motion would be in the that a vote in favour of this motion would be in the slightest degree opposed to the opinion of his Grace, the Commander-in-Chief, he should regret giving his support to it." Here, Sire, I must beg leave to repeat, that although the Dulle alt Welliaston does not in Beservalled give any pattire implementation of his passive reliatance to the measure, his abjection to it is, to all appearance, as in-deville note as in many cases.

flexible new as in years gone by.

Is this, then, I humbly set, the style of advocacy likely to sizesed, or be received otherwise then soldly by the House? I yield to none in rational rappest se-the Duke's Military character, but I cannot blimily believe in the protection of the cares to military them. preternatural exemption from error, to which human mature is liable, even in the breast of se distinguished a man. I now beg to advert to the roply of the Secretary-at-Wes. As a wrong it would mixe that the country man. I now beg to advert to the reply of the Secretary at War. As a proof, it would appear, that the country had not proved itself incendible to, or ungrateful for, the achievements of vie. Poulapular. Officers, he observes, that "84 or 35 years had elapsed, and many had meanwhile risen to higher ranks then those which in the Poulapular they had held." So have sury many who were that in their smalles, and who have mover had an opportunity of cooling a shot fired in agrican. The gallent Officer objects that the Government of 1812. It is this size ones only that the objection would held, an it issues to his denied that the or the deverment of 1813. In: It in this case only that the objection would held, on it immer to desired that the measures of a former Government are altered or repeated on every other subject without manyers. The next objec-tion is, that it would be in invitions measure to leave and those employed in other facility inhigh, to use the world of the Mandacourte. those employed in other meriting which, to use the world; himself on his of the War-discretery, "were, sterely, quite as world; of it; at all event reward as those of the Fastinada," I must confine to very clear (though it is a subject originalism, of course, very), back and soods that I deem the restriction in the massion of the gallant have ween the restriction in the most of the gallant have moved and that, had he might have done well to stading that the have provided; and that, had he subjected a wider range, he would have preserved his proposess of one one of some on some an

dissent. The Duke's answer to an application made in 1840, is quoted, which would seem to be the tagit adopted for the present apposition. It closes with these words— 1840, is quoted, which would seem to be the 1938 adopted for the present apposition. It closes with these works—" I regret I should have been applied to, beging no power on the subject at this distant day." But it may fairly be presumed, that had the will ever arising, it would have been evinced twelve years earlier, for the full power estatuly existed in 1838. The Scoredary-at-war wholly objects to any limitation. Shaukit distinctions be granted. tainly existed in 1838. The Secretary-at-Wer wholly objects to any limitation. Shalah distinctions be granted at all, he would have all grades decorated, and for every description of service, was a strengt; and adds, "It would, in truth, he the highest ingreditude on the part of the Crown, to great medials to Officers and not to the men." Tet he mes no ingretitude or neglect at all in decorating Officers of rank duly, and these who, he admits, might agt have ever been sugged with the enemy, but were deing their duty in a position where superior authority had placed them; while "a Captain of the Rifle Brigade was present at Reisia, Visnoira, betties of Coronna, Baronea, Salamaton, Vittorie, the Pyranea, Mivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse, five times wounded severely," and yet, with several others, mentioned by Sir L. Hay, "received no modul, no better, mentioned by Sir L. Hay, "received no modul, no better, mentioned by Sir L. Hay, "received too long on your valuable space, and will hatten to consinde. If I succeed in drawing attention to what I humbly conseive the week points, both of the attack as well as the defence, with the view (and it le wholly an unselfah one) of success on a future common, my object will have been gained, and I shall yet hope to see the hour whan the nation shall be freed from the stain of neglept and ingratitude. I am, d.s.

To the Rifler of the Sevel and Millery Genetic.

To the Editor of the Henel and Military Counts.

Since I had the pleasure of eddrawing yest last,
I have received, by the mill vid Marseilles, another latter
from my brother at Constantinople. It is chicky filled
with necessary of the resent cases of relapsed Museulmans,
into which my relative enters with much more interest than la could have possibly imagined; but I suppose that may have arisen from his constant intercourse with the Turks, in his profession or calling of interpreter; by which he has imbibed, in a cartain degree, some of their projudiess. has imbibed, in a certain degrae, some of their projections. He seems to regret, in this instance, the leaves to regret, in this instance, the laterference of the French and British ambassadors, because, as he remarks, it is a decided attack on the rights of the Turkish people, who may "do what they like with their own."

That amoniest all matters realized and

That amongst all nations, ansient and modern, there has been nothing more edifying than putting people to death occasionally for their religion; and no spectacle has been more gratifying to those who professed opposite principles. He says that the introduction to the dogmes, prenerment. He says that the infroduction to the dogman, mysterios, and rives of Mahomet, are laborious, difficult. and pointul: and to the control of the c and painful; and to throw all these off at once, shows a person to be of loose habits, and stargetful of the pledges be has left behind.

he has left behind.

There is a good deal of this part of reasoning, and many details which at present, I think, would be tedlous and out of place. After diseaseing this effeir, my brother returns to the subject of the two Cadia, who were supposed to have offered as great a pustle to the fishes of the Helicepont, as the reel in a bottle does to grown children in England. When the Effendi secretary had made his report that these mutinous lights secretary had made his report that these mutinous lights had been extinguished, he expected to see full satisfaction in the countenesses of his chief; but no such thing. He found him pacing up and down, muttering broken sendences—"Shameful! too bud! had they come on and attacked me foldly, as an chi heldier, I would have met them fairly—but so! they begins by buttering me with compliments, and then three with in my teeth!!" The Secretary did courthing he could to sensole his chief, but the argument he most rested on was, that the delinquents' mouths were cold."

This was certainly some muches of comfort, that re-

the argument he most rested on was, that the delinquents' months were cold."

This was certainly some appeling of comfort, that received support by the reflection that he was that day to disc with the surporation or stelety of Greek pilots of the Bosphorus and Dardanellas. As the streets of the septial are toppossible for certages in many pieces, the Borakiac mounted his legan to keep this appointment, attained only by a Capidgi bashs; as soon as he arrived at the Kassim Pasha in the developed, dissier was served; the Simultier indulged diry dealy is all the variety of Positi wines that were pitable before him, and stipped very much the long vaning of the pilots. On his veture ing to his palace, however, into his the evening, something section to van him, the Capidgi heard him muttering, "Yelkrach, Hassoca, Kelligiand other antrocalatable Turklah objequents on which settings its Turklah Gressent.

When the Righness applical at his palace, he threw himself on his couch—some any he afterwards fell of it; at all events, he woke heat morning with his head

himself on his couch—some may be afterwards fell on his at all events, he woke heat knowing with his head not very clear. He ordered the Bytonian prescription of back and sods water, and was just beginning to fast a little more confortable, when a despetch reached him, stading that the merehants of Danaseus had violatily sjusted Belleshourou Pacific from the Sharshen, and torsed him to quit the city; founding their right to do so on some antiquated emotion. The Berashitt imme-

distriy sent for the Oumourt Karidita Raziri, the Turkish Minister of Föreign Affairs.

"Here is a pretty piece of business," addressing the Minister on his entry, "Out 'think of these coffer and opium merchants of Damands having ejected the Pasha whom I sent to them—he has after my own hears? Did you ever hear of such promption?"

"I was equally sorry with courself to learn the intelligence," was the reply of "E Minister; "but I fear there is no remedy. By one of the ancient charters of the Syrian provinces, the merchants of the Sharshee have the privilege, once in fifty scare, of turning out the Pasha of Damascus, and withing buing shiged to assign any cause for as doing. The tally thing now is to look for a successor."

"What ingratitude!" said the Buraskier.

iny cause for so doing. The only thing now is to look for a successor."

9. What ingratitude i "said the Burackier." Has be charled our arms beyond the Tigria, and subdued the Chiefs of Turkietan? Has be not quelled the insurrection in the province of Algeria dirought nearly the Chief Minister as pledge for its security, and made the refractory Chiefs pay the expenses of he war? Ha hat treated our nearly-acquired subjects with liberality, and hate—to my shape I confess it—been more generous had kind to my shape I confess it—been more generous had kind to his Army than ever I was to mise;—then such a man for a Pachulio—such information with procachable chilan and fest men in the Turkish dominions whice est mailed his whickers. With regard to I successor," continued be, addressing the Foreign Milister, "let me such have it; look here at my Serversy—you Inow how well has it; look here at my Serversy—you Inow how well he fought my bettle in this minister, "let me such deconstions. I am grateful for the saciatance; you know he is only now an Agha; he shift be made a Pacha of three talls, and go to Damaseus. He is a bird of the same nest as Belleinhonron; he hower my viewe, and will keep the merchants and their oblice in order. I can hear with open hostility, libels, abust, and mockery; but I sames tand indiscretion." The derminates my brother's letter. erminates my brother's. Funnes.

Bolford, May 9.

Bodford, May 9.

We have devoted out threstle space this week to the debate in the House of Commells, on Sir Cheries hispate's annual motion for a Refered List for a fived number of Navel Officers above sixty years of age, with the view of rendering the Moral Borvice more officers, and of rewarding old and maritorious Officers and farther, to facilitate premotion by paralleline old Officers to sail their commissions, and Officers pursues them to be allowed to do so after a hooter town of according to them. Officers absuling premi lion without purchase. vice then Officers obtaining prem The professional details and show ion without pi The professional fletails said shouldess intendened in the gallant Commodora's observatorially speach, will be read with interest by Nevel men. Sin Charles potests out the disadvantages of retaining Officers who are inappellizated by age or infrmities, while so many young Officers have nothing to do: the List, its state, shows there are only two Admirals under 67, and fifteen under 60 years of age. Sir Charles is an untiring advocan, and nothing dequated by the result on this occasion, we have no doubt he will repeat the trial next session. int the trial next session.

The Government opposed the motion chiefly on the ground that the subject had been duly considered by the Military Commission—a Commission which Sir Charles Military Commission—a Commission which has been been and their way the ment. In truth, "there was nothing like it, except the late divisions on the Pactors Question." nothing like it, except Question." d Harris, railied round

the late divisions on the Pectors aspecture.

Captains Berkeley, Pecheli, and Harris, railied round the Captains Berkeley, Pecheli, and Harris, railied round the Captain Berkeley, Pecheli, and Harris, railied round the Captain Berkeley of the Admiralty, that the way years would make a great shange, by the deaths of any years would make a great shange, by the deaths of any its way Officers now in advanced age, and in the meating it was not destrable to fix a great exponse on the stronger way plantable to others, our Officers was sure to be sery uppelatable to others, and had a mainst the motion.

our Officers was sure to be fery unpaintable to others, decided against the motion.

The Papers monited by the less many feet India are fined with encounts of the menineus conduct of several of the Bangal supply, and also of he Madres 47th Regs., the ringinalities flawhich were leady tried in Hembey, and ringinalities flawhich were leady tried in Hembey, and resoluted each to two years in prisonment. The Bounday Report live hitherto behaved weartably wall, acting an apstilent example to their selle britties in arms at the other two Presidencies, in seal fidelity, prompt obadience, chestfulness under every privation and fatigue—in short, too much press cannot be belowed upon them. But let the Indian Government take varing in time from the disentiafaction so widely spreading over their dominions, that remember that there is a finit to forbeignase. The poor Bombay Jacks are equely alve to injustice and exprise as the other Sepoys, who have only kicked against a violation of their rights (Grough the niggard disposition of John Company): and if they are pressed too hard, and treated without confideration, they too may swince a rebellious spirit, which it may be found very difficult to andme. Preventics is better than cure.

at Baroda and the others Mhow), were ordered down to the Bombay Presidenty in Jaguary last for the purpose of embarking for Aden, but on their arrivel, share their des-tination was emiddenly changel to Science, which put all the femily men to great is ongenismes; however, and remanns were given for this change, and the goyns started very chanfully and readily, if the hopes of galaing learness to the Buntanh Ac. They laited at Kursenhee only a in the Punjoub, &c. They falted at Kurseches only a wask, and thence marched of Gharrah (about half-way between Kurseches and Harrahad), whose they madewant and there mare not a Grarran (about narway between Kurrschee and Hybershad), where they mader stand they were to be encamped twelve months. It is a wratched andy desert, and the poor young Sabe, were neerly all rejued, not only from the common necessaries of illa (anch as breid, botchers' mest, &c.), but also for the carriage of those articles, which were daily brought from Kurraches, a distance of folly miss! Well, having reason to believe, as we have alleady stated, that they would remain in this desert during the next monerous, the poor Officers had just commended that hing their little tents, to prepare against the increasing drepdfal heat of the weather, when an order we received for them kerrange to retrace their stops to kurraches, there to make the most to retrace their stops to kurraches, there to make the miles, they resched Kurraches at 7 A.M. Them. Capt. James (commanding the retiment) waited upon his Ciprical Names (commanding the James (sommanding the rejiment) waited agon his Charles. Napter for further inex actions. The General ordered that they should immediately embers in the Figite steamed for Hombey. When this was communicated to that they are designed to inter; they hambly remonstrated against the hardship of their case, to., but as the order was perremptory, off they want. On reaching the stiamer they found that no preparation had been made for her designature—no order same was weattons, but nothing compared to what follows. On digembarking at Hombey, the Communder-in-Chief telescaptally James that the 18th Regiment coming d was the want "ill a wistake," and that they must be tentily within to Gharrah, in Schede 111 And an entress was actively sent off their very day to stop the maninder of the regiment at Kairachee from proceeding any farther, and where they ware not ever allowed to said, but hurried back to Gharrah in the very thous which ind brought them down the rivered ladus; The Officers had insured an enormous expense in taking their horses from Hombey to Kurrachee, in the very boats which ind brought them down the rivered ladus; The Officers had insured an enormous expense in taking their horses from Hombey to Kurrachee, in the grant of their brought for the partition of their way and deeply involved in describe wages to their grooms (some of whom abscended), and other sarvatita; and they are all deeply involved in describe "originated in the name of the horse from the should rive of one authority to the other, and they involved in the property of the property of the property of the should rive of one authority to the other, and we are informed that had the second of the Sch Regiment, to march for Hombey! This is very septembar in boats they were ordered back to all from Sciade?

Another fact that has one to our knowledge deserves also to be noticed. A beginnent was ordered from Helleum they returned they were on belied to pay three times the same they had only a few large pay to the poor Subs. had sold their mud his at

Wx have seen an article in the "Guerney Stor," in which we are accused of the stating the reasons that caused the dispute with Control W. Napier; which was attributed by us to the wish of the Lieutenant-Governor to check some abuses in the institutions of the island. The Editor says that this is entirely a mission view of the case; that it arose from the supposition that the Lieutenant-Guyernor had made infractions in the looping and general law—alluding, probably, to the relation of the middler—and that so far from His Excolency having envisayonred is instructive any reforms into the appear, he had sharp expressed his satisfaction with it as trational; saying, he admired it as partiarchal, and though at partiage with theoretical principles, it worlds well. The whole case is, we believe his section, it worlds well. The whole case is, we believe his force its report, before we believe that General W. Napier defended an abuse because he through it patriarchail! The Editor, in at note to our criticle, which he has copled, seen we are either guilty of ignorance or a wish to mislead, in stating that the Channel Islands were

gained from enemies. If he had read the article with a little more distraction and dandour, he would have even that we only meant the Foreign colonies taken from the anemy, and that we had not the angellest idea of placing the Channel Islands in that category; we only made the acception, the Whilke the colonies alluded to, they still retained their ancient Norman laws. Hefore we have done with the Channel Editors, we would point out that in the "Jersey Tings" of the 10th inst., a long Biographical Skatch of a diedinguished Officer has imm borrowed from this Paper, without any token from whence it was derived.

THE Secretary of Stite for the Colonies has directed the authorities in British Anterics to cause to be explored and surveyed a new and Breat line for a Military road to comeat the three province of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotis. The singled direction of the line is to be from Hallifax to "the Bond" of the Petiteodiac River, thence through the immunities and uncleared forests of New Brunswick to the Grand Ralle (St. John's River), thence mast of the Temisquets Eaks to the Rivers a Load and Castes. Its length will be about 300 miles, and it will promisely be defended at various points by redoubte, to This languagest undertaking will enable the communication to be kept up, sumpair and winter, with the constantly

promoty De defended at various points by redouble, &c. This important undertaking will easile the communication to be kept up, summer and winter, with the constantly open waters of the Bay of Fundy, and will also tend to settle vast tracts of fertile land. The Officers selected from the troops in Canada, to explore and survey the line of this new Milltary road are, Lieut. Symonds, R.E., Sir J. E. Alaxander, 14th Ray, and Lieut. Wood, 81st Ray, who will each have apparate parties of assistant surveyors, lumber-men, and Rodan randers.

Majon Gunnald Lique Baltoun, accompanied by Caplain Gunnald Rodan randers.

Majon Gunnald Lique Baltoun, his Aide-de-Camp, who was placed upon his stall on leaving England, came home in the Green Liverpool. His Lordenip left this country in H.M.E. Belle Jele in December, 1841, sailing from Flygionth, and being accompanied by H.M. S. Sille Jele in December, 1841, sailing from Flygionth, and being accompanied by H.M. S. Sille Jele in December, 1841, sailing from Flygionth, and being accompanied by H.M. S. Sille Jele in December, 1841, and 184 sickness, although the ship was much crowded. He proceeded immediately to join the head-quarters of the Army then off Woosung. Upon the forces moving up the Yang-tse-kiang to Chip-kiang-foo, he commanded the right wing at the capture of that city. The extreme heat of right wing at the capture of that city. The extreme heat of the weather, added to long confinement on ship-board. the weather, added to long donfinement on ship-board, been proyed don't to a large number, mider his summand, no less their 200 item of the 19th alone being within a few short weeks anishbered with the deed. Upon moving up to Neukin, his Lordship commanded that portion of the force which lended and complete a position close to the wells of the city for a period of five weeks, during the time the treaty was pending with the Chinese subjection. At the conclusion of peace, and the withdrawal of the greater portion of the troops to India, he retained the command in Chine, with Hong-Kong as his head-quarters? from whence he was relieved on the arrival of Major-General D'Aguilar on the lat of January, 1844. He saled to Calcutte in H.M.S. Dide, from

arrival of Major General D'Agullar on the lat of January, 1844. He salled to Calcutte in H. 18.8. Dido, from themos he proceeded homewards in the steam-ship Bentinck, und from Alexandria in the Greek Liverpool.

During his residence in China, Lord Settoun met with a severe accident from a fall from his horse, breaking two tibs and his collar-bone, and distocation his houser plut with the acception of this accident, from the greeks of which he speedily recovered, he has enjoyed, amount the insalubeity of the laland of Hong-Kong, most excellent health. excellent beelth

excellent health.

Sir James Schoolde, K.C.B., has also arrived in the same ship from Chusan, where he had lately the command, and the first ship of the command in the same ship from Chusan, where he had lately the command pader Lord Seltoun; he has obtained lases of species to yeura home in consequence of his regiment being also on its return to Europe, where it may be surjudged to arrive in the mouth of August next; the force in Ching having been gradually diminished by reason of the friendly feetings invariably evinced since the occasion of heatilities.

Againvaluably evinced since the occasion of heatilities, for their next canonifred friends. for their newly-sentired friends.

Fix give publicity to the following Address, or a specific of the handsome manner in which the gillant Sir Charles Rippier rewards these who serve under the company of Risdras Especy and Minera, which has respired this handsome descriptment, artical in Schools in Sophisher, 1841, in redgir to Sophisher, 1841, in redgir to Sophisher, 1841, in redgir to Sophisher, 1841, in redgir to Sophisher, the horizon of Sophisher was afterwards is and to Shortly after mereling in Solade, it was sept through the Rolate Pass, and statusch for some time at Goetta, under the command of Georgia fraginal, where it was reay useful in making reads, dec. and when the Stree descended into the galling, a portion of the Eddingsby was sent along with a few ather propers to explicit the road from Chartes by Khelat to Sohmstance. The Company was now broken up fine sowen or eight detections, and exitered over Solade and Kutohed, attending from Solumentance and Kutohed and Solumentance and Kutohed and Solumentance and Kutohed and Solumentance and Kutohed and Solumentance and Kutohed and Solumentance and Kutohed and Solumentance and Kutohed and Solumentance and Kutohed and Solumentance and Kutohed and Solumentance and Kutohed and Solumentance and Kutohed and Solumentance and Kutohed and Solumentance and Kutohed and Solumentance and Kutohed and Solumentance and Kutohed and Solumentance and Kutohed and Solumentance and Kutohed and Solumentance and Kutohed and Solumentance and Solumentance and Solumentance and Solumentance and Solumentance and Solumentance and Solumentance and Solumentance and Solumenta

fal Vays, such as digging wells and tanks, making roads, constructing Barracks, building bungalows for travel-

constructing Barrache, building bungalows for travellers, &cc.

When the Cahoel measurection broke out, the Company wall again ordered to ascend the mountains, for white parpose the mattered fragments were collected together at Dadier, and finness merched again to Rustin. At this place they were amployed for a time under General England, in columnating new, and repairing old fortifications, putil the time arrived for the Gangari to advance to Kandahar, which he took along with him 30 men of the Company, and times had the honour of accompanying General (new fit William) Nott, in his merch vid Cabool and Jelialphad to Furpaspoer. Meantime, the armainder of the Company descended the Passes with General England, and men had the history of being placed under the command of hir Charles Napler. They marched with that gallant Gangari's little force from Sukkur, accompanied the expedition into the Desert, and were simployed in blowing up the Fort of Insumgarh, which was done so effectually, that literally scarcely one brick was left upon another. The espedition returned and rejoined the main body, and the whole marched till the was left upon another. The espedition returned and rejoined the main body, and the whole murched till the 15th of Feb., when the Company participated in the Battle of Mescapes, and shortly afterwards was joined by the 30 gainst fellows who had earned laurels under General Nott. On the 24th March, the Company being now Nott. On the 24th March, the Company being now complete, was cogged in the Battle of Hyderhoad, and subsequently marched on, and was present at the surrender of Domerkets. They then returned to Hyderabad in April 1843, and from that period till the 25th of March of the present year, they have been incessantly employed in superintending and constructing various useful public works in Scinde 3 such as the building of barracks for Native and European troops at Hyderabad and elsewhere, the construction of a plan at Kurraches, the creation of a new fort at Kurraches, the charge for a new fort at Kurraches, the charge of a new fort at Kurraches. tion of a new fort at Kotree, &c., &c. Bir Charles Napier's Address will she

they have acquitted themselves. in Beinde 120 privates strong, and years and a half 58 slone were left The Comp after a service that years and a half 58 alone were left to return to andla, some having died, and others having previously been pensioned or returned to India sick. Four Officers and one Assist.-Surgeon were attached to it; of these one Officer and the Assist, Surgeon have died, and two Officers have left for England on medical certificate; Captain Henderson being the only one left to return with

two Officers have left for England on medical certificate; Captain Heuderson being the only one left to return with the men to their own Providency.

Entract from General Orders by His Excellency Major General Sir G. J. Napier. G.C.S., Governor of aclade, dated Head-Manaster, Major and Orders by His Excellency Major General Sir G. J. Napier. G.C.S., Governor of aclade, dated Head-Manaster, Major and Orders and privates of the Middra Sappers and Mingra, you have suched launts in Solicies. No troops have more honourably conflicted themselves. Majoristed in all the glories of the Beauthy Army, you have this spinetty reserved by your companions. You have served, under my jeamediate command for a year and a half, your jaboury diving four march into the despit were grassiswithan those being rotter soliciers, and were undergone with spirit. You did not suffer your half served, has made me early spirit. You did not prove the served were conjeneously placed, and solly acquilited yourselves. I regret to lose you, but lastice to fine, fifter of launce to actions you were conjeneously placed, and solly acquilited yourselves. I regret to lose you, but lastice in fine, fifter your hard service, has made me early you, but lastice in fine, fifter your hard service, has made me early you, but lastice in fine, fifter your hard service, has made me early you, but lastice in fine, fifter your hard service, has made me early you. See where you will, you will be attended with my almost regarding lasticed, the standard with my almost regarding to the first service. To my friend Captain Henderson, I have given a lastic fire the last year, let us to seek authonic information for the lastice of the summer regarding the probable cause of so devastating a postilage. The first place is a summer of the season of the summer of the summer of the summer of the summer of the property of the summer of the probable to summer of the probable to summer of the probable to summer of the probable to summer of the probable of the summer of the probable

conceived them where filts must be seeming at the servature tion of the sickness. A private litter, included by the less need, contribute the following passage, where we seem assured will be read with painting testingly we served with be read with painting against a give the foliat. The six was served with the filt painting against a give the served annuals of the splingers as a second foliat. The six was served while of wet, together with a fact of the word. The filt served substitute above one of the solicit. The first was a substitute above to watch the readers with a fact of the word. The filt served with the readers with a fact of the solicit, which is the served with a server with serie of substitute with the readers. A leaf of beautiful sight I have never with serie themselved, and the beautiful sight I have never with serie themselved, and the beautiful sight I have never with serie themselved, and the series of the served with a series along the served sight of the served of the served with a server with the ferfort edge of which is all her served as the served with the served

prelimble aving to the State in the pavings Dispess Island. with the bodies of peneton-antitied variance.

If a picture like this cannot win sympathy for the soldier, well may we exclaim "There is an does to man."

But, to return to our subject, the causes of mortality in this island. The writer, how we have just quoted, as well as several other intelliged rasidents, describe "West Point" Bestracks as situated on terraces out out of the side of a bill. By this mode of construction, each of buildings has a steep bind of earth fronting and windows on the land of for the property of the same of the property of the same of the property of the same of the property of the same of the property of the same of the property of the same of the property of the same of the property of the same of the property of the same of the property of the same of the property of the same of the are not only well raised, but likewise built upon sites comparatively beyond the influence of the malaris, together with some other ecoements, which have been ogether with some exert personner, where in a remark-rected on spots naturally dry—have been in a remark-hib deems exempt from acknows. This affords strong able degree exempt from acknown. This affords stress ground to hope, that when the troops are better house

able degree exempt from a chasses. This affords strong ground to hope, that when the troops are better housed they will be more healthy.

The late Mail infarms as that Major-General D'Aguillar is leaving nothing unturned which can pessibly throw light on the subjett, and seried assured, from the activity and lifterest manifested by his highly talented Officer on netwining the command, that he will prove in every suspect the solder's friend, and thereby the friend and apporting the country. On taking over the command, the forestel lost he time in personally assertiating the condition of the treops won the island. The result of his neopetion was an immediate determination to small home the wing of the Still Regiment stationed at Range, in this measure we are told, Sir M. Rettingnee concurred; therefore; by our hast advices, the embertation of the last wing of this corps was to take place as soom as transports small he obtained. A magnetism was in program with the Impactal Commissioners for the williamval of our stilling fallows as soon as transports small he obtained. A magnetism was in program with the Impactal Commissioners for the williamval of our stilling fallows the head-quarters of the 18th Reyal Irish, would the be since research quarters of the 18th Reyal Irish, would therefore the Island Commissioners for the williamval of our stilling fallows been confined to the shape of his own fervice. The state of the war, but the fluorest or the subject of his own fervice. The state which is shaped as heartful for the Indian may the European strong their shaped some maderation of the instantion of the fluorest indian may a subject to ladie, such the sense of their residences are the fluorest with the fluorest telest of the sense of the sense of the fluorest one deviating that he dear the first with the sense of the fluorest one deviating forms of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of t

the hot westher, a Natice Colonial ent: In doing this, we ware lines to Malaya

instent troughents in handy yed until a Thiles Golmin Corps in smiled for the estitudent. In delay this, we would stiffely recommend the intribute of Makya maker that Chilmen; us, necken, a conver composed mylly of Makya maker the may plenting that the mixture in the control of the convergence of the most transmitted; again the may plenting that the mixture in Hinden and part the may be made the the most resultant to the most resultant to the most resultant to the most resultant to the most resultant to the most resultant to the most resultant to the most resultant to the most resultant to the most resultant to the most resultant to the most resultant to the middle of the informationation, a company of a tillery, one European corps, and our finding for resultant to the middle of the Milliter spicing. It want of groper magnitude.

Campidists very general knowe the paths of the Milliter spicing, which the Army and Rays years whether a not a wholly in great our teather. It is proper teather. It is a most wind the part starting in the feet lites in long-like. The most resultant to provide the shift sport starting in the feet lites in long-like. The most resultant professor to particular to part to particular to particular to particular to particular to particular to particular to particular to particular to particular to particular to particular to particular to the most resultant of the familiar particular to the familiar to the particular to the familiar to the particular to the familiar to the particular to the particular to the familiar to the particular to the particular to the familiar to the particular to the familiar to the particular to the pa

their titles.

Two or three rather startling facts opposited with the appropriation of land, have seems to currentlying. We should be sujery to hart the facilities of individuals, but most exceptly if the interests of the troops licensed pictic land gages, we will not healtate be speak out. We yield to move in admiration of the talents and services of the Heavy Pottinger; but a statement, admiration of the with beatness, and so afflicted with it health, cannot be supported to watch the moviment of every wheat which structures in the moviment of land there is not supported to machine it has been considered to doe competitions.

The political and littless seems that has at present in School. In a color, and the little seems that has an expectation in the second of the second land and the second land and the start of the Grant and the Civil Second linewest the Start of the Grant and beautiful administer, the grantes in the Civil Second linewest the Start of the Grant and beautiful administer, beautiful linewest, the solder, had beautiful infinite maker-correcte, the grantes linewight and calculations.

fines applications and thorough soldier, Loss takens, will be able to hupply the foure Government with seint reflection regarding the application of the freeze and the feely making of moting them. If the freeze, and the feely making of moting them. If he freeze department form, the fact that it is a milestrate form of moting them. If he freeze department of the first heart of parties regret. Other of our engreement with the first heart of the first parties from the first parties of the first heart of the first parties of the first heart of the first parties of the first

The by. This consulation thus appointed was copy religionacelerates importing that these various matters, an use, in This convenience was observed with each beaution of the This convenience was streeted to interior into openions for of purchase and religional tree authorise appoints to the Officers of the Nevel and Military Purchase intakes the nonmanufact attention of the Officers.

spepinnelly in the chingsayle altaston of the Officers in each element is given the service, the foreign of the officers of the officers of the foreign to she in the terrors. In ship the process, the same of the officers of the foreign to the foreign to the terrors. The same of the foreign the same of the foreign the same of the foreign the same of the foreign the same of the foreign the same of the foreign the same of the foreign the same of the foreign the same of the foreign the same of the foreign the same of the

the Gallant Officer might depend upon it, that allowing the option to the Captains to retire in the way he proposed, would not effect the remedy of vicering the list. If the Home adopted the recommendation of the Gallant Officer, they would very soon be applied to by home other Callant Member with strong recommendations in favour of the Marine Service, and by some other Gallant Member with strong recommendations in favour of the Marine Service, and by some other Gallant Member with reference to Artillery Officers, and eo on. Capt. Sangagary remarked, that whenever any effort was finded to vindicate the claims of the Navy, the Home was called upon by Government to leave the matter in the hands of the exicustive; whereas, with reference to other departments, the Government exhibited no men reloctance to give the House a voice in the matter. The Right Hom. Baronts taid be could see in a drantage to the House, from making the proposed Retired Liet; but title was a view of the case in which the whole profession, he halpful easy, differed from the Right Hom. Baronet. The present system was in the highest degree calculated to impair the efficiency of our Yavy. Men. who had acquired a thorough knowledge of their profession were set aside—shelved for twenty years vanuage to the Service, from making the proposed Retired List, but title was a view of the case in which the whole profession, he issight say, differed from the Right Hon. Baronet. The present system was in the highest degree calculated to impair the efficiency of our javy. Men, who had acquired a thorough knowledge of our javy. Men, who had acquired a thorough knowledge of their profession were set saide—shelved for twenty years bugsther—their experience readered perfectly useless—their segment—their scaperience readered perfectly useless—their segment of the himself, made a Captain just before the close of the war, lad, in the thirty years and six months; though from various dirounstances he had possessed influence superior to that of very many Officers of equal or even older standing. On all occasions the Navy was boasted of as the great bulwark of the country, yet, on all occasions, when it was sought to do some justice to the men who composed that Navy, they were made an exception to the advantages which were given to the public services (hear.) A Retirement Liet had been accorded to the Marines, on the motion of an honourable relative of his, but now in the House, in egite of powersment; and he did not see why a corresponding concession should not be given in favour of the Navy (hear). The rightchon. Baronet very justly spoke of the prospect of obtaining a flig-slig, as being the darling object of all men who entered the Service; but what chance had he (Capt. Berkeley), after his many years of service, of obtaining that darling object, notwithstanding all the advantages he had powered to performing the darling object, on the same of equal seasons. The commission referred tr., Having his darling the had perhaps, rendered him incapable of performing the edition of the same are accepted when the commission referred tr., Having his darling the had performed with prover and party, and who were shelp imbounded the work in improve the condition and effective was a performed and the first opening of the propositi

period of our filtery. He extrainty and manner outer a suggestion to the Commission to remove ame Officers from the list — (cheers)—but the opinion of the Commission was, that it should be left in the hands of the Government, and of course his side of press it. As to the sails of commissions, he confessed he did not see any inconvenience that would be likely to arise from it—that was, in manchy giving to the Roard of Admiralt, the power of putting down certain commissions for sale—because the Officer who got his promotion for service would see that the power of putting down certain commissions for he promotion, lie had himself brought this part of the subject before the Lord lingh Admiral, and also before the Commission; but his views were not adopted, although he had carried some points in the Commission against the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Cuptain Perent, supported the motion. The right hon, and gallant Gentleman opposite had just afforded another example of what appeared to be a too general fact, that men, when they came into office, abandoned the principles which they had advocated in former years. The manner in, which the right hon, cated in former years. The manner in, which the right hon, cated in former years. The manner in, which the right hon cated in former years. The manner in, which the right hon elections holy of men (hear). There were two ships, the Queen at Maita, and the Furlying in the Shannon; they were both built on novel principles, and yot they were not placed in circumstances where their napabilities might be tasked, or the shill of their Officers exercised (hear, hear). Ho was of boulous that an opportunity ought to be afforded by the Gavergment of making the list such as it ought to be, and thus grieng satisfaction to the Navy, and conferring as important advantage on the Service. Ho believed that Lord Haddington was well disposed to exercise the patronage of the Navy, but the only way in which to give satisfaction, was to follow the example of the Duke of Clarence when he was Lord

out a case for inquiry, and he should, therefore, vote for the motion.

—Mr. Hungs considered that an isquiry into the subject of the Hon, and gallant Admiral's motion would be of great advantage to the public interests.

Mr. S. Hunners said the question was whether, with a view to reneaty an evil, the saistenes of which was admirad by gil, the proposed addition of about 35, seel, a year to the public bustness would be accompanied by the advantage of a corresponding relief to the List to which it was proposed to be applied; but there being great differences, of opinion on the subject, the question hering a very large one, and the proposed of thegril being remedied by the proposed plan being, in his cubinon, nearly hopeless, he thought it would be wrong to put the country to a fruitiess expense, an aspense which he should not gradge to see doubled if it were likely to produce the beneficial affect, but which would leave us after a few years in the same position as we had been before.

Captain Carrents said he could not support so wild and inconsiderate a solution as this. Looking at the state of the Nay, he saw no such addicting prospect us for render as inmodiate and violent remedy faultspanable; while, at the same benefits intended.

Not the Nays and Police.—For the benefits intended.

benefits intende

benefits intended.

Nir C. Navinn replied.—The House then divided.—For the motion, 28; against it, 71; Majority, 43.

# Luctary Nouces.

A Tour in Ireland, with Meditations and Reflections. By James Johnson, M.D. 1'Vol.

Ir is much to be hoped that the excellent, but rare example, here set by Dr. James Johnson, of, for the nones, "throwing physic to the dogs," and writing on a acceptoressional subject, will be extensively follower by other of our sminent physicians; for to be such now-days of our sminent physicians; for to be such now-days requires above all other things a quick and shrewd faculty of observation, a wide knowledge of human nature, and a "learned spirit of human dealing;"—and what admirable qualifications are these, for authorable on almost any topic, and above all others on those general topics presented to the traveller.

It is long since we have met with a work so full of the results of the above-named qualities, as this "Tour in Ireland,"—s whime so favourably marked by a union of those two chief sejentials of a book of Travels —samusement and information, its character is that of unfailing vivacity and good humour, amployed in making acceptable to the reader a larger amount of novel remark on general topics connected with Ireland, than it would be easy to point out within the same space in any recent work of a similar kind. In fact, Dr. J. Johnson is that fore avis among recent writers and especially emong travelling writers—an original thinker—an observer with his own eyes instead of other people's, and a frank and feufless expounder of what he observes. The consequence is, that his "Tour in Ireland" is the most racy, original, and entertaining account of the chief "lions" of that country, of any that we have had of late years. It has, moreover, the additional merit of referring to what will becenter be deemed the most remarkable, interesting, and characteristic period of Irish bistory-namely, the most sgitared and sgitating moment of the recent Repeal agitation.

This book, too, is as original in form as it is in matter

It has all the appearance of being neither more nor less than a collection of bond fide extracts from the writer's note book, made at the moment and on the spot to which they refer respectively; made, too, in a total and most wise absence of the lear of critics before the writer's eyes, and consequently possessing a force, a reality, and a ractuess which the most elaborate after-polish never improves, and almost always impairs and defaces,

The book is one that we can cordially recommend to every class of readers, and especially to those who desire to hear the truth about Ireland, and to hear it teld in that plain and simple language which graces it better than all the arts of rhetoric and all the skill of the hookmaker.

The Wilfulness of Woman. By the Authoress of "The littory of a Flirt," "The Managuvring Mother," &c. The atrongest testimony that we can offer, as regards the general merit of those volumes, is to say that we have read every page of them, from the first to the last. Their moral also is excellent; though we cannot help suspecting that the writer is too severs in her setirs of the view of feshionable life. Not two savers, indeed, if such vices as the portrays in reality exhip; her we can-not reconcile ourselves to the nutlon, is belief, that young married women of rank and fashion are never young married women of rank and fashion are sever without renge-pots in their reticules—that they are in the habit of quading tumblers—full of sherry before dis-ner—that they dy to brandy and landstuces, at night, to drown their carse. We would sather not believe in the existence of such attorities. It is a triff sensel, but rostive, that women are always most severe upon the ab intions of the sext. There is one lady writer in patti-cular-we "mane no names"—a woman of high talent cular-we "mane no names"—a woman or mgn unent and character-who, not sontent with daying her victima alive, removaterely applies the scalpel to their yet qui-vering flesh, and laye bare the very anatolog. We doubt the ntility of the process. Be it ours to regard withan as little less than sagel, only.

For himse neters's dely food."

We would rather see woman exhibited as a pattern of excellence than as a picture of deformity. To woman without a beart is a non-existent moneter. In the volumes before us, many of the character

cleverly thrown upon the conver; but they do not elways act consistently with themselves. Edward Monteith is act coveletently with themselves. Edward Monteith is constantly spoken of, we hardly know why, so a methodist. If to be kind and just, generous, benevolent, and picus, without perade, he methodistical, it would be wall for us all to be methodists. Yet Monteith, blest with one of the sweetest, best, and truest-hearted of wives, anfers that wife, whom a breath might have awayed, whom a silken thread might have subdained, to rush into the very vortex of fashionable vice said dissipation. The lady ultimetely escapes the many toils with which her path was beset; but, certainly, without any thanks due to her hasband for her salvation. On the other hand, Monteith's bruther, the "dismail General," who has married a woman of high birth and fashion, young enough to be his daughof high birth and feshion, young enough to be his daughter, leaves her wholly to herself, and unattended, upon the abourd principle that a women's self-respect is all-auflicient for her protection, to whatesever temptation she may be exposed. "She will not dare," quoth he, "to do drong." But she dees do wrong; the falls; and she pays the tremendous penalty of her crime—a crime which her husband ought to have prevented.

Mr. Transport of the starting a mediana of the timil.

Mrs. Trelawney forms a striking specimen of the "wilfulness of woman;" but we hope and trust there are very few women in the world so wilful, and so silly withal, as Mrs. Trelawney. Her husband is a creature too contemptible for notice. He and the pretty but worthless "widow Tryon" deserved to have been "tied tegether."

As a sketch, Mrs. Harrington is good; as a fluished portrait, that rough diamond, Dr. Meadows, is admirable. Allowing for objections urged, the reader will not fail to be gratified by a perusal of this work.

The Duc de Feltre, who was indebted for everything to Napoleon, abandoned him on his first reverse of for-tune, and became a Royaliste Esugéré. Some time after his second abdication, the Duke, seeing in the presence of Louis XVIII. an Officer of the Emperor's Old Guard, who had faithfully stood by his late master during the Hundred Days, succeingly asked him how long he had served the Usurper? "Just three mooths longer than the Duc de Feltre," was the reply. The King, who could colish a clever saying, smiled, and handed his snuff-

box to the gallant old spidier.

Foreign Affaire.—It is a common idea that the most luconic Military dispatch over usual was that sent by Casar to the Horse Guards at Rome, containing the three memorable words, " Font, vull, vici ?" and, perand, perhaps, until our own day, no like instance of brevity been found. The disputch of Sir Charles Napier, after the capture of Sinds, to Lord Ellenborough, both for brevity and truth, is, however, far beyond it. The disputch consisted of one emplate word—" Peccavi," "I have Sinds" (slaned).—Plane.

Might and Main,-Lord Charles Somerset was telling Might and Main.—Lord Charles Somerast was tening a long stery about his walking in the wonds at the Cape one day, when he came suddenly upon a huge shaggy lion. "Thuking to frighten him," said the Noble Lord, "I ran at him with all my might." "Whereupon," said another, interrupting, "he ran away with all his mane." "Just so," said his Lordship.

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BIRTHS.

April 64, al Otherlier, the indy of Assist. Commissery-General April 84, as post MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

MAY 5, no Charless Church, by the Rev. Dr. Clason, J. GansFig. Movie, Rej., of the 10th Reg. Bombey Army, closet son of
J. G. Moyle, Rej., of Souten Hence, Cheriton Rings, and late
Precident of 15th Matter Board, Bombey, to Beness, added
denging of Prediction Ross, Reg., of Clarecco manner, Chrisonham.

DRATHE.

DEATHS.

May 5, Mr. Spirit Davies, april 76. He, with the few remembers therein whites in Nelschi's victories of St. Vincent and the Miss. Mr. Prespont. Many, with of A. Magney, Req., 6pth Reg., MRT, 7, at Abergaveney, Mejor-General Wilstam Pritative Princip. May, H.B. I.C. & Bervier, aged St. May 7, at Trainvel-part, Linearities, Tyonic Wallam, Se Traspons E-q., late Chamber Royal Scotch Grey 8.

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# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1844.

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

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Naval Intelligence

Naval Forces of France.—Pamphlet by His Royal Highner

### The Prime & Joinville

\*\*Terrain Application\*\* Correspondence:—
'' Miles '' on Ireland and the Army

No. 594.

1844.

THE following superior SHIPS, belonging to Mesers. T. and W. SHIPS, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and built by them for the INDIA TRADE, will leave Gravedead punctually at the undermestioned dates :—
FUR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ball LENBON.

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FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
BUCEPHALUS, 1958 Tons, WM, Hell, Commander, to Sail June 25. GLORIANA, 1100 Tons, J. S. Wass, Commander, to Sail

uly 59.
TUDOR, 1140 Tone, M. J. LAY, Commander, to Sail Aug. 15.
FOR THE CAPE AND CALCUTTA.
PLANTACEMET, 1886 Tons, JOHN DOMETT, COMMANDER, to

For Preight or Passage apply to Capt. James Barbes, 17, St. . Mary Are 1 mpt. Wm. Folcors, at T. & W. Beitel's, 78, Corn-

1844.

THE following Splendid SHIPS, belonging to Mesera, Green, of Blackwalt, built expressly for the India Trade, will be despektived possetually from Graveseral, at the undermentioned dates, and embark Persongers at Portagonital—FOR MADRAS AND CALCUITA.

WELLERLEY, 1166 Tone, W. Toller, Commander, to Seil

owen glendower, 1960 Tops, D. Robertson, Com

ide 20. For The Cape and Calcutta. RT, 1866 Tom, S. P. Nighet, Commi ACINCOUNT, 1960 To

FOR CALCUITA, DIRECT. MONARCH, 1400 Tons, W. H. Walkes, Commander, to Sail

aly 26. FOR THE CAPE AND MADRAS. NORTHUMBERLAND, 980 Tons, G. E. Bird, Commander, to

FOR CALCUITTA, DIRECT.
EARL OF HARDWICKE, 1986 Tons, J. Draw, Commander, to

East August 10.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

VERNON, 1000 Tona, J. Gimplett, Commander, to Sail

FOR CALCUTTA, DIRECT.
PRINCE OF WALES, 1330 Tons, W. F. Hopzins, Commander,

to Sail August 25.
MADAGASCAR, 1600 Tons, C. G. Weller, Commander, to

Sail September 10. WINDSOR, 809 Tona, J. FURNELL, Commander, to Sail Sept. 26.

STAG, 760 Tons, W. O. Youne, Commander, to Sail let June. MALABAB, 700 Tons, E. Follocz, Commander, to Sail July 26. CARNATIC, 780 Tons, C. HYNE, Commander, to Sail July 26. For Place and Terms of Parage, apply to Mesare GRINDLAY & Co., 16, Cornhill, or 8; St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross; og to F. Grinn & Co., 64, Cornhill.

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LOR CALCUTTA direct, will leave the West Indus Docks on the 18th of June, (all Goods must be alongoide on the 17th June,) as the ship is under Pensity to the Hun. East Isella, Company to be at Gravmens on the 18th, the foc fast-nalling Engage RUNNY MEDIE, A 1, 407 Tune per Register, William Cursiews Dosrry, Commander. This Ship has excellent Accommodation for Passagers, and carries an expellent Surgeon.—For Freight or Passages, apply to T. Haviside and Co., Sun-court; or fig. Corphili.

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"An Old Cavelry Officer" on Quartermenters
"Cornellus" on Duelling
"A Tropical Exile" on the Medical Department of the
Army Army

Army

Notes to Correspondents

on the War Party in France, and the Prince de Johnville's Parmphiet

Assert of Affairs in America

the New Secretary-at-War

the Considered of Parlianced, and the Fastery Billi Say

the respect Mutnies in the Native Corps in India

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Lieut. General the Right Non.
Livil Motombelt.

Aprica the Right Hon. Lord

Byron, R.N. (V.P.)

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M.P.
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Admiral His C. Ogle, Bart. (Pramilest)
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N. (V.P.)
His Rey. Thomas Bule, M.A.
(Capt. Granville G. Loch, R.N.
P. Local, Saq., Alferman
(V.P.)

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Camberwell, May 20.

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By under of the Cookell,

J. M. Storn, Sourctary,

N.B. The GENERAL METING will be held at WILLIS'S

ROOMS, KING KPAKET, ST. JAMES'S, or TURADAY, the

2sth instant, at TWELVE o'Clock, Admiral Str C. O'21-E, Butt,

Prosident, in the chair.

THE NEW NAVAL UNIFORM.

PHILLIPS, NAVAL TAILOR, PHILLIPS, NAVAL STREET, Way begin being the the thing being the the last with patterns of the Alterations sandlined by the cords of the Admirts, which he salumits of the best questry, at the action in the salumits of the best questry, at

PRICES FOR NAVAL. UNIFORMS. Commanders' Conta 19s. 1886.	thefice and Mastern,	Afuten, and Manters, Andstant Margacon, and Clarks,	Midehip- men, lat and sod Class Vo-
Dress Trousers Epsuletten, each Sword, Knot, & Hell Dress Belt Cocked Hat Cap and Gold Band	4. 40, 45. 400 14 2 10 4 19 3 10 4 2 15 - 1 15 2 10 - 3 10 3 10 2 10 - 3 10 3 10 2 10 - 3 10 4 2 15 - 1 15 2 10 - 3 10 4 2 15 10 1 10 - 3 10 3 10 - 4 4 10 - 3 10 10 15 1 10 4 15 1 1 quality, and well mad	3 10 - 4 0 1 0 - 4 0 1 0 - 1 12 3 5 - 4 10 1 10 - 2 10 4 0 - 2 10 10 15 - 7 0	2 866 4 2 15 - 2 15 4 5 - 1 12 2 6 - 4 10 7 16 - 9 16

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# Milliary Entelligence.

FROM TURBDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

FROM TURBDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

Overes or Onemarca, MAY 18.

Ri. Reg. of Artillery—First Lieut. Robert Miller Mundy, to be Rec. Capt. v. Murray, ret. on half pay; Sec. Lieut. Michael Mirannol Biddalph to be First Lieut. v. Mundy.

Durham Milita—Robert South Suriese, Faq., to be Major.

The Hungerford Troop of Ycomorev Cavalry—George Willes, Eaq., to be Capt. Commondant, v. William Honeyood, realgrad.

# FROM PRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

PROM FRIDAY'S SILITARY GAZETTE.

WAR GETCE, May 24.

13th Lt. Drapoone Firs. G. A. Hartman, from 25th Foot, to be Cornet without p. v. Blandy, promoted; Payer, J. G. H. Holmer, from 25th Jod, to be Paymaser v. Routh.

Coldstream Reg. of Foot Guards- Capt. the Hea. F. J. R. Williers, from 75t Jod, to be I leut. and Capt. v. the Hon. F. W. C. Villiers, who exchanges,

2d Foot- Lacit. G. Bridge, to be Capt. without p. v. Chatterton, dec., East. T. G. Souter, to be Lieut. v. Bridge, Jan. 28;

J. Roentort, Grut., to be Endge v. Souter.

7th Leut W. Monet, from 84th Foot, to be Lieut. v. De Montmorence appointed to 55th Foot.

11th Capt. J. Good, from h. p. Unatt, to be Capt. v. Chambre, promoted, May 25; Capt. C. Agnew, from h.-p. Unatt, y. R. B. Farmar, who exch.; Lieut. V. F. Story, to be Capt. by p. v. Story, d. Roe, Gent., to be Kus, without p. v. Parker, May 26; J. N. Travers, Cent., to be Kus, without p. v. Poweb, removed to 49th Poot.

13th - Lieut. T. B. Speedy, to be Adj. v. Shickir, promoted, Adjulant; J. Nicol, Gent., to be Lieut. whithout p. v. Speedy, appointed Adjulant; J. Nicol, Gent., to be Lacit. without p. v. Speedy, appointed Adjulant; J. Nicol, Gent., to be Lacit. by p. v. Plaker, by p. v. Plaker, by p. v. Plaker, by p. v. Plaker, by p. v. Plaker, by p. v. Elle, who retires, Lieut. file Hon. F. Colborne, to be Capt. by p. v. Plaker, J. Wikinson, to be Lieut. by p. v. Colborne, E. H. Dering, Gent., to be Eys. by p. v. Wikinson.

22d Capt. J. Heatly, from 4mh Foot, to be Capt. v. Chalmers, who exchanges.

22d - Capt. J. Levens, from 3d West India Reg., to be Capt. v.

Cient., to be Ees. by p. v. vermonom.
22d Capt. v. Chaimers,
22d Capt. J. Reatly, from 4ph Foot, to be Capt. v. Chaimers,
who exchanges.
22d—Capt. D. Lvenns, from 3d Wed India Reg., to be Capt. v.
W. Alenek, who restress on half-pay Unit.
23th—T. E. Hoomheld, teant., to be Ens. without p. v. Hart
man, appointed to 15th Russias.
27th—Capt. W. W. T. Cole, from 1st West India Reg., to be
Capt. v. Neymer, who exchanges.
28th—Licut. J. E. R. Pryce, to be Capt. by p. v. O'Connell,
who retires; Ens. 5. Read to be Llout. without p. v. Grant, dec.
Prin. 284 Ens. F. Mitchell, to be Llout. without p. v. Grant, dec.
Prin. 284 Ens. F. Mitchell, to be Llout. without p. v. Read, whose
promotern, on 20th March, 1841. hos been cancelled, March 20;
Ens. E. A. B. Messiter to be Llout. by p. v. Pryen; E. Collins,
Gent., to be Ens., by p. v. Messiter, May 24; O. G. Waish, Gent.,
to be Ens. v. Mitchell, Max 28.
40th -Ens. H. T. P., White, from a8th Foot, to be Ens., v.
Aymonds, app. to 99th Foot.
41st—Capt. W. L. Peard, from h.-p. 62d Foot, to be Capt., v.
P. Brown, who exchanges: Llout. Henry Hownes, to be Capt. by
p., v. Peard, who rotipps (Ens. E. R. Methered, to be Leut. by
p., v. Read, who rotipps (Ens. E. R. M. Wethered, to be Leut. by
Leuthan, white Ones.

byth --Lout. W. Bridge, from your foot, to be Lieut. V. Holmes, who exchanges.

73d --Cap! the Hon. F. W. C. Villiers, from Coldstroam Reg. of Foot Guards, to be Capt. v. the Hom. F. J. R. Villiers, who exch.; Capt. U. G. Freer, from half-pay Unatt., to be Capt. v. the Hon. F. W. C. Villiers, who exchanges.

93th - Lout. B. C. Folimes, from 49th Foot, to be Lieut. v. Bridges, who exchanges.

99th --Bus. J. J. Symonds, from 49th Foot, to be Ens. v. Wyn-yard, appointed to 88th Foot.

1at West India Reg. - Capt. R. S. C. Neyane, from 27th Foot, to be Capt. v. Cole, who exchanges.

34 West India Reg. - Capt. J. P. Berry, from half pay Unatt., to be Capt. v. Uyaous, appointed to 23d Foot.

1NAATHED - R. Col. G. H. Zublicke, from Major half-pay Portugues- Service, to be Lieut.-Col. without pur.

To be Majors without Purchase-Bis. Col. Sir W. Chalmers, from Capt. half-pay kiffe Brigade, May 24.

To be Captain without Purchase-Lieut, J. Goold, from 11th Foot.

The sect. Park W. F. Board, Alat. Soot. In he Major in the light of the Lieut. Col. Bis park.

To be Captain without a state of the Major in the 10th Foot, 10th Foot, 10th Foot, 10th Foot, 10th Foot, 10th Foot, 10th Foot, 10th Foot, 10th Foot, 10th Foot, 10th Foot, 10th Major in the Army: Nov. 21, 1841.

MKM.—The name of the Serj.-Maj, appointed to an Ensigney in the 1st Foot, on Dec. 27, 1813, are William Colours, not Wilham Colours Collum, as proviously stated.

### CAVALRY.

lat or King's Ding. Guards ... The Inspecting General of Cavalry, accomponed by the Major of Brigade, saw this regiment in watering order in open column of troops, in the barrick square, at Canterbury, on Saturday last, 1707 12 hist. He afterwards went through the barracktoping Tschies, and hospital, with the cleanliness and experience to gravity of which he was much pleased. On proved in consequence of such rivaley.

12d Depot—1 Officer and 120 men embarked at Cowes, Royal & Toping toping the men, he found unfit for further service to the consequence of such rivaley.

12d Depot—1 Officer and 120 men embarked at Cowes, Royal & Toping toping the Major Tracy, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporats, for Guernsey, on 19th May, on board the Blaser steamer.

and 7 privates. Eighteen troop horses were also cast. which were principally those received by this corps from the 7th Dragoon Guards, there being only three of those purchased by the regiment in Canada found sinfit. This fine corps of eight troops is a great acquisition to the city of Canterbury, and their splendid appearance, together with the remarkably orderly and sudderlike conduct of the Non-Com. Officers and men, have gained for them the highest enterm of the inhabitance. The present strength of the regiment now at head-quarters, is 28 Officers, 31 Troop Serj-Majors and Serjeants, 24 Corpoints, 8 Trumpeters, B Facriers, 375 privates, and 356 Hoop-horaes.

4th Light Dragoons-We noticed in our Gauette of the 27th ult. the presentation of a piece of plate to the Rev. E. C. Harrington, by the Non-Commissioned Officers of this Regiment, as a small token of their esteem and regard for him, previous to leaving Exeter; and we have now the pleasure of annexing a letter from the Rev. Chaplain :-To the Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 4th Quecu's

To the Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 4th Queen's Own Light Bragoous.

Dear Friends,—In actepting your very kind present received this morning from Capitan Bordon Comming, through the medium to Lleut. Cot. Daly, germit me, while I confailly thank you, to express my great gratification at your appreciation of my mumble labours as your chaplain during the past yeas. It is at all times a matter of congratulation to a dergyman when his remarks, spoken in truth and fatrness, have been received in the spirit in which they were delivered; and, believe me, that your kind expression of "vereem and regard," is more than a compensation for my brief—though I trust, by God's bleening, not altogether fruitless—ministrations.

In continuing my services as chaplain amongst those who may succeed you, the gratifying inscription on your kind present will there and support my, if nonbis and difficulties should occur in the exercise of my cirrical duties.

With every sincere wish for your spiritual and temporal welfare, believe me, dear friends,

Your sincere friends,

(Signes)

Enwand C. Harrington.

(Rigned) EDWARD C. HARRINGTON. eter, April 13, 1844.
Distribution of the regt for the ensuing week :-- Capt.

Cumming's troop and head-qrs. at Ip-wich; Capt. Fane's troop, at Norwish; Capt. Halkett's and Capt. Bt.-Maj. Pariby's, on march from Wales and Trowbridge to Ipawich; Capt. Lord Goo. Paget's and Low's troops, on march from Wales to Norwich.

Rth Hussura—One troop from Rippon will arrive at Laverpool on the 1st June for embarkation for Dublin; one troop from Barnly will arrive on 1st June for embarkation for Dublin; one troop from Leeds will arrive on 4th June for embarkation for Dublin.

on the June or emparation for Double.

12th Lancers—Major Goneral Sir W. Warre made his half-yearly inspection of this regiment on Saturday last, at Hangh Green, and passed some well-merited culogiums as to the appearance of the men, and fine condition of their horses; no other result could be expected, from the constant attention of their old veteran Commander, Col. Stawell, and reflects great credit on their system. The Officers entertained Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, Officers Commanding regiments, and the Heads of Departments, afterwards, with an excellent dinner.

### INFANTRY.

-We have been requested to state that the gentleman calling himself Licut. Finlay, who addressed an Anti-war meeting at Preston, was not Lieut. Finlay of the 6th Reg., there stationed, but a retired Officer who served in the 43d Reg., and sold out of the Army more than 20 years ago.

11th-Maj.-Clen. Sir Guy Campbell inspected the Reg. at Athlone, also the hospital, and men for discharge, the school and barracks, &c., and when he had concluded, expressed himself in terms of the highest approbation to Sir M. Creagh, stating that a finer body of men, or a better

disciplined corps, he had rarely met with.

23d Depot—4 Officers and 150 men embarked at
Cowes, for Guernsey, on the 19th May, on board the Blaver steamer.

28th-We congratulate Lieut. Dans on his good luck in obtaining so flattering a testimonial of his efficiency from such an excellent regimental Officer as Colonel Frith. whose late corps (58th) were always in such good order under his command.

unuer his command.

Recruiting Depot, Dublin, May 13, 1644.

Upon the removal of Licut. Dane, of the seth Regt., from the recruiting Service, it affords me great pleasare to bear testimony to the unweared zeal and very great attaction which he has shown to every part of his duty, while so employed; and I greatly regret that the regulations of the Melvice do not admit of my tonger retaining so very efficient and excellent an Officer under my orders.

my longer retaining an very efficient and excellent an Officer under my orders.

J. W. Fairn, Lient. Col. Inspecting Field Officer.

32d—This regt. was inspected in Malford Barcacks on Monday, and made a most brilliant appearance. Sir William Warte, the Inspecting General, complimented them very highly, as they rightly operated. The 32d in all probability will embark very shortly for Ireland, that destination having been intimated to them; they have now been quartered with the 67th Regiment seven months, and both Officers and men are on the best terms. The Service has benefited out of the good-humoured smulation existing between the corps, and both have been much im-

44th To the Editor of the Nasal and Military Gazette.

SIE,-The Earle without a head which fell into our tion at the battle of Salamanca, must have been found lying on the ground, as was the case with that which was picked up by a Lieutenant of the 2d Brigade, 44th, h regiment remained in second line during the action.

As the flight of this latter bird was arrested in its course by the front line, warmly engaged with the enemy, it may be considered a trophy of the 5th Division generally, but certainly not that of any regiment or individual in particular; or, if you will, that of Colonel Greville's Br gude, which formed the front line. The Lieut. of the 4-1th proceeded, I believe, to head quarters with the Ragle, with a view to obtain a company, but was of course un-successful, from the manner in which he became possessed of it.

ONE OF COLONEL GREVILLE'S BRIGADE AT THE BATTLE OF SALAMANCA.

49th-A Court-Martial was held at the Main Guardwith—A Court-Martial was field at the Main Guard-house, Portsmouth, on the 15th instant, on private Philip Castre, of the Ri. Marines, for having dangerously assaulted private John Paddick, 49th Reg., whilst sential at the Laudport gate on the night of 30th April. (See N. & M. Gusette, 11th May.) It appeared from the evidence, that on the above evening the prisoner, with these extenses and appeared to the castial court. with three others, endeavoured to pass the scutinch at the above gate, but being unable to produce any pass or ticket of leave, he (sentine) refused them permission to pass, being then between 11 and 12 o'clock, whereupon the presoner wrenched his bayonet from his piece, and indicted a dangerous wound in the bank of the prosecutor, assisted by the other soldiers. Fortunately, l'aymaster Bemford, 59th, was passing the spot at the time, and finding the sentinel on the ground bleeding from wound in the shoulder, he questioned him, and pursued to get away, and succeeded, but was eventually recaptured by Mr. Bamford, and brought to trial. There not, however, being sufficient legal evidence to substantiate the charge against the prisoner, he was acquitted.

Ri. Marines,-The lat Div. at Chatham was inspected on 16th inst., by Maj. Gen. the Hon. B. P. Lygon, accom-panied by his Major of Brigade, Lieut.-Col. Lord de Roos. A battalion of about 600 men, in heavy marching order, under the command of Col. Elias Lawrence, the Commandant, formed into line, and opened rank, when the General, accompanied by the various Officers, passed along the lines, and after inspecting several of the men's necessaries, the battalion was dismissed to their dinners. General Lygon, with his attendant Officers, then inspected the barracks, and the girls' and boys' schools. children underwent an examination in geography, navigation, arithmetic, and other studies, calling forth the warmest expressions of approbation from the gallant General. In the afternoon the battalio a sgain assembled, and was marched on to the lines at Chatham, where they went through the duties of a field-day. The steady and excellent firing of the companies was duly acknowledged by General Lygon.
The annual inspection of the Portsmouth Division

took place on Thursday, at Southsea-common, by Major-Gen, the Hon. Sir H. R. Pakenham, K.C.B., &c., Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth garrison, Adj. Gen. J. Owen, K.H., and Col.-Commandant G. Jones. The men went through the various evolutions and formations with the greatest precision, and chrited the warmest culogium from the General and Staff. The Royal Murine Artillery excited the wonder of their commanders and spectators by their extraordinary speed in limbering and unlimbering their guns, firing, &c. which was all per-formed in the incredibly short space of one minute. On the following day the field operations were resumed, though not on the same ground, the scene of action being removed to Cumberland Fort, about four miles from Portsmouth, where the operations performed were of the most astounding character. The various regiments forming the garrison of the fort and of Portsmouth taking the parts respectively of besiegers and defenders, which the encelight space around the fort on the shore side as-sisted admirably to display. The bomb and rocket prac-tice was must precise and efficient, and was the wander of all beholders. The whole were under the command of tion was most procise and efficient, and was the wonder of all beholdsits. The whole were under the command of Maj. Gen. Pakenham, Col. Trever, 59th; Col. Meantes, Rt. Marines; Col. Jones, Rt. Marines; and Adjutant-Gerieral Owen, Rt. Marines. The operations commenced a little before twelve, and did not conclude until nearly three p'about. The Officers of the Rt. Marine Corpu three p'alook. gave a splendid "spread" to their Colonel and Adjutant-General. A ball upon a splendid scale was also given in the avaning by the Officers of the meas.

To the Editor of the Nanal and Milliary Cavelle.

Sing-in your last Number I regret to observe that One of Last War is again in the field in behalf of the Royal Artillery, and, I need not add, against the Boyal

His observations on the comparative Retirements of the a century, Egypt, Stelly, Mediterranean, Jameica, and to corps are occased in any but a fair or friendly spirit; Coylon.

1d. if they were answered in a similar ettain, obtain not 03d—Lieut. Loce has succeeded Lieut: Thorseon on prove otherwise than highly injurious to the cause he pro-fesses to advecate. I did hope that the reply clicited by his last production would have convinced him of the justice of the adage respecting "those who live in houses of glass," &c.; but it seems I was mistaken, and had given him credit for discretion, foresight, and, above all. Acasesy of purpose, which he does not possess.

My object in addressing you is not to depreciate the Royal Artiflary (on the contrary, I sincerally rejoice at their prosperity), but to inquire of this Officer, of the last war, in what position he considers the ten Colonels-Commendants of Battalions in the Artillery to be !-- not on 700L a year, be it remembered, but, as it has always been understood, on 1100L s year. If, with the solitary exception of Lord Bloomfield, they are not to all intents and purposes retired, I contess I do not understand what retirement means. Give to the Marines, with nearly double the number of men, the same number of Colonels-Commandant, at the same rates of pay, &c., and half the number of Field Officers in the other ranks, and now the number of Field Officers in the other ranks, and you will hear no more complaints from them. In the single rank of Colonel (Commandants not included) the Royal Artillery have as many Field Officers (minus two), as the binnines have in every grade, Commandants and Staff included! And from those Colonandants and Staff included! nels no duty is expected, nor performed, except it is by their own desire, but they are at liberty to dispose of themselves as they please; this I think is also something not very unlike a retirement. It is not my wish to pro-long this distasteful subject, but I must not closs this without drawing your attention to a milarapresentation, of which I am convinced your correspondent was well aware, when he made it in his first letter-I mean when he says the Marines have three Mejor-Generals retired. Now, Sir, the Marines, unfortunately for them, have but two Major-Generals belonging to them, and those are relired not na Major-Generals, but as Colonels-Commundant.

The only other General Officer in the corps—a Lieut.-General, is on the retired list as a Lieutenant-Chlonel. Your correspondent well knew this when he wrote his letter, and he must have known also that the eighteen Maj. Generals in the Artillery he alludes to, on unattached-pay, never held the rank of Colonel-Commandant in of Colonel-Commandant in their own corps; whenever they do reach that rank, their retirements will be much better than that of any Marine Officer. In regard to his remark of the Marines baving a head in the Nuvy, I shall only say that it applies equally to the Artillery, which is as much a subordinate corps to the Army; and if the long talked of plan, of placing the Ordnance under the Horse Guards, is carried into effect, as it night to be, if the public good is consulted, use his own words, One of Last War may find that many of the advantages, exclusively possessed by his regiment, will not be much longer retained. He is wrong, however, if he supposes the Marines wish for any other head than the Navy; all they ask is their fair share of honours and rewards. I would only in conclusion strongly advise your correspondent, if he has the good of Artillery at heart, to exercise his telents in any other way, and not provoke a retaliation which must end in a way anything but advantageous and satisfactory to the Service to which I suppose him to belong. I am, &c.,

London, 22d May. PER MARE PER TERRAM.

Private Sutton, alles Green, of the Woolwich division, received corporal punishment on Tuesday morning, in presence of the corps, to the extent of one hundred and fifty lashes, having been found guitty by a Court-Martini of absenting himself, and making away with his regimental necessaries; and in consideration of his former convictions, and general had conduct. Private Sutton has been 18 months in the Woolwich division; but through his rregularities had not been returned complete for duty, subough the average period of retraits perfecting themselves for that branch of the Service does not in general exceed two months or ten weeks. Since his calimment, private Sutton deserted three fieres, and twice perjuted private Sutton deserted three flates, and twice perjured himself, by enlisting into regiments of the line, and has been branded with the letter D 1 and so hardened, and apparently irreclaimable is he, that the punishment is fleted upon him on Tuesday has had but little effect upon him, as he was observed to wish at the sentry on being conveyed to the Mespital affer he had received the sentence of the Court-Marsial.

52d Depot-Have serived se Coels, and embark for Chathain, per troop-ship Dec.
56th -- Have moved from Cork to Feetney.

noun — may moved from Corn to Serbby.

Asth—The Bentinger Perionyer transport, having head-quarters of this regiment, and a detachment of the Provisional Bettalien, sailed from Gravatend on 16th May for Van Diemen's Land and New South Water.

60th, 2d Bata-Arrived at Glasgow, on that May, from Belfast; to Stirling, on the 12st May, 61st—Proceed to Chatham, to follow the 58th. These regiments here gone to the same athioms for nearly half

the Recruiting Service at Cavan.

86th—Private John Cordery was hanged at Carrick-fergus gaol, on Wednesday, for having shot Serj. Dodd. Lieut.-Colonel Dames, with drafts from every company, attended the execution.

ateneed the execution.

67th—This excellent corps was reviewed in Salford Berracks, on Saturday last, by Maj.-General Warre, who mide his half-yearly inspection, when the standiness exhibited by the corps elicited the marked approbation of the Major-Gueral and other witnesses. The progress of this regiment towards re-organisation fully exemplifies what can be done by system, for it was manifest that the men performed their evolutions with the same steadings: throughout, whether mencouvred by the Commanding Officer, or an Easign. (The Major General having spared no grade in this respect.) This is the more remarkable, as this corps had been sent on detachment with 300 recruits, before there was any possibility of their being reformed—furnishing detachments to Oldham, Staley Bridge, and Ashton, of one company each for the last six months; and during the turn out of the colliers, at St. Helen's, they were employed on that duty also. Now it must be highly gratifying to Col. Bunhary and the Officers of this corps, that their exertions have gained the approbation and goodwill of those connected with the Service; and also affording a strong example of the value of unanimity and good feeling, which there can be no doubt exists throughout.

68th—The company stationed at Harwich has best relieved by a company of the Provisional Battalion.
69th—Move from Castlebar to Galway.
72d—It is said that Lord A. Lennox will be succeeded

in this regiment by a Lieutenant-Colonel from the halfpay, in consequence of the appointment of Lord A. Lennoz to be a Lord of the Treasury. The regiment will probably embark for foreign service in a few months.

74th Depot-From Kinsale to Chatham, per troop-ship

77th Depot-From Chatham to Cork.

79th Depot-Arrived at Belfast on 18th May, from Giasgow.

Rifle Brigade, 2d Batt., Deput-2 Officers and 120 men of this deput and the depot of the 97th embarked at Cowes, for Guernecy, on 20th May, on board Nautitus. 89th-Lieut. Thornton has succeeded Lieut. Dane on the Recruiting Service at Dublin.

95th Depot—Will arrive at Chatham, on 23d and 24th May, for embarkation for Kinasie, per troop-ship Dec.

97th Depot-1 Officer and 30 men embarked at Cowes for Guernsey, on 19th May, on board the Huser steamer. St. Helona Reg. Lieut. Col. Simmonds has been released from arrest, and is on passage home to domand a Court of Inquiry.

Provisional Battalion—The following detachments will subark at Gravescud for Madras:—4 Officers and 118 men, on 25th May, on board Claudine; 1 Officer and 104 men, on 28th May, on board Duke of Cornwall; 4 Officers and 104 men, on 6th June, on board Welleuley ; 2 Officers and 82 men, on 8th June, on board Ellen-

SANDHURRY.-The usual half-yearly public examination of the Officers and Cienthomen Cadets studying at the Royal Military College, took place on Thursday, Fr and Saturday, the 16th, 17th, and 18th inst., on which occasion the institution was honoured with the presence of the Dake of Cambridge. At the close of the examiof the Duke of Cambridge. At the close of the steminations, the following Officers were presented with the samual certificates of qualifications: —Capt. Jz. W. C. Wright, 91st Reg.; Lient. R. G. Wale, 33d Reg. In consequence of the proficiency of Capt. Wright in the higher hranches of mathematical science, a special honorary addition was made to his certificate, and the high qualifications in Military surveying of both Capt. Wright and Lieut. Wale, were also particularly noticed; and the following Gentlemen Cadets, who had completed their following Gentlemen Cadets, who had completed their qualifications for commissions, were recommended to his Grace the Commander-th-Chief, for appointments to Eusignoles in the Line without purchase:—1. Bryan Thorn-hill; 2. Charles D. R. Colthurst; 3. John H. King; 4. George P. E. Morrison; 5. Charles E. Preston; 6. John F. Cast; 7. Michael M'Creagh; 8. George A. Robinson; 6. William Meynell; 10. Benjamin Rising; 11. Arthur E. Johnson; 12. Stewart A. Kershaw; 13. Francis Daw-tha. 14. Minute. M. Mandal H. Bangara m. connous; 12. Stewart A. Reveniw; 13. Francis Daw-sonq 14. Francis Kennedy; 15, Edward S. Powys. By the result of the examinations, about 60 other young gen-therein were declared to have made various steps towards qualifying themselves for countisejons in those branches of the mathematics which are applicable to Military pur-poses, in permanent and field fortification, and the attack and defence of fortresses; in Latin and general bistory, and in the modern isnguages; and it had also during the half-year completed the course of professional education in Military surveying, and 29 in the actual construction of intrenchments and says in the field, pontousing, &c.

CRATHAM, May 20.—Col. Sir Thomas Willshire, K.C.B., Commandant of this Garring, laused this day a K.C.B., Commandant of this Garrison, issued this day a garrison order, commanding Col. Thomas Wears, K.H., to bold the under-mentioned detachments of the provisional battation in readiness to embark at Graveson board the ships hereafter hamed, for the Presidency of Madres:—The 4th King's Own, 102 privates, with Licut. Bolton and Ens. Collins; 18 privates, with Licut. Prost, 57th; and Assist.-Surg. Websier, 21st Fusiliars, making a total of 4 Officers and 120 men, who are ordered to embert on board the ship Controller, an Saturday 25th learn the private of the state of the s bark on board the ship Claudine, on Saturday, 25th inst. ship will also take detachments from the Cavairy depot at Maidstone. The following detachments arrived at the Invalid depot at this Garrison on Saturday, 18th inst-from Gibreltar, Corfu, and the Island of Zente:—1 Say. from Gibraltar, Corfa, and the Island of Zente;—1 Serj., 7 privates of the 1st Royale, 2 Corporale; 6 privates of the 7th Fusiliers; 4 Serje., 12 privates of the 18th; 3 privates of the 18th; 3 privates of the 18th; 3 privates of the 18th; 3 Privates of the 18th; 1 Serj., 1 Corporal, and 14 privates, of the 42d; 18 privates of the 48th; 7 privates of the 78th; 1 Serj., 1 Corporal, 25 privates, of the 97th; 1 Serj., 1 Corporal, 15 privates, of the 8th; Rl. Artillery, including a Corporal of the Sappers, 15; and 3 Serje., 2 Corporals, and 13 privates, of the 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade, with Serj. Major Jethre Plorey, who has been in the Sarvice upwards of 30 years. This Ron-commissioned Officer enlisted in the 95th on 16th Dec., 1813, at Bow, near Stratford; and during 16th Dec., 1813, at Bow, near Stratford; and during those years which he has spent in foreign climates never had a day's sickness, and has the appearance now of a man only 35 years of age. The Royal Artillery, lat Batt. Rifles, and 97th, embarked at Corfu on 18th Feb. last, on board the Nautilus, 400 tons, Capt. M'Leane; and at Zante the ship put in and took on board the 19th; at Zante the suip put in and tron on yours are aren's and at Multa she took in the 88th angle 2d and arrived at tibraltar on the 2d of April, when she dook on heard the remainder of the detachments. Dr. Holmes, Staff-Surgeon, who left Chatham in Dec. last with troops for Corfu, returned with this ship to Gibraltar, where he now remeius; and Dr. Barron, Surgeon of the lat Royals, took charge of the troops to England. Major J. L. Smith, Royal Artillery, and Lieut. Ker, of the 19th, came to this garrison with the detachments, also 23 women and 42 children. During the ship's passege of three months and four days, which was most severe, beating the whole time against severe gules of wind, the troops lost by death two soldiers belonging to the 18th, and Corporal Patrick Shaughnessy, of the 12d, with one child, and the ship's cook; also a civilian named Samuel Hempatead, 65 years of age, who has for the last 40 years of his life filled at Gibraltar the office of public hangman, and for which duty he received the deity pay of full Serjoant. This es-ecutioner was recommended to Government for apparannuation allowsnes, and was on his passage to be pensioned off. On the ship's arrival off Portsmouth he was when the ship was off Beechy-head, and his budy was consigned to the deep. The old man has left behind him soon, who is a wool merchant at Gibraltar. Upwards of 30 sick men were conveyed to the Hospital at Fort Pitt in vans from Gravesend, at which place the ship arrived on

Friday, 17th instant.
The extra guards which for some time have been placed throughout Dublin Carrison are discontinued, and the troops on duty are now reduced to the ordinary

sitting at Rochester, and it is somewhat remarkable that in a large proportion of them the deserter has re-enlisted in a large proportion of them the asserter has re-childed into another regiment, after serving in Which for a tew months he has given himself up, either from a wish to return to his old curps, or from the four of detection. On Monday a man, who has gone by the name of Charles with the state of the control Wilson in the 5th Fine, was brought believe the imagis-trates, in the cisrody of a Serjeant, charged, on his own confession, with being a deserter from the 44th Font, in which he find served in the name of Charles Vingent. He had been in the 9th about three months, and the reason he gave for accusing himself was, that there was a men in Chatham Harneks belonging to the 28th Foot, who be was afraid would recognise him. He was sent to Maidstone guol till clutmed.

General Charles Pye Douglas died at his resident Rosehall, N.B., on the 14th inst., in his 77th year. He was appointed Cornet to the 3d Dragoons, 31st Dec., 1782; Licut. 9th Jan., 1786; Capt. 24th Aug., 1792; Majer by Brevet 1st March, 1794; Lt.-Col. 1st Jan.,

1798; Colonel 25th April, 1808; Major-General 4th June, 1811; Lieut.-Genoral 19th July, 1821; and General 28th June, 1838.

COURTS-MARTIAL. -/ East Indies.)-A Bill brought in by Mr. Nicholl, Mr. Bingham Baring, and Mr. Emerson Tennent has been printed, entitled, "A bill to remove doubts as to the power of appointing, convening, and confirming the sentences of Courts Martial in the Fast Indies." The Bill contains four clauses. Her Majesty may authorise Commanders in Chief to delegate the power of confirming sontences of General Courts-Martial.

The Blazer steam-vessel landed the Commissioners of the Harbours of Refuge at Brighton on Saturday, and afterwards proceeded to Portsmouth to take in coals and water, whence she was ordered to Cower to embark men from the Depot Battalions at Parkhurst Barracks and Cowes, thence to Guernsey. The Echo has likewise been despatched with troops from the lale of Wight to Guern-It is stated that the reason why these vessels have been so suddenly ordered to Guernsey with troops, is in consequence of anticipated disturbances arising from the misunderstanding between the civil and Military authorities of the laland.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPS AT GUERRERY. Blazer had on board the depote of the 23d, 42d, and 97th Regs. from the Isle of Wight, amounting to about 350 The 23d marched to the Vale Castle, the 42d were disembarked at Cornet Castle, and the 97th were still on board the Blaser at the time of our going to It is understood that two other depots, also from the lale of Wight, are now on their passage, on board a transport, and that the garrison of this island (Guernsey) is to be increased by 1000 men.—Guernsey Paper.

MALTA, May 13 .-- On the 8th the reserve battalion 42d Rl. Highlanders marched from their barracks at the Cavalier St. James, to relieve the Rl. Malta Fencible Reg. at Sengien, who went into the barracks vacated by that battalion. The 88th took possession of the barracks of St. Elmo, vacated by the lat Batt. 42d, and they, in turn, occupied those at Florian, vacated by the 88th.

A gallant Colonel celebrated as the possessor of a very outrageous nose, and for interfering with nursery maids and little children on the bastions, was called on to preside, a few days ago, at a Court-Martial, when a private of the 42d was brought to trial on charges of drunkonness. After his conviction, and when his sentence was pronounced, condemning him to a short period of imprisonment, the man was so increased, that he coully --- the Colonel's eyes! and not content with that scan, may, took off his cap also, and threw it at his bead. The proboscis received the cap on its point, and the day before yesterday the man was brought to a Court-Martial for the offence, and has been sentenced to be transported for fourteen years.

ALTERATIONS IN THE INFANTRY NEW CLOTHING WARRANT.

WAR OPER E, 4th May, 1844

I have the honour to transmit for your information and guidance an ancended Wardant, regulating the provision of Clothing, first Contact American Contact and American Contact and C Great Coats, Accountements, and Appointments for Corps of In-fairtry; and I have at the sometime to call your attention to the following afterations contained therein

1 ~Best-skin Caps are discontinued in Clause 6, as applicable to Grensdier and Pozheer Companies of Regiments of the Line, the ordinary Regimental Cap being substituted in such Companies.

the ordinary negaments was many many annual paniers.

2.— In Corps wearing Highland Clothing, the Colonel's annual contribution towards the provision of those Articles of Equipment which were formerly supplied in kind, butter now includes mining the Soldier's necessaries, has been increased in Regiments wearing the kilt, to Eiteen Shillings and Sixpence for berjeants, and to Right Shillings and Sixpence for Men of other Hanks; and to Boschoents wearing the trews, to Thirteen Shillings and Six ponce for Serjeants, and to Six Shillings and Sixpence for Men of

pence for Serjeants, and to Six Shillings and Sixpence for Men of other Ranks.

It is intended by this alteration, that the allowance should more mearly correspond with the value of the articles to be provided, as well as with the charge to which the Colonic was rurnuerly liable, when he supplied those articles in kind. In making this adjustment, however, the total rate of complemention for the entire Cothing has not been disturbed, as the valuation prices of some other Articles of Clothing admitted of a reduction.

3. — In the Coving 18th Particles of

3.—In the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, an allowance is granted to the Soldier in lieu of Boots, which it is found can be more con-scaledly furnished on the Station.

the Soldier in then of Roots, which it is found can be more conveniently furnished on the Station.

4. In the 4th Clause an atteration has been made, prescribing an eather period for dispatching the Clothing for Regiments in North America, so that it may be always brought into wear at the time prescribed by Regulation.

5. By Clause 12 the Colonel is absolved from the expense, to dwith he was formerly subject, of Indand carriage, in forwarding the Cothing and Accountements furnished by him to the Head Quarters of a Corps, or to a Detachment on a Foreign Station, if the Station be more than twenty miles from the Port of Deparkation.

6.—By the late Warrant it was provided, that when no partworn Coulting ways n store available for Recruits, the mon who confisted between the 18th April and the Mast December were to receive new Clothing from the Colonel, but were to be charged in their accounts with the value thereof, manss the regulated compensation, for as many months as might be due to them for the unexpired part of the year; viz., from the respective dates of their final approval, to the date when the next year's Clothing would become dise.

This Regulation having been found to operate agreeable is some

their gine approve. The nace when the severely in some would become due.

This Regulation having been found to operate severely in some cases, particularly in regard to mon substing in the latter end of a year, who have unavoidably been subject to heavy stoppages.

on that account; it is provided in Clause 13 of the present War-rant, that Recruit enlisted in the months immediately managed. on that account; it is provided in Clause 13 of the present Warrant, that Recruits enlisted in the months immediately preceding January, but not joining the Ranks from drill before that month, shall be treated as Recruits enlisting on ur after the 1st January, and receive Clothing on ascended of the following year, which Clothing is to be wore from January to the end of the subsequent Military year, the Recruit receiving the regulated compensation in money from the date of his final approval to the Sist March following.

This provision will therefore, in general, obviate the necessity of turnishing new Clothing to Recruits, when wanted to be worn only during the last half of the Military year, or even for a few months.

months.

7.—Commanding Officers should likewise forbid Recruits being placed under Stoppages for Articles of Clothing or necessaries, not actually required by them before they join the Ranks; and if any parily worn Articles can be found, the same should be furnished, rather than the Recruit should be placed in debt to

his Captain.

A due attention to these Rules will prevent the necessity of placing a Recreat under heavy stoppages, to sover a destineous immediately after joining his Regiment—a circumstance which cannot fail to be discouraging to young Soldiers, n.—Clause 16 contains some Rules relative to the claims for Cluthing of Holiers who have been confined under sentence of a Civil or Military Court.

p.—Clause 17 contains a provision relative to the Clothing of Regiment analys annihitsel.

Serjeants newly appointed. (
10.—In Clause 20, besides the alterations already adverted to 16.—In Clause 20, Desider any anti-accept of compensation for the 2d paragraph, as made in the scale of compensation for Highland Clothing, there are some changes in the rates of allowance to be made for certain Articles of Clothing in Infautry generated the state of the scale of the procession of the rates of the state of th ance to be made for certain Articles of Clothing in Infantry generally, in order that the rates may correspond more nearly with the relative value of the Articles, but without affecting the total rates of compensation for the respective Ranks, which remain the same in all cases.

11.—in Clause 21, under the head of Necessaries, the Torracraw and Worm, and Guntatopper are omitted in the Schedule, those Articles being now supplied by the Board of Ordeance. The Brush and Picker not being required for Percusaton Arms, are also descentinated.

are also discontinued.

(To be continued.)

# Nabal Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Retired Commander of 1230—Robert Truiter, to be Retired Com-mander under H.M.'s Greer in Council of 30th Jan., 1816. Lieutenant—William Péel, for proficiency to gunnery. Paymanters and Pursers—W. H. Reeves, G. A. Lance, C. Fielden.

Rear-Admiral—Bir Hugh Pigot, C.S., K.C.H. (1937), to command

on the coast of Ireland.
Lieutenants—J. Compton (1839), (addit.), to St. Vincent; J. B. Honystra (1841), to Hydra; O. Cumberland (1841), to Albert T. Freer (1821), to Madagantur; R. J., D. Waddilove (1842), (addit.), to Dublin; John Strettell (1841), to Promethens, R. M. Bandom (1842), to Excellent; F. M. M'Gregor (1838), to

M. Sandem (1833), to Excellent; F. S. Sattregor (1835), to Promethests. Maten-H. J. Grant (1812), to Collingwood; R. A. Buchanan (1838), to America; Sciby Lilburu (1834), to Prometheur; G. M. Smith, to Cyclope; Hon. F. Walpolo (1848), to Collingwood Secund Masters-J. S. Hensted (1840), (addit.), to Redwing; T. Hart (1833), (Acting Master), to Prometheus; J. Wallis (1844),

to Lynz.
Midshipmen-Angus Campbell, to Albian; E. Scott, to Ex-

cellent.

Naval Cadet—Charles Bere, to Cygnet.

Surgeons—Robert M'Urac (1841), to Cygnet; J. D. Tweeddale (1848), to Promethess.

Assistant-Surgeons—Robert Clarke, M.D. (1849), (addit.), to Coledonia: Richard P. Chapman (1843), (acting), to Pro-

Caredonia: Richard P. Caspinan (1995; desting), to Prometheus.

Paymaster and Purser—J. Barrett (acting), to Prometheus.

Clerks—F. B. Marshall, to Collingwood; W. Parminter, to Collingwood; T. W. S. Neame, to Caynal.

coast.ouand.

Appointment.—Licut. Henry Probyn, R.M., to command a

t. Guard station. mosal.—Lieut Robert Taylor, R.N., from Greatham Creek

to Chichaster Harbour. PORTAMOUTH, May 24 .- (From our own Correspondent.)-Blazer and Des arrived on Saturday. Blazer had some men for Collingwood, and was to have returned to Sheerness; but in consequence of sudden orders arriving at midnight, for troops to be sent to Guernsey, the Blazer was desputched on Sunday morning to Cowes, embarked 300 of the Provisional Battalion from Parkhurat Barracks, and put to see with them on Sunday afternoon. Dee had taken in three gunners, and other supernumeraries, for the ships fitting to the eastward a but the Queen's messenger, who brought the or-der, having others for the Governor of Guernsey, he was sent on board her, and she proceeded thither before Blaver. Nantilus, brig, had urrived from Brighton, to replenish, and she was also put in requisition, and embarked 100 men on Monday, and saile ed for Guernsey; after landing them, she is to cruise in the chops of the Channel, to relieve any homeward-bound vessels, that may require provisions and water. The number of troops ordered to be sent to Guernsey, were 450; the portion which Blazer and Nautilus did not take, have been sent over in a bired vessel. Collingwood is fitting in dock, progressing very fast; the tides will answer next k for her being moved into the Basin. Prometheus is fitting alongside the Dockyard jetty; she is fully manned, but will not be out of the bands of the Dockyard artificers until next month. The three brigs, Daring, Osprey, and Flying Fish, are rigging in the Basin; it is rumoured that the Firebrand is to be commissioned with them, and the Officer who commands her to be Commodore of this light squadron, and report on their various qualifications. Firebrand is perfectly

ready. Rear-Adm. Sir Hugh Pigot, K.C.H., passed through Spithead on Sunday, in the Lightning Admi-ralty steam-yacht, bound to the Westward. Rattlemake is to be paid off on Saturday, or Monday, if her books arrive; she will be left to purify, and then be docked, and fitted for service. Workmen are on the Pantaloon, preparing her for recommission. Sparks, late curpenter of the Powerful, was tried by Court-Martial on Friday, on board Victory, foreindecency with two boys. The Court adjourned until Saturday, to enable him to prepare his defence; he was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. Raven cutter has arrived from Sheerness with supernumeraries. Malabar arrived last night from ork, and is ordered in the harbour to be paid off. She will be taken in to-morrow; it is understood that the Indus is in the Channel. Emerald has been despatched to Guernsey with Ordnance Stores. Ships in Port-St. Vincent at Spithend. Victory. Excellent, Victoria and Albert yacht, Collingwood, Prometheus, Rattlesnake, Raven, Malabar, in Harbour.

PLYMOUTH, May 23.—(From our own Correspondent.)

16th—Sailed Goodwill tender, with stores for Chatam and Sheerness Dockyards. 19th—Arrived Emerald ham and Sheerness Dockyards. tender from Portsmouth with invalids, and a party of Marines belonging to this division, paid off from the Rustilesnake. The Emerald sailed on her return to Portsmouth, the 21st, with supernumeraries for the Collingwood. 21st—Arrived Des st.-v. from Portsmouth, and sailed again 23d, for Cork. 22d—Arrived Lucifer st.-v. from the esatward, and waits for orders. The America, 50, is expected to move into the Sound in a day or two. The new lighthouse on the west end of the Breakwater will be lit on 1st June; the light will appear at an eleva-tion of 63 feet above the level of high-water mark (apring tides), and will exhibit red to all directions seaward, and white within the line of the Breakwater. A bell is attached to the lighthouse, which will be rung occasionally in foggy weather. 23d—Arrived Nautilus, 10, from Portsmouth. In the Sound — Caledonia, Nautifus. In Harbour—San Josef, America; Confiance and Lucifer

SHERRER. May 23 .- (From our own Correspondent.) -- Vernon was paid off yesterday. Raven cutter, Licut.-Commander John Stephen, sailed on Tuesday with supernumeraries for Portsmouth; African steamer on Wednesday for Woolwich, with the Marines paid of from the Fernon. Camperdown goes to the Nore on Monday; it is rumoured that Vice-Adm. Sir John White will embark as Commander-in-Chief. Amuson progresses for commission; Monarch, Boscawen, and Chichester for demonstration; Cygnel and Vulture remain in the besin; Cam-perdown, Ocean, and African steamer, in Harbour. Average of the Thermometer for the week, 57°; highest range, 70°; lowest, 50". Winds N., N.E., and Easterly; little or no rain.

DEAL, May 23 .- (From our own Correspondent.) Friday, 17th-A great many vessels arrived from the westward; the wind having flew round suddenly from N.W. to N.E., and blowing a strong gale, a great many vessels have been driven again to the westward. 21st —This day the weather its moderated; we have had atrong gales from the N.E. since last Friday; two brigs riding in the Downs have lost an anchor each. H.M.'s revenue-cutter Lively went through to Ramsgate. Several sail of vessels have gone through to the eastward, and some have anchored in the Downs. H.M.'s brig Skylark anchored in the Downs this evening. Frash breeze atill at N.B. 22d—The barque Maria, from Calcutts, atill at N.B. 22d—The barque Maria, from Calcutta, bound to London, got on the "Brakesand" this morning; she got off next tide with the assistance of some Deal boats, and proceeded to the eastward, towed by a steamer; H.M.'s brig Skylerk, and several sail of vessels, proceeded to the eastward. 23d—A Swedish schooner got on the Goodwin Sands last night; she was got off this morning with the assistance of some fishing-luggers, and towed into the Downs; she has lost both musts. wind still remains at N.E.

DEFTYORD, May 22.- (From our own Correspondent.) Sailed - Aberdeen emigrant ship, with emigrants for Sydney, New South Wales. 21st - Diligence N.T., Martin, Master, for Woolwich, in tow of the Monkey Bryant, Master. Remain-Empress freightship has been taken up to convey Naval and victualling atores to Ascension. City of London freight-ship has been taken up to convey victualling and Naval stores to the Cape of Good Hope. Warblington freight-ship has been taken up to convey Naval stores to Gibraltar, and been tak is leading in the London Docks. Porcupine steamer, building at this yard, will be launched in the course of six weeks. H.M.S. Tremendous, 74 guns, was towed to Woolwich by the Black Eagle and Menkey, on Saturday, to be out down to a frigate. This ship has been built upwards of 40 years, and has been found as sound as the first day she was built; her timbers were oiled with lineated oil, which shows its preserving qualities, and is hoped it will be in future applied to this branch of the

BLAINDRE, May 16 .- Her, Majesty's steam frigate

Sydenham from Woolwich, bound to Stockholm and St. Petersburgh, arrived here this afternoon, and proceeded, after a short stoppage, on her voyage.
STRTTIM, May 17.—The first Fruezian man-of-war, th

Amazone, 14 guns, now ready for sea, in our harbour, is to leave to-morrow, under command of Baron Dirikink de Holmfeld, Captain in the Danieb Navy, and is to proceed first to the British Channel, where she will receive farther instructions, whether to extend her voyage across the Atlantic or to the Mediterranean. Her erew, consisting exclusively of native Prussians, and mostly volunteers, amounts to apwards of 140 men.

Notes Admiral the Honourable Sir Courtenay Boyle, G.H., who expired on the 21st instant, after a protracted illness, was brother of the Earl of Cork and tracted liness, was ordiner of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, and married Carolina Amelia, daughter of William Poynts, Beq., of Midgham House, Barkshire, who with five children survives him. Sir Caurtensy Boyle entered the Navy at an early age under Lord Nelson, and was subsequently employed both at Sheerness and Somerset House as a Commissioner of that Service. Sin-cerely attached to his profession, he devuted himself with heartfelt seal to the various duties entailed upon him during many years of his active and official life. Sir Courtenay Boyle was in his 75th year.

Courtenay Boyle was in his 75th year.

The following is a copy of the recent order to the Officers of the Pleet, relating to Uniform:—

St. Vincent, at Spithead, May 25, 1844.

GREERAL MEMORANUE.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having acquainted me that in consequence of informatin which has been conveyed to their Lordships, they deem it right to call my attention to the 2nd Article, Section 12, Chapter 3, of Her Majesty's Regulations, and also to Her Majesty's Commands promulgated on the 38th June, 1845, pectfying the Uniform to be worn by H.M.'s Naval Officers, in which is the following direction:—"The Blue Morning Cost new in use is abolished." My Lords consider, therefore, that after so calling the particular attention of the Admiral at the Port to Ner Majesty's commands, it will only be necessary for my Lords further misunderstanding on the subject, that the Great Cost liter Majesty has permitted to be worn by H.M.'s Naval Officers, when necessary, is to be understood only according to the real intent and meaning of that expression, and such Great Coats are only to be worn over their proper and Uniform Coats. The same is hereby made known, for the guidance of H.M.'s Naval Officers.

(Signed by the Com.: In. Capter.)

The Penciope, 22, Capt. W. Jones, arrived at Sierra Leone 19th March, after a short passage from Lisbon, and left on the 5th. She extinguished her fires on quitting the Tagus, and hosted canvass, which she continued under matil the day prior to her arrival at Sierra Leone until the day prior to her arrival at Sierra Leone until the day prior to her arrival at Sierra Leone until the day prior to her arrival at Sierra Leone until the day prior to her arrival at Sierra Leone until the day prior to her arrival at Sierra Leone until the day prior to her arrival at Sierra Leone until the day prior to her arrival at Sierra Leone

and left on the 5th. She extinguished her fires on quit-ting the Tagus, and hoisted canvass, which she continued under until the day prior to her arrival at Sierra Leone, when she again used her steam. She fell in on 19th with the Alert, 6, Com. Bosenquet, off the port, which was the Alert, 6, Com. Bosenquet, off the port, which was despatched the next day to Ascension, to return summediately to Sierra Leone with stores and supernumeraries for the Penelope. It was reported that on 20th Capt. Jones had received information of a slaver on the coast, of 24 guus, and capable of stowing 1000 slaves, in search of which the Penclope was despatched at daylight the following morning. 1). Woodruffe, Lieutenant in command, fr. Phipps, mate, of the Albert steam frigate, on the coast of Africa, have invalided home. Penclope fell in with no vessel of war during her passage from Lisbon.

The Rapid's boats, under the command of Lient. G. C. Earle, on 15th Feb., captured a fine, large, heavilyarmed Spanish slaver pirate, after a smart resistance of an hour, with only a loss of one killed and one wounded. This slaver, a brigantine, had beaten off the bosts of the Spy, Lieut.-Com. S. O. Wooldridge, about six weeks prior to being taken by the Rapid, and had bossted that the boats of no man-of-war on that station should capture her. She has, however, found her error. Hydra, H. B. Young, Commander, was in company with the Rapid at Ascension on 25th March, when the Rattle-snake left for England.

At a late hour on Friday last, 17th, orders were received at Woolwich to hold the Lightning steam-vessel in readiness to preceed to Ireland, and at 1 o'clock, p.m. on Saturday, Rear-Adm. Sir Hugh Pigot, C.B. and K.C.H., appointed, as stated in our last, to succeed Rear-Adm. William Bowles, C.B., in command of the squadron of vestels and war-steamers on the coast of Ireland, arrived by one of the river st.-packets at Woolwich, and embarked in the Lightning, and shortly after left for his destination. The gallant Officer was made Rear-Admiral of the White, 16th Jan., 1837, and will hoist his flag in the Volage, 26, at present stationed at the Cove of Cork, under the charge of Capt. Sir Wm. Dickson, Bart.

H.M.'s STEAM-VESSEL "SHEARWATER." - Large, N.B., May 18.—A deplorable event occurred yesterday afternoon, whereby two enterprising young Officers, belonging to H.M.'s at. v. Sheerwater, were suddenly drowned. Mr. E. Cayley, Midshipman, and Mr. W. N. Jewell, Master's-Assistant, were sailing in a host between Jewell, Master-A-assistant, were satting in a near netween. Large and the Cambiraya, when, in the act of jibbing, the boat was upset, and suck immediately in 25 fathoms. H.M.'s revenue st.-v. Fairest was in the offing, and proceeded immediately to the spat, as also the bests of H.M.'s st.-v. Shearwater; but although only a few minutes clapsed they were both gone, having been pro-

bably entengied in the boat's rigging. Their caps were picked up, and every affort will be unde for the recovery of their bodies. This sad event has deprived the Service of two young gentlemen of great promise. They were deservedly esteemed and beloved by their Officers and They were imates; and the auxiety as to their fate, evinced by were held in on shore. Mr. Cayley was soon of Mr. Cayley, M.P. of North Riding. Yorkshire; and Mr. Jewell, son of Licut. W. N. Jewell, R.N.

The Admiralty have determined that in the trial

cruises of the new experimental twelve-gun brigs, none of them shall gain an advantage over the others in point of sailing, at the expense of their capabilities and efficiency as men-of-war, which has too frequently been the case with vessels in trying their rate of sailing, when in order to get a-head or to windward of their opponents, their guns have been removed from their breechings, and sent aft or below. In the forthcoming trials between the Espiegle, Mutine, Daving, Osprey, and Flying Fish, not a single gun will be allowed to be removed from its proper place, as it is the object of the Admiralty to text the capabilities of these vessels in carrying their armament, spurs, stores, &c., as well as to test their relative speed. All of them are to be manned, armed, provi-sioned, watered, and stored alike, and are even to be rigged alike, and not upon the plane of their respective Commanders, as their standing rigging is to be fitted by the riggers of the dockyards where they are lying, Portsmouth and Chatham, and is not to be altered after they are put in commission.

SEIPS ORDERED HOME.—Cornwellis, 72, Capt. Peter Richards, with the flag of V. Adm. Parker; Childers, 16, Com. G. G. Wellesley; Cho, 16, Com. J. Fitzjames; Thalia, 42, Capt. C. Hope, and Royalist, 10, Lieut.-Com. P. Chetwode, from China and the East Indies; Dublin, 50, Capt. J. Tucker, with the flag of R.-Adm. Thomas; Pearl, 20, Com. R. H. Stopford, and Vindictive, 50, Capt. T. Nicolas, from South America, and the Pacific; Madagasear, 44, Capt. J. Foote, from Coast of Africa; Queen, 110, Capt. Sir C. Sullivan, and Indus, 78, Capt. Sir J. Stirling, from the Mediterranean. Most of the foregoing ships are already on their passage to England, and some of them are looked for daily. Illustrious, 72, Capt. J. E. Erskine, with the flag of V. Adm. Sir C. Adam, will return to England the latter end of the summer, when the time of service of the Gallant Admiral, as Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies, will expire.

Hong-Kong .-- A Court-Martial was held on board 11.M.S. Minden, on 5th January, to try two scamen for desertion, Rear-Adm. Sir T. Cochrane, President. were found guilty, and sentenced to receive 100 lashes each. Accordingly, fourteen boats were manned and armed, and at daylight, on the 9th, a gun was fired from the Agincourt, and the yellow flag holated at her fore-top-gallant-mast-head, and kept there until the punishment was over. It was rather un astonishing sight to the natives, although many of their punishments are more severs. Lieut. Hancock has been appointed to the Min-Mr. Wise, late Clerk of the Cornwallis, has gone to England in the Childers. February 2d .- The Dide has sailed, with her Purser under arrest. A very severe accident has happened to Mr. Aplin, Midshipman, of the Agincourt. He was out shooting, when by some strange mismanagement the gun went off, and both his hands being over the muzzle, the contents passed through them. The medical men have not yet been able to determine whether it will be necessary for him to loss either or both of his hands. Mr. Whipple, Assist.-Surgeon, happened fortunately to be on the spot, or the unfortunate sufferer would have died from loss of blood. It is proposed to sake the Supphire, troop-ship, a bulk or hospital she is found to be in too week a state to be trusted on a voyage to England. Should this to done, it is most likely the Minden will be sent home. Peb. 18th.—The Proserging, iron-steamer, Capt. Hough, has been on shore and knocked a hole in her bottom, and is now on the beach, undergoing repair. Feb. 14th.—11.M.'s surveying-vessel, Samurang, is just arrived. The Second Licutemant, Wade, is under close arrest, and will, it is generally supposed, be tried by a Court-Martial.

The Janus steam aloop, built at Chatham by the Earl of Dundonald, is being fitted with her eugines and boilers, and will, as soon as ready, try her capabilities in the river. The novelty of her construction, her head and starn being alike, so that she can proceed either way without the necessity of turning, has caused her to be looked upon with some interest.

H.M.S. Fernon was paid off on the 22d at Sheerness; and between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, 32 of her seamen arrived at the "Sailors' Home," and lodged in the safe enatedy of the officers of the institution 3241., part of their wages. We need not add, how likely it is greater part of this money would have been secured by the werthiess wratches who are on the look-out to plun-der seamen, if the "Sallors' Home" had not existed.

THE ROYAL GEORGE. - Died, at Morden College, Blackheath, jon 21st inst., at the advanced age of 94,

Their caps were Joseph Webb, Esq., almost the last veteran of this illfor the recovery fated vessel. Mr. Webb, at the period of the loss of the ship, was an Officer on service, and a few minutes before the dreadful catastrophe, be had, with a beat's even, pulled the dreadful datastrophe, he had, with a boat's crew, pulled off from the vessel, when a young Midshipman requested permission to return, in order to fotch his sword, which he had omitted to bring with him, and it being contrary to the eliquatte of the Navy to appear on shore without it. permission was granted, and the boat put back for purpose, but his stay being too long on board, Mr. Wohb and the boat's crew rowed of from the ship, which a few minutes after sunk, and in its loss afforded that lamentable incident in British Naval history—the loss of the Regal George. Mr. Webb enjoyed good health almost to the last, and died highly esteemed by all who knew him. He has left an only niens, who is married to a gentleman named Matthews, whom he has appointed his sole executor.

The patent constituting the new Board of Admiralty was yesterday read at the Board, when Rear-Admiral Bowles took his seat, vice Sir G. Seymour,

Sir C. Napier has obtained a return of the names of all Officers who have been wounded in the Naval Service during the last war (between 1802 and 1815), aposifying the nature of their wounds, and whether they receive po sions or not, and the amount of the rentions or gratuities. It appears that I Commodore has a pension, 28 Captains, Commanders, 64 Lieutenants, and 6 Masters those who had only gratuities there were. Captains, 16 Lieutenants, 4 Mesters, and 2 Pursors. The names of the Officers who were wounded and refused pensions on application are also given; there were 8 Captains and 10 Lieutenants.

ALTA, May 6.—In harbour—Formidable, it, hearing the flag of Vice-Adm. Bir E. W. C. R. Owen; Crylon, receiving-ship; Marraile, so; Dreastalion, Geger, Melen, and Pomenia war-steamers, and Acheron st.-packet. At (ilbraitar—Locust st., tonder, and Noval, 18. At Cagitari—Relivdere, 38. At Marseilles, the Polyphormus. At Zante—L'Algia, 36. On her way to Patras and the Ionian Islands—Alecto st.-packet. At the Firmus—the Ursates, 18. Firege war-steamer; and Heaven excrepting-vessel. At Chohita—Sampe, 18. At Shiptia—Sambe, 16. At Constantinople, Heria war-steamer; and at Hayrout, Type, 39.

The Warseille arrived from off the river Xanthus, Macci, and Rhodes on 38 May. It brings the chimara and horse-toming removed from the chimara and horse-toming from the calley of the Xanthus, by the expedition under Mr. Failowes. Vessons arrived from Genon and Tsute on the ovening of the 31. Both this vessel and its Denselation ere under orders for sea, the former will proved in Tanta and Hercelona; the other to Constantinople, to convey provisions and stores to the Heria.

Movanhave stock Orn May.—Vessoise was despetched to Tonis and Barcelona on 5th, and Devendotion to Constantinople on 8th. This latter relieves the Heria, which may be tooked for very shortly. The Heria arrived from London and Chyalaka on; it thaving been only it days and a boars under atcan), and proceeding on her voyage to Adviso, Sanyana, and Constantinople, for which on her voyage to Adviso, Sanyana, and Constantingle, for which

(baving been only lida) sand a bours under steam), and proceded thering beds only highly and a hours under secantly, and proceeded on her vergete to Atheras, Sayma, and Constantinuple, for which purts also has a full cargo, on the 8th. The Oriental arrived from Southerprice and Oibraitar ar 12.30, a.m., on 11th, only nine days and one hour under steam, which is the quickest passage ever made. She proceeds to Alexandria this afternoon (18th), with the London Overland Mails of 6th May, for India, which have just arrived in the Palypheness from Macacilies.

# NAVAL FORCES OF FRANCE.

The object of the present note is to call the attention of serious minds to the state of our Navy. The country, to which the instinct of its real interests is never wanting, will have a Navy, and it will have it strong and powerful, This will is revealed by undeniable facts. But the casential elements and real conditions of this force, the want of which is felt, are not yet well known; that which passes is not sufficiently inquired into, and the way in which the sums voted by the Chambers are employed in not sufficiently studied. We still live upon the old prejudice that one must be a sailor, or possess themselical and practical knowledge of quite a special nature in order to become acquainted with Nevel affans. And this prejuduce, maintained by various circumstances, has hitherto prevented many a sensible men from devoting himself to the study of the real state of our Naval power.

The author of this note would, by adducing some facts

of the clearest evidence, some very simple calculations and researing within the reach of everybody, dispel the darkness in which the question is, as it were, gratuitously involved; said should be succeed in rendering it accessible and familiar to all those who may be called upon to decide on it, he will down that he has done real service to an arm

he belongs to.

I believe I can state, without fear of contradiction, that the popularity the Navy enjoys in France, and the ardent and so often manifested wish of herbig a strong and powerful Navy, derive their source from a feeling that

may be thus interpreted in"On sea, as on land, we will be respected. There, as class where, we wish to be condited to protect our interests, to main takin our independence, to defend our homour, from whatever quarter may come the attacks which may threats a beau."

And, before I go further, I wish it to be well under stood that I do not pretend to meddle with politics in this note, which is solely devoted to the affairs of the Nasy. If I speak at England, or of any other power, it shall not be from a narrow spirit of animosity or even material rivalry, but only to show, by that which passes among foreign nations, what we should seek for, and what we should avoid. If I speak of war, it is not that I wish to

see my country exchange the blessings of peace for ruinous No. hazards. No. I only think that, is order that peace may be dignified and durable, it must be supported by a force ever capable of causing it to be respected. Taking, therefore, a case of war for the basis of my reasoning, shall seek an example that may illustrate my thoughts, and I shall suppose France obliged to defend herself against the strongest of the maritime powers; this is to name England. Having stated this, and proceeding in quite an abstract and hypothetical way, I suter upon my

name Ragiand. Having stated this, and processing in quite an abstract and hypothetical way, I suter upon my subject.

A fact of immense scope which has been accomplished for some years past, has given us the means of raising our failen Naval power, and of making her re-appear in a new shape admirably adapted to our resources and national gesius. This fact is the setablishment and progress of steam-nayigation.

Our Navy would be hat a factitious creation when the empire of the sea he/paged to those who sent short ballors to sea. Our related merchant Navy so longer supplied as snough sealors. We simult have energetically struggled to groups affronts and obliterate mournels resoliactions; but even had transient successes borne teatimony to the barvary of our sailors, numbers would have ultimately crushed our efforts. The steam-Navy has changed the face of bilings; it is now our Military resources which are taking the place of pur impoverabled Naval personnel. We shall always have Officers and scames enough to emet the part allotted to the acaman in a steam-ship. The machinery, then soldiers to support the hopour of the country.

With a steam Navy the boldest thur of aggression is permitted at sea. We are anne of our movements, and free to act as we please. Time, the winds said tides, will slarm us no more. We reak on a fixed days and hours. In the event of a Empirement war the past unexpected diversions are possible. Armies can be conveyed in a few hurse from France to Italy, Holland, and Frasas. That which has been once done at Ausona, with a rapidity seconded by the winds, can be done very day without them, and simust against them, with still greater rapidity.

As I just now said, these naw resources admirably suit us; and the first of war thus profifes, our house early have the encaphage. It is therefore agricults use to what a degree the progress of steam, and its possible employment.

The bow said, these naw resources admirably suit us; and the first of year the progress of steam, and its possible employment.

gation, and the use that spight be made of it in case of another war.
This warning is a good one to firest Britain; it is also a good warning to all that has atgength has to the confidence her insolar position inspires her said. Those the confidence her insolar position has been allowed in the English Parliament should resound in a Wiolescope way in our Chambers and throughout France; our lipse of conduct should be contest out by our very neighbours. But such is not the case we cross our arms, and England acts; an discuss theories, and she pursues her appropriates. She creates with activity a formidable steam force, and regimes the number of her sailing ships, the importance of which she has acknowledged. We, who should have preceded her in that reform, or at least, should follow her in it with ardour, scarcely have we, among our steam vessels six capable of maintaining a comparison with those of the British Navy.

it with arrour, searney many capable of the British capable of meintaining a comparison with those of the British Navy.

It is said to say it, but we have slumbered, and the country has been made to slumber with flattering words and erroneous figures; the country has been persuaded that it had a strong and respectable steam Navy—a deployable error—the source of a condicipce more deployable with.

I am not one of those who, in the filtusion of antional amourprepure, believe that we are in a state to struggle, on equal terms, with the lightsh power, but neither do I wish it to be said that in no case we can resist it.

My decided opinion is, that we can wage was against any power whatnever, were it England, and that, re-establishing a sort of equality by the indiblate employment of our resources, we can, if not obtain firiting ancome, at least march asfely towards our object, which must be to scene to France the panks we shall take good ours not to compromise all our resources at once in decisive gueonabers.

that belongs to her. Our successes will not be striking, because we shall take good care not to open propise all our proposes at once in decisive guconaters.

But we shall wage way safely, because we shall attack top things equally universible—the confidence of the English people in their mentar position, and their mentione commetce.

Who can doubt that with a steam-Navy, strongly organized, we shall have the means of industing on heatile coasts to spa and sufferings unknown to a nation which has never felt the raiseries that warleads to 'And alrear such sufferings would come the evil, equally new to it, of lost confidence. The wealth accumulated on its coasts and ports would have ceased to be in safety, and that whist by fidding of well managed cruising, of which I shall beteather develop the plan, we should efficiently set against its commetce, spread over the whole surface of the seas. The stringle would, therefor, no longer the or unequal?

I continue to revise on the supposition of a war. Our steam-Navy would then have two very distinct theatres of action; first or all the Channel, where our parts could shelter a considerable force, which, issuing from them at night, would stare the most numerous and bleeset criticals. Nothing would prevent that force from assembling, score dawn, at a settled point on the British coast, and acting their with impusity. Sir Saney Smith required but a few hours to do us irreparable injury at Toulou.

In the Mediterranean we should rule as masters; we should strate and our civilisation; and, then, the Mediterranean is too.

for from England. It is not the arsensis of Maits and Gibratter that will be able to maintain a steam fleet, so difficult and expensive to provide, and always in dread of being reduced to instain for want of fuel. France is, therefore, at liberty to act victoriously on that theatre; she may accomplish all her projects with steam-ships without caring for saling ships, the whole vigilance of which will be frustrated, and swiftness untartimed.

seitori in it wass or such, speaker in, secomplish all her projects with steam-ships without caring for salling ships, the whole vigilance of which will be frustrated, and evifuneas outstripped.

To the steam Navy, and to it close, is also reserved the part of watching our coast and sanoancing the enemy's approach, to cover our coacting trade, and opposing by force, when that can be done, landings, hombendments, and all stacks of the enemy for it is useless to observe that a steam Mavy cannot give us advantages that cannot be tassed against us. Helf of our frestlers is a maritime frontier. Formerly that wast extend of coast could be defended by our land forces, almost everywhere inaccessible, or at least of difficult secres to sailing ships, landings on it were little to be dreaded, and the important points, the great parts and places where nature had done nothing for the defence, art had places where nature had done nothing for the defence, at the process of the instance of the respect to the force beyond all stacks. Now, all is changed; with streng ships, our coasts may be reached throughout their vast extent; from lunkirk to Bayonne, England can do against us all that we can do against her. Is a few hours, an Army embarked is a steam fiect at Portsmouth of in the Thumes, will present itself on some point of pur shores, pengitate into our rivers, affect a landing or destroy with the bomb our towns, arrenals, and commercial riches. The rapidity of its movements will insure its success. The French Army, its forts and cannon cannot be everywhere at the same time, and we shall hear at the same time of the appearance of the enemy, of the accomplishment of their projects, and of their departure. At this hour, if a declaration of war were to take place, we should, perhaps as early as next day, there of the destruction of Dinkirk, Boutoner, if a declaration of breath on a steam hour. We should have the sorter to take place, the should have the sorter of the destruction of punkirk, Boutone, if a declaration of their p

recollections.

Since the progress of navigation caused the abandoamont of guileys (this is rather ancient), each State has had its squadrons or assendiances of sailing vessels, as the expression of its Naval strength. The French and English flasts disputed, during a century and a half, the compire of the sea, and after long and sangularry struggles the firstsh flag moved a conqueror and master, from one end of the globe to the other. The French Navy might have been considered annihilated.

Yet it was not ampthilated, and peace bringing back tranquility, confidence, and commerce, our merchant navigation was enabled to employ and rear sailors enough to make a squadron of twenty sail of the line display with honour, in 1840, the French dag in the Mediterrangem.

Many persons were duzzled by so brilliant a result, they are.

ity, confidence, and commerce, our merchant navigation was enabled to employ and rear sations smough to make a squadron of twenty sail of the line display with humour, in 1840, the French diag in the Medispraneau.

Many persons were dazzled by so brilliant a result; they sormorefully beheld that the fleet condemned to inaction, when the national feeling was so greatly wounded in them. We had, at that moment, were the British squadron, the superiority of organisation and numbers. Our seasons, commanded by an able and active chief, were will overcosed, and overything promised them victory. I do not haveke here my recollections, but those of the silest Officers of the English Navy.

Lat as suppose that the quaried had been then engaged; let us appose that the God of battles had been then engaged; let us appose the the God of battles had been then engaged; let us appose the the God of battles had been favourable to France; grive of by would have been thought that the triumph must have been promised throughout the kingdom. It would not have been thought that the triumph must have been promised to the ablest and most persecuting, hat it will have been used dearly bought, and on both sides the loss will have been enormous, several ships being destroyed, or how the constant. It follows that each will re-enter his port with a runned aquadron, and the loss of the best Officers and seamen.

But I will suppose that which is unexampled: I admit that twenty ships and fifteen thousand English prisoners can ever be brought yet. Toulon by our yetcorloss squadron. Will the victorly be the more declared? But were a guardens. Will the victorly be the more declared? But were a guardens. Will the victorly be the more declared? I had who, when an outraness is to be averaged, is accustoned to recken his sacriface? To all such as know the Riggish people, it is evident bust, in such specially our ports. Want shill we have vanquished an anemy who suffers himself to effect the ship was experienced to a some provide a few particles of an i

Many a time in the course of her history, France, when deemed without soldiers, has produced thousands as by marie; but such is not the case with Fients. The seames is not improving, he is an artificial vortiges who, unjues brought up from the childhood for the sea, always remains in unavoidable inferierity. Since the time we have been striving to make sallors, we have ancested, its must be dweed, in having people who have no sea-sickness; but the name of a sallor is not obtained on such says the sallor is not obtained on such says the same of a sallor is not obtained on such says the sallor is not obtained on such says the sallor is not obtained on such says the sallor is not obtained on such says the sallor is not obtained on such says the sallor is not obtained on such says the sallor is not obtained on such says the sallor is not obtained on such says the sallor is not obtained on such says the sallor is not obtained on such says the sallor is not obtained on such says the sallor is not obtained on such says the says t

sea-sickness; but the name of a sailor is not obtained on such easy trypes.

Here are the wreeks of our victorious squadron, either blockaded or asselfed by namerous forces, which, to the power of their organisation supersid the strient deute of avenging the defeat. The fruit of sincess and of bloodshed is cost. The superiority of a moment can no longer be called a victory, since it has left behind it but the certainty of impending reverses, and that, because without foreseeing the morrow, we shall have becaused all our resources at the same time.

No, saver must a quadrone, and induffy in the false sides of their giving it power. Let us avere fugat the effect produced by the recall of the Fleet in the. Test is was what should have then been done, and what should still be done on the first threat of a war.

been done, and what should still be done on the first threat of a war.

It is, therefore, elegar that ships can no longer form the very body of our Nayal power; the employment of steamers reduces them by force to the Sabaltern destination of alega Artillery in a land Artiy. They will be led out after the steam quadrons, when the expedition shall have a determined object, when it will be required to act against a fort or a maritime form, which is to be battered with a large mass of guns assembled at the same point. Beyond that services will not be demanded of them which they cannot, and speaking conder, and care will be taken not to persevere out of snaggerated respect for angient traditions in a dangerous path, as the end of which there might some day be a most serious account to give to undeceived France.

some day be a most serious account to give to undeceived France.

For my own part, I should not hesitate to enter from this very day the contrary road, shid I should explicitly gut to my self the question, whether to maintain eight armed ships and sight in commission, in order only to derive from them no other advantage than that of striking from afar superficial observers, he not a great deal too much.

The author them examines and combats the argument adduced in favour of line-of-hattle ships, and goints to the segracity with which England has relinquished the old instruments of her power, and the success with which he distinguished procure a powerful impulse to theire, which no longer suffices for the wants of peace, and would be far from yielding due resources in war. If a real picture of the French steam Navy were drawn, it would be found that out of the 43 steamers affort, authorised by the budget, there are not as that can stand a comparison with the English attamers. After a brief mention of the expense of maintaining sulling ships and steamers, the Prince desire that he has satisfactorily demonstrated that a steam fleet is slowe calculated, at the present day for offensive and defensive or which he would anagment, reminding the reader of the great injury intended to English trade when at the latter and of the remand however, very tayourable to frigates, the number of which he would augment, reminding the reader of the great injury inflicted on English trade when at the latter end of the regin of Napoleon divisions of frigates left the French perts with orders against an enemy superior in number. The following is the energiation of the "Nobe our "Estat des Forces Envales de la France."—

"I have finished what I wished to say to this note, and have now but to recapitulate it in a few words.

"Taking the chances, however remote, of a war with England as the basis of our Navel establishment, i have said that it might be then defined:—

as the basis of our Naval establishment, I have said that it might be thus defined:—

'A powerful organisation and development of our steam Navy on our counts and in the Mediterraneous.

'The coloblishment of strong and well underestand cruisers on all points of the ylobs, where in power our commerce has interests, and where in war, we may act with advantage.

'To realize the first part of what I demand, we must stop as soon as possible the unfortunate current which leads our Navy into uscless expenses of materiel, and establishments dispoportioned to our wants, to the detriment of the fleat, which is the real and living expression of our Naval strength.

This will give us the means of supplying the really necessary expenses.

expenses.

We must pest withdraw our confidence in ships of the Lang, and apply caregives to studying and improving our steamers; we must, above all, by them before we cast a large number into the same mould, which, in case of fullure, brings on misrephon-

This will give us the scene of supplying the really necessary expenses.

We must pext withdraw our confidence in ships of the Lang, and apply ourselves to studying and improving our steamers; we must, above all, by them before we cast a large number into the same monid, which, in case of failure, brings on misrachonings, of which we have seen but too many metances.

We should carry on each service uptr.

Keep up a squedrois of at least twenty steamers equipped for war. Entruet to that squadron the studying of the factice to be drawn up for a steam files.

Assign to the service of the Algiers packets a sufficient but arrively limited share, as has been done for the Levant service. The wants of war are not such in Africa as to require the smerides of all the resources of the Navy, and all order and sconomy.

3. Haild a certain number of high steamers, in which everything should be sacrificed to swiftness, for the conveyance of the Government Orders. Lastly, keep twenty-two frigutes of the first rank at least stream for his service of distant stations.

Omitting the expenses of ship-building, the expenses of reginterance would not exceed those of our present first, with a Navy thus organised, we should be able to resist any present must as defenceless. Lastly, we should have the means of antiex imageliately, without remaining all our resources on our hazard.

And I shell upon this point—all these results would be obtained myser find as defenceless. Lastly, we should have the means of antiex imageliately, without remaining all our resources on our hazard.

And I shell thou this point—all these results would be obtained without a serious increase of anyonne.

If, in order to sanitate my specifying, they were called algebra the should extent more obstantely will to the path of routise), is should extert more obstantely will to the path of routise), is should extert more obstantely will be anyout whether it cannot be as well tradised in France.

If has cost my means to the course of this hyer species which a present w

# Garrenandence addressed to the Buftar.

IRELAND NO FUE ARMY.

To the Editor of the first and Military Genetic.

Siz.—Some time has clayed since I addressed you on the subject of this country; and, while string you the testimony of an eye-a tness, butching the splift from you on the subject of entering the spirit the the toutimony of an eye-stress, touching the spirit the evidently abroad amongst its people, inclining them towards an early outhrest of tabellies, advantured an optimism touching the year almost probability of that spirit between an ever rising to the evidently abroad amongs its people, inclining them co-wards an early outhrests of taballies, advantured an opl-nion touching the yeer slader probability of that spirit, despite the intensity of its hitterness, ever rising to the dignity of actual violence. In forwarding to you a few random reflections on the present aspect of affairs on this side of the water, I can only repeat the aphaesance of my former opinion, and aver with certainty the atter impose-sibility that still exists of foreseeing, in any way, the "end" that shall be to the somewhat ominous "begin-ming" of seditions, which has already created as much sterp amongst the well-disposed of Her Majesty aub-jects, and pressed not a likite heavily on the "Army in Ireland." There seems indeed, to any one going much amongst the mass of the purple of this country—kanongst the passantry as well as no dwillers in the towns—an almost wearisoms sameness of spirit and feeling as to the great scheme of Repeal—altogged and unreasoning per-cial and the faith in the speches and promises of Taniel O'Connell and his followers—as hopelessly and universally prevalent maps, as some six ponths tack. No cleange has been worked in their hearts lince the great receiving have been put down—aince the sell greater arisings her of their been worked in their hearts hince the great meetings have been put down—since the still greater oriminals who summoned them have been brought before the bar of their mountry. All are still salusand candident—peaceful, it is true, (save when from their to time one of their community sugages in a little who sale murder,) but exulting in the probable result of the interminable trials—still Repealers—value forious, credulous, enthus lastic Repealers? with a blessing on the great Agilator on their lips, and are curse on the banon in their hearts; still bound up heart and soul in the patient shorteners of future greatness. curse on the Saxon in their hearts; still hound up heart and soul in the patient epictuncy of future greatness, expressed in the now almost indicrous national watchword, "We bide our time"—their slumbering flane of discontent and disaffection over kept from estirely dying; away, by the indefatigable exertions of a newspaper press, redolent of treason. The actual misories their social position, the realities of their suffering and the grievous nature of he barden they have top to bear under hard-hearted landlords—with these brought daily before them, magnified, distorted in expressible manner by every local broad-sheet of sedition's brought daily before them, magnified, distorted in the possible manner by every local broad-shaet of sedition's the empire—they go on, ever hoping on, and, dispite the hurning sense of their widness, thus stirred its freensy, continue at the word of their leaders to let." I days not wait upon I would," to the end of the chapter. So far all is well. But there is one fact arising from the present temper of the messes in Iraand, and their complete severance as to kindly sympathy and good will from the sistes country—one sign of the times sufficiently startling, and by a close observer not to be mistaken—and which, as connected with the popular demand for legislative independence, and at once, as I were, forming its most vital part and unimus, and leading by unseen degrees to a Civil War for complete separation, you may not consider altogether out of plate in a Military Journal. I allude to the cry that has undoubtedly gone forth, and found an echo is the breast of nearly every Papist in this laisned—the cry—rain-gloridus, and without bops or reason. island—the cry—rain-gloridas, and without hope or reason, if you will, but not the less stern in its pseudo-prophetic and visionary patriotism, that "Ireland shall be a session!" Apart from the serious considerations of the wickedness and folly of these whose influence and example have been so long excited in every possible way, in the encouragement and propagation of the aforessid sentiment of independent raisonality, in instilling into the minds of the people the conviction that their dependence on England is a degradation, this claim for a placeon England is a degradation, this claim for a place amongst the nations is not the least amoning phase in

factions—the sort of underenviews of quiet reasoning of all hinds, the deepest and intermignally unobtruste accura-of argument, carried on with factiring energy from week to week, and day to day, both by the written distribe and spoken harangue of all who damone for Ropesi, with a view to entring up the mines of their deluded follow; countrymen to a steedy nearly polition of the facilities; as well as complete necessity of an undivided existence as

And yet, if we consider for a ble ground of national ununimity, an independent sinte. moment on what reason and united plust us a -to say nothing of interest in of Ireland to be a nation, to or expediency,—this caim of Ireland to be a nation, to stand alone, is founded it similarons to every unprejudiced and thinking min, the street of duction of insanity. What is this Iriah ration? When do its component parts, as one people, gitter soughts? Where is it to be found as one race, (used and making from many races into one, with a national such as the first maken races into one, with a national such as the first matter? As a glever writer in the Specialar enserved some months back, we are utterly at a loss to say of what this Irish nation is to consist, or where it is to be band, in the mass of population so divided amongst themselves, so hitterly set explines as and other by religious fenatisism and intolerance, which make our the glorious 80,000 Let us ask what analogy exists, or one exist, between the inhabitants of Ireland of this day, representatives in blood of so many different or expediency,—this estand alone, is founded or can exist, between the inhabitants of kreised of this day, representatives in blood of so many different races, descendants at pune of Northman and Lame, Sexon and Celt, Spiniard and Phenician, and the barbarous Celtic recollections and savage associations of the sarly periods of rish history to which we are convictionally referred, when a miserable septs of a few them-assats the original native slaughtered each other unceraingly. Yet it is of such stuff that the great amongst the Repeal writers would fall create a mitional spirit! Verity, it is almost too much for one's risible taculties when one considers for an instant the imposture of periodism, that would induce men, in order to get at sampthing of glavy and greatness in the history of their country, wherein the strong hand of the haled Sexon had not been to take refuge in the most beginted and rude periods of her number in the most beginted and rude periods of her number in the century, and only consider as about on a par with that of the New Zulanders. In looking at this desperate mode of the Re calers towards nationalising, if I may so say, their countymen, I am forcibly reminded of a description given by ugue recent forman traveller of a description given by ugue recent forman traveller of a description given by ugue recent forman traveller of a description given by ugue recent forman traveller of a description given hy ugue recent forman traveller of a description given by ugue recent forman traveller of a description given by ugue recent forman traveller of a description given by ugue recent forman traveller of a description given by ugue recent forman traveller of a description given by ugue recent forman traveller of a description given by ugue recent forman traveller of a description given by ugue recent forman traveller of a description given by ugue recent forman traveller of a description given by ugue recent forman traveller of a description given by ugue recent forman traveller. may an any, their county meets I am not envelop remains an advertistion given by udme recent (lerman traveller of a very smiler, though much more harmless demonstration, said to be the ruling fastion of the day amongst the Bohes mians. There, as withins, every old tradition, resulting some antiquated Bohesian greatness—every musty and almost forwards recent of farmer. Ruleman independ

anne antiquated nonemian greathess—every musty and simust forgotten record of formet Hehmian independence—every wild halfal, legendary soug, and hunting dy, that recalls Hohemian valour in some days of the Hohemian grounds and sufferings under the control greatly in all sumation listened to you could applicated. Hohemian dresses are loslly applanted. Bohemus dresses are ble, Robemian manufactures are the one So far the possible holds good, but no fart, the Bohemians, his rage for all that eaclusing the rationality is but the popular and all-engrossing laught, and has never advanced in the slightest way to

Riggests nationality is the the popular and all-ungrossing librophe, and has never advanced in the slightest way to public word—far less dwd—in its favour, as evinced so menacingly with us. How long would O'Connell and Co, have rejoiced in personal freedom—may in life—an actors in a Repeal and Nationalorusade against the sister country, had their opponents been Metteroich and the Anatrique instead of Feel and the laxon!

It is really beyond all endurance to listen to the Freeman and Nation in their hypocritical whine touching the benefit and propriety of spreading a taste for the venerable Coltic language, as a vehicle for literature throughout the country—and this on the cocasion of the Lion of the Fold of Judab—he of Tuam—having torned some of Moore's awart Melodien into that most cuphonious and least burbarons of tougus !—their undisqueed aim heing to add to the prestige of historical recollection that of language, and thus atill farther to carry back the minds of the youth of Ireland to the barbarous times of their Kings, by the magic of an original and characteristic literature. We pity them the task tighy have imposed on themselvise!—To think it this time of day of folling back the intensitible tide of bisson language, that has so fas overrun this island, and, allows officing the ancient districts of the weigh—it seems allowed to the passage in the march of mind: they would have as retrograde in the march of mind: they would have as retrograde in the march of mind: they would have as retrograde in the march of mind: they would have as retrograde in the march of mind: they would have as retrograde in the march of mind: they would have as retrograde in the march of mind: they would have as retrograde in the march of the heavism if the real unmixed Missian rous, in its genuina carry believed by the groins of Miston and Shakspeare, of their lown Goldawith and Moore—these prelegied patriots would have us return to the contensions of the heavism of the real unmixed Missian policies of the large large and limita vast Military renown which their follow-countrymen have

acquired as part of an English Army, as combatants and brothers in danger under the sine culcurs. the colours of an English Queen; they will defin have us fall back on such half fabulous and gaza recollections as the Brian Borothers, the Mullaghonast and Tara; and with inconceivable and imberile effontery, prate to us of the valour of Fahmen (righting as hire-term). Pars; and with inconseivance and fighting as hire-prate to us of the valour of Fishman (righting as hire-lings under an alten banner; having gamed Fontency As lovent against the Saxon! Out on such driveliers! As lovers of their country, as upholders of her resi glory and great-ness, as kindly philanthropism and Christian men, they are beneath contempt.

They speak of peace, "towns except consists."

"They speak of peace," to whom it was as long and as lately as their daily bread to at before the masses in Iraliand every record of past apperyphal tyrunay, and grasent imagined wrong that could tend to atir them up to a feeling of single-handed and wholictire patriotism,—every lying legend and trumped-up tale of forgotten and fabulous masses, that could most completely sid in further alienating the circuly several sympathies of the two countries. "They speak at peace," to whom it is even now as a haly and inspired vocation to daily and hourly preach and havangue on all that may for a monapt lead the men of Iroland to a belief that they ere able as well as willing to atund alone; all that may awaken their slumbering hatred of Sanon parter, and steel their hearts against all and everything coming from the hearts against all and everything coming from the hearts." These limits and articulations and a presently their "Time Hannes et Dona grentes" apparently their blindly-prejudiced and autodisally-injurious motre. "They apeak of peace," who seem as if they had resolved that no exertion of kindly logislation, no measures of well-intended aim at the well-being and improvement of all intended aim at the well-beint and improvement of all classes in their unhappy country, on the part of the English Government, could ever wipe out the black vessues of discord from their hearists in if English moderation, leniency, and wisdom were like thrown away on their stiff-necked and hardened generating; as if it were sufficient for these intentions, however good, that they were English—to have them accountily rejected, merelly spect upon, branded as the boun too tardily wrung from the face of the oppressor by the faceats of the appressed in the process of the appreciate and the process of

Problemed at market orders read in churches, in case the garment of Regelects.
With a security collect—Red it please the eye Of fickle change inga not been done discountered.
Witting water and cuts the three at the news Which gains and sub-the show at the news Which gains and sub-the show at the news Of harlyburb innovation And sever yet did besits which wasek Nich water-crotours to imbuilt his cuise, Nor mondy beggers starting for a fina Of pell-mail haves and contustion?

No ; in the eloquent words o in his reflections on the Tar the Vicentie d'Arlinopurt. meeting, " A sad thought national liberty, it was, the all those words of season and enfranchisement were but the prefuder to the sterra and conflict of civil war. Those strains of music and those slowers might one dy occasion massages and blood!" Judiding no false hopes of the fature wallbeing and happiness of treining on such a rook of sand as Irish Repeaters -- their lasting goutleness and aubinisation to the low-resting on no such brussed reed as their variated protestations of loyalty—their bonsted love of pasor--and looking only at their unditigated and manifigating vicprocessions of loyalty—therstoorsted loya of pasor—and looking only at their ministigated and ministing violenge, the unconquerable diseffection pervading every individual of their masers—life every thinking man feel assured that the "strayle most owner." It may not be this month, or the next—this war, or the own failowing; but in the fulness of time shall it not fail. "Yet a little time," and O'Connell at Tara " and you shall be frae and independent; God wills it """ """ """ """ any site French Vicosate, " gooks Peter the Hermit, when promising victory to the Crusaders—the redemption of the Holy Land—the destruction of the indicks!"—Illo men of the hopes and promises of the freezal Crusade. Let Peter's success be foresteadowing of that at his neasers prototype. And when the stoom does harst upon us, Sir—when in some darker hour of lengistid's history, with the old country angaged in a wasting was with some of the powerful amongst the rations of the sents, then long threateness shall make good ther threats, sud, falling upon us at a variage, turn "England's entremity into Ireland's equaturally," for us nover deligair at sening enough of good spen, and true Laglishiness and Irish Protestenis to es at a variage, that is entered by an extensive into training appearance; it is not a note to be an all field from the raily round the alter and the terms, and preserve from the spoiler the because of the late-haired daughter of the late-haired daughter of the MILES. April 20. as a fill did the silver (15)

\*\* \*\* Signatures to Lotters in Prin. \*\*\* China; \*\*\* \*\*\* Signatures to Lotters in Prin. \*\*\* China; \*\*\* \*\*\* Signatures to Lotters in Physics \*\*\* China; \*\*\* Vanzelle, Muster, E.N., \*\*\* and \*\*\*\* C. 2, \*\*\*

(Conses

# To Menders and Correspondents.

"Master Look-out's" production may be very clever, but has so many points, that we cannot understand which one in particular the writer really intends us to recommend. We advise him to employ a great deal more con-sideration before he ventures to put his ideas in print.

"Justitia" (Buth), who writes respecting an "unin-tentional omission," should have supplied a correct copy of the report.

To "Rangoon" (Parkhurst Barracks) .- The Burmess Prize-Money is now in course of payment at Chelsea, and there is a considerable persion of the Batta granted for the same campaign still unblaimed from the War-office.

To "Philomathes." - We shall be glad of the parti-oulars through any friend visiting this country.

A Correspondent whose last communication is from Waterford, is requested in future to adhere to one signature, in order to have attention.

To " Miles."-If it were necessary to adduce a preredent for the granting a medal or cross to the Peninsular Officers after a long lange of time, such might be found in the kingdom of Wurtembery, where the present King some three or four years since oreated a decoration for the Officers who had served in the campaign of 1813-14.

A Correspondent, "Miles," last week refers to a recent assertion by Some other Correspondent, that Sir Charles Napler supports the opinion " that men of ancient lineage make the best Officers." We cannot at present find the paragraph, but unless "Miles" has misinterpreted it, it misinterprets Sir Charles Napier. What that distin--men whose money has done for them that which neither birth nor equoution had vouchsafed—are which neither dirth nor equation new vonoscopic — in the aversion of the soldiers, as is also the young pompose aristocrat. But, generally speaking, the man of ancient lineage with an empty purso makes a good soldier, his family history in some digree connects him from child-hood with the Army. His earliest ideas are associated and have his character a bent that way." To with war, and give his character a bent that way." To the truth of this, the actions of his own illustrious family, with those of not a few other gallant men of either Service, may bear testimony. His pointon, it will be seen, agrees, however, in the main with that of "Miles." It cannot think the latter writer justin ascribing to Capt. Kincaid an inclination "to fatter the powers that bo"—"t least necessity of the powers of the powers. we can discover no truce of such a desire in his works. He also goes too far when he doubts if the great grand-father of the Duke of Willington was "even of yentle funity may claim to have been of gentle blood for very many generations. Nor to he by any meuns a solitary instance of well-morited Military fune attained by mon of ancient lineage, even with a full purse, although the general truth of the assertions of Nir Charles Napier and

of "Miles" appears indispitable.

To "A Miles" appears indispitable.

To "A Miles" appears in dispitable.

Standing." impression is, that the rank of the Retired Captain is in the same position as his pay, and never advance beyond that of a junior Captain on the Active List. If our Correspondent, however, is parti-cularly desirous of settling the point, we advise him to determine it by writing to the Admiralty.

The anonymous letter (post-mark Bedfont), is not sufficient to induce us to credit the vharye against a Lieut. Colonel; and further, we have reason to believe that the arty mentioned by this Coprespondent is not the Officer alluded to in our Paper of last week. "Fuell" should in confidence authenticate his former statement.

Riding Masters .- Il'a were misled by a friend we consulted last week before we replied to the an Old Soldier," and we are now enabled to giv and we are now enabled to give a full

and correct reply.

The appointments to the Riding School at Muidetone Depot are of three sorts, 1stly-Calets seeking to be Ruling Masters of Regiments, by purchase of Cornetcy or without purchase. These gentlemen are generally young men without ('ominissions, sent to the depot by the Military Secretary of the Communder-in-Chief, whom rests the appaintment, to qualify for appointment to any vacancy. Officers who have sold out of the Army also occasionally allowed to re-enter Masters, by qualifying for the same as the younger as pirant.

2d class are Commissioned Officers of Cavalry corps recking the vacancy in their regiments, who go to Maid-

stone to qualify.

3d class are old Serjeants sent to qualify for the

witerneign in their regiments by their Colonels.

We had help with include the familing to a former note, and advice him to desire the Lifeer against **Lifi**cer against whom he considers, most unreasonably, that he has a claim.

Seberal replies to Correspondents, Letters for Publiration, and Reviews of Rooks, are unavoidably postponed till need week.

# Naval & Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1844.

SHORTLY after the restoration of Louis XVIII. in Prance, a disease areas, or yather revived with greater force, which might be eated in scaladic des brechures. It may now be said to be at high flood, since one of the Royal Family is infected with it, The French are not only loquacious, but fond of morpopoly in talk; and, as they have no popular meetings, of any field for display, except the Chamber of Deputies, to give scope to their eloquence, they suffer under a sort of rhetorical piethors, and can find no other remedy then by adopting another maledy, and giving vent to their ideas in pamphlets; a pleasant sort of cure it is, for a man may dilate at his pleasure and relieve his mind, without fear of immediate contradiction or refutation.

There may be three reasons for the Prince de Joinville whose lucubration we this day publish, becoming a pamphletser; he may be brim-full of mutical knowledge which wants an outlet; he may have a spice of personal vanity that prompts him to declare " Anch' Io son' pittere : " and lastly, he may wish to court the favour or conciliate that war party in France, whose rancour against this country can never be softened, and whose cry will ever be "Delenda est Britannia." The Prince sets out by disclaiming all hostile feeling, and that he speaks hypothetically; but we must confess his preachings about peace smack marvellously of the manner of O'Connell, who is very grand at that sort of ambiguous style.

Take, for an example of this peaceable feeling, the following passage :---

"Who can doubt but that, with a sham Navy strongly organised, we have the means of inficting on our enemies' coasts lesses and sufferings unknown to a nation which has never felt he miseries that war brings in its train; and at the close of these miseries England would suffer from another evit to which as equally a stranger—that of logit confidence; the riches accommulated on her coasts and in her ports, would have ceased to be placed in security."

Will any one doubt that this paragraph is a lure to the party we have just alluded to? Had the Prince de Joinville been actuated alone by his patriotism and love of his profession, and thought the French maritime resources had not been properly developed, his duty, as a Naval Officer, would have been to have placed his views before the Minister of Marine in the shape of a Memorial; or he might have noticed the matter in his place in the Chamber of Peers. But no: neither of these courses would have given room for display, and in the latter his arguments might have been disputed or contravened; safety lay in the pamphlet, and it would, beside, be a " tub to the whale."

What the Prince brings forward is rather more plausible than true, and many of his inferences are unfounded. Granting that steam will ultimately after the whole course of Naval warfare, it by no meane follows that it will bring the French on an equality with us on the sea; the nature of the tectics will he aftered, but their tendency will be to bring the steam vessels and their crews into more immediate contact. Now, there is no species of fighting in which John Bull more delights, than when it comes to be "fand to fist;" and most of assuredly he will feel himself at home in such a conflict. Witness the whole history of our operations on the coasts of Europe last war, when the large fleets of the enemy were swept from the seas : our antiors maintained their superiority in hoarding, cutting out, and carrying off the vessels of their aliversaries.

The Prince seems to talk of embarking troops in these war steamers; but we would strong wrecommend a calm day, or these half-nick soldiers would not bers much the channel is no longer a wet ditch, but a highway over which Armies may be transported to invade this coun-if-try; this advantage, is vecipious. We should have the re-same means of sinceting an inemy's coast; but it is what he we might have transit the most to apprehend, notwith a s-standing all the vigiliance of our look-out. A calm and

foggy night would enable an enemy to throw a body of troops on our shores. Which might at more spec-

derable injury and confusion.

We have frequently pointed are this contingency while the Economists were trying to clip off four or five thousand men from our miserable and hard-worked Military force. We hope, therefore, the hint from a French Prince may have more effect, and cause them to reflect on what might be the consequence of their paltry and ill-judged saving, when put in competition with the safety of the country. We have scarcely any troops at home; they are chiefly conduct to Ireland, and the Militis, from disuse, could not be available for six months.

Any uninformed peruser of the Prince de Joinville's letter would imagine that Estland breathed the most investorate animosity against France—that England was eager for war—and that whim England did wage war with France, she devastated the French coast and the fertile plains of France with fire and desolation, renewing the wasting ravages which were committed of old by the buccaneering troops of Edward III: and Henry V. The very reverse of this is the truth. A large portion of the population of France breathest animosity against England, whilst England desires the happiness of the French people. In France, the war harty is powerful; in England, it is small and contemptible. France, when she waged war, made the war food itself, and inflicted unspeakable losses upon the countries which her Armies invaded; but when the British Armies entered France, spoliation was prohibited and punished by the severest penalties, and the British Government paid for the supplies which the French people furnished to her troops. The idea, too, that a nation which is encumbered with a war debt of 800,000,000. has accept the evils of war, is too preposterous to be entertained for a single instant.

Further, when the Princede Poinville imagines that the possession of a Steam Navy by France will enable her to land twenty or thirty thousand on different points of coast, and to ravage them in detail, on account of the When a nation has destroyed or crippied the fosts of the nation with which it is at war, and has acquired a maritime ascendancy, then if it is inclined to indulge in venturesome and generally calamitous descents upon the enemy's equat, it may do so. But to disembark enddenly twenty, or thirty thousand men in an enemy's country before this maritime escendancy is acquired, would be the extreme of folly. If France collected sixty or seventy sail of war-steumers in any given harbour, with the intent of disembarking suddenly an armed force on the British coast, England would collect a fleet of war-ateamers of equal force at least, to protect her coast. In the event of the French fleet being defeated, or forced to retire, after landing the French Military force, that force would be assailed by a far superior national force, and compelled to surrender at discretion.

In the late war in Great Britain there was a regular force of about 50,000 men there were 75,000 regular Militia, who were almost argood as the regular troops; and therewere 200,000 Local Militia, who, in the event of ... an invasion of our coests being seriously meditated, could have been made telerably erviceable by a few months of extra craining. Besides the above-mentioned forces, we had opwards of half a million of volunteers, of whom, perhaps, 150,000 would have been moveable, and equal to come service. The wallike spirit of the British nation is an fervent now to the full, as it was thirty years ago. In the event of was the notion of a French invasion would again present to France the aspect of the British land bristling with bayonets. Some mischief might be done by an invaling force of 30,000 men; but in the space of a fortnight, the whole of them would find their way into the English prisons.

The Prince de Joinville's good wishes, however, ought not to be overlooked. The British Government should lose so time in improving the fortifications at Plymouth,

Pembroke, and Sheerness. The Militia in the markime counties should be embodied and disciplined. The fortifications at Gosport should be improved by substituting a brick-facing for the grass bastious, the corners of which may be ascended with case by anybody under fifty years of age. Steam-feigates, with a smaller supply of coals, and powerful batteries of 65-pounders, should be constructed as a coast-guard; and the coast batteries should be furnished with some of the 56-pounders which decorate the Victoria Battery at Gibraltar, and which carry about two miles and a half. England expects the British Ministers to do their duty.

The aspect of affairs in America indicates an intention, at no distant period, of irritating England into a war. The annexation of Texas, and the eneroschments on the Oregon Territory, would, of themselves, be fair grounds for war with America; but it is not our policy to make war without the most argent necessity. This policy is so Javious to every Nation with which we have intercourse, that our policy is by some mistaken, and their vanity leads them to imagine that England only bears rudeness because she is unable to resist it.

The world is not blind to the difficulty Ireland presents in case of a war; and of all the secret enemies of Great Britain no one sees this difficulty more gladly than America. Hence comes the hostile tone of late heard in that country; and we feel confident that the recent treaty for adding Texas to the United States would never have been heard of, were not the hope strong that England would not resent this outrage, from fear of finding herself engaged in a war which might force on her a suinous concession of a Reprai of the Union. We can, however, assure America that she would be the only great sufferer in the event of a war. She has a sea-coast exposed to our numerous Navy, and steam has rendered her cities and towns open to attack when she would least expect it. One short year would decide a war with America, by the ruln of her trade, the capture of her Navy, and the sacking of her towns. The most probable consequence would be a separation of the Northern and Southern States, and the first step taken from Demogratic to Monarchical Government.

The Military Force in Canada has been greatly reduced, and we regret it; but we know that the reduction was absolutely necessary to enable Government to meet the dangers in Ireland. An accumulated force is now in the United Kingdom; and though it could ill be spared till Ireland becomes more rational on the subject of Repeal, we can safely assert, that, with the Yeomen of England, the Pensioners of the United Kingdom, and our Militia in arms, we may defy America. Of our Naval superiority a doubt is not to be expressed—our object was to show that Ireland would not so absorb our Army as not to leave thirty thousand men available for, war.

WE regret that the Secretary, At-War has not a seat in the Cabinet. It is true that the Duke of Wellington is there to afford full information whenever required; but there are matters connected with finance and detail, with which even the Duke of Wellington cannot be quite familiar, though on all other matters his information is exact and extensive. The Army demands from the Secretary-at-Wer an enlarged mind, strict justice, and a liberal construction of a Spartan sode of laws.

In Lord Howick and in Sir Heavy Hardings the Army had few fashs to find, and we believe we may safely exert, that if Sir T. Freemantle only follows the course pursued by his two prodecessors, he will give nearly general satisfaction to the Army.

Sir Henry Hardinge took leave of the War-Office this week, previously introducing, with great kindness, the Chiefs of the Department, individually, to Sir Thomas Freemantle, thus evincing, to the last, the arbenity and coldierlike feeling that have idiatinguished his official career.

Triums is, in truth, something in the conduct while poor live hardly—more so, perhaps, than they ought or noble, honourable, and learned persons, who are kind enough to meet together nightly, at Westminster, for our and robust. They are, in the main, happy and contented

benefit, of which it is not enough to say that it is edifying—it is delightful—exhibitating! When we think of
the mingled wisdom and benevolence of their proceedings,
we almost axclaim, in the words of the lyric, "The world
is good, and the people are good, and we are all good
fellows together." Shakepeare makes his Prince Henry
say of the frightened Falstaff, "Were't not for laughing,
I should pity him." To be actions: somewhat to reverse
the sentiment—were it not for pitying a nation so
governed, we should laugh very heartily at the sayings
and doings of the sage members of both Houses of
Parliament.

The high-minded and disinterested consistency of the lower of these Houses, has been recently and notoriously exhibited in the three glorious divisions on Lord Ashley's Factory Bill. We see little-hope of any material improvement in the condition of this (or any) class of the people, till foreign invasion, or domestic strife, breaks up the system, and the present state of society sltogether; but we cannot forbear adding a few remarks upon the proceedings of the House of Lords upon this question on Monday last.

Amongst that august body there is a personage who once (when there appeared little chapes of his attaining it,) little prized the bonour of a place within that House -who thought a Lord a sufficient object of ridicule, because he was a Lord; a personage who, according to his own account, at present works harder than any factory weaver; but who has, however, the consolution of a reasonably considerable pausion — solf-secured before retiring from an office of which it is said, that in leaving it, he served his country best,-sithough he himself holds, that in accepting it, he deserved reward for the disinterested sacrifice of relinquishing a smaller private source of uncertain income, to secure a larger and certain revenue from the public purse-a revenue of which the foreign and rival nation, to (which in beart he appertains, will mainly reap the benefit !--- personage possessing of talent much, though over-rated by others, and fur, far overrating himself; a daubler infmany branches of knowledge -profound in few;-of genius destitute-of judgment, or wisdom, altogether deficient ;--vain es a coquette--unsteady as a child; -- trustless alike in public and in private—the bane of any party he may work with ;-consistent alone in this, that whilst at times it pleases him to affect pity for negroes, Jews, Turks, rebels, criminalsanything, in short, distant or depraced, he unchangeably opposes any effort to contribute to the real welfare of the poorer classes of his own countrymen-a race aircady corrupted by the (to them, if not to others,) worse than useless knowledge, of which he has been an active disseminator. But especially he loathes aught that speaks of manhood. Why, we shall not pretend to say; but it should seem that to render his countrymen as conspicuous for cowardies and feebliness, as they have been the reverse, is the favourits object of his public life. The hardy rustic he hates and salumniates; but the port and puny weaver he lands; and professes to admire-the punier the better for him; for even to any relaxation of their unpervise and unwholesome toil he is a strenuous opponent.

In pursuance of this object, whilst centending on Monday last against any limitation to the weary hours of factory toil, he took occasion to assert that workmen so employed obtained better wages than others, and enjoyed the advantage of warmth; (warmth, indeed !) that their food was better; and that this warmth made it go farther. That of the sufferings of farm labourers he could draw a frightful picture : that they were scantily clothed, hardly worked, exposed to weather, and came home to badlywarmed cottages, and damp beds. Lord Winohelses denied the truth of much of this statement, and contended (justly enough) that the adventage of pure oir would counterbalance alone all the assumed advantages of the weaver; but granting it true, what then? Our farming poor live hardly-more so, perhaps, than they ought or need to do; but they grow up always hardy, generally fall

-infinitely more so than the factory man, at all events; they make far better men, and the very best of soldiers. All our most distinguished Military authorities agree in this. And is all this nothing? Is it not, on the contrary, the most important of all the considerations, whether of a statesmen or philanthropist, to rear and maintain such a population? Nor can we agree with the Marquis of Normanby, that between the condition of these two classes. of labourers there is a difficulty in getting at the facts. A knowledge of the precise degree of comfort or discomfort enjoyed by individuals may not always be easily attainable, but between the life of a factory weaver and a ploughman, the general difference is broad and clearsuply sufficient for all important purposes; so self-evident, indeed, that it is impossible to view without contempt and derision the solemn folly of governments or senators, who think it mecessary to send expensive commissions to ascertain the fact. There are some practical men in both Houses-many sportsmen; we would ask any of them whether they would think of diding a men pedestrian, or even a jockey-to train in a factory ! We would go farther, and ask may member-even the most unadulterated cockney-of oither body, whether they would select a sick-room as a place to procure an appetite for their own luxurious fare? Yet there are many sickrooms with purer sir than oun be found in any factory:

We have been feroured with the annual extract of a letter, received by the last mail from India, which may tend to place an important question in his proper light—a question which the remarks of the various Indian papers have been serving to make almost unintelligible to the public in England, who may be unable to see what all the recent disturbance has been about, and ascribe many wrong grounds of complaint:—we silude to the mutinous conduct of several of the Bengal Native Corps on being ordered on service in Scinde.

Extract from a letter dated Culcutts, 23d March last, written by an Officer of rank in India to a friend in England, relating to the mutinous conduct of a portion of the Bangal Native Troops, lately, on their being ordered to serve in Sainds:—

"Our Sepoys receive in cantonments, in Hindosten, as pay, 5 rupees 8 annas; total 7 rupees each per moneem—those who have served 16 and 20 years, 1 and 2 rupees extra.
"It is customary when troops are in the field, marching,

"It is customary when troops are in the field, marching, in camp, &c. for them to receive what is called field or extra batts; that is, 3 rupecs inspect take it rupes field on an eautonments. When tree take the field on Foreign service, that is, service aboly out of our own provinces, they are granted the Fartgenes, is addition to extra or full batts, 'ration-money,' which they receive either in money or kind, whichever is preferable.

"When our Army marched through Soinds ' en route ' to Cabul, Candahar, &co., by the Bolan Pass, in 1838, they obtained ration-money, together with the other advan-tages; and, in case of death, their heirs received family pensions. When Sir John Keane's force returned (that of Bombay) wid 'Shikarpore' and 'Sukkur,' rations were discontinued to the truops garrisoning Sukkur from Jan. 1, 1840; but they continued to receive what they were not usually outified to, in parrison, safes or fall butta. However, the 'foreign-sogrice' allowence and family pensions' ceased on the insurrection breaking out at Cabul. These allowances were restored to the 'Sukkur' Brigade, from 18t January, 1842; and when the Sciade provinces became (I cannot say 'bond Ada') our own, the extra foreign allowance and advantages were withdrawn from October, 1843, to the 'Bakkus' corps; and July, 1843, to the troops in Lower School ? still the regiments serving in 'Scinde' were so far better off than in their own provinces, in that they had lines or huts built for at the expense of Government, and received further field or full batta' of three rupers, instead of one and a half each man per meusem.

"The Sapoys say. 'I don't want field batta, when not in the field; but-being, in our opinion, serving in a foreign country, we are entitled to 'ration money,' which is about three rupees per mensem, and 'lamily pensions' to our families, in the event of dying there. 'Your next conquest or acquisition,' say they, 'may be of Bokhara, or any other distant territory; and still you will say. 'Oh, it is no longer a foreign province, it is become a part of Hindustau, but we do not understand this sort of reasoning, and cannot subscribe to its justice!' 'Jack Sepoy' is right, but his Officers should have Teally shown him how to effect his object, without subjecting himself

to pains and penalties, and the State to much embar-

"Government has given a largess of six months' batta to all the Sukkur troops who have been exposed to alckness since the late occupation; also to others in Lower Scinda a great boon; and, furthermore, have declared that the troops in Science, heeldes having their buts provided for them, and drawing extra, or held batta in cantonments, henever they move out of cantonments shall draw rations but the great aim of the 'Sepoy' is the provision for his family, in the event of death, on such distant service; owever much he may resp, in a penuniary way, his family will always be drumming such into his ears—
What is the use of temporary advantage of increased pay to see, when you are gone, dead, defanot? Government should, in all its measures, calculate the consequences, and do justice to all by whom this country is and fresh provinces sequired.

" Native soldiers in Bengal are in receipt, whilst in can-

tonments in Hindostan

H lat. Of 5 rupeon 8 appeas pay \*, 1 rupee 8 annes batta each, per mensem.

2nd, In the field in Hindostan, or marching, extra batta, 1 rupes 8 annas.

"On foreign service-

"Srd. Pay. 5 rupees 2 annas; field batts, 3 rupees; ration money, 3; total, 11; rupees. And if the Native soldier dies on foreign service, his heir, or pent or nearest of kin, receives a pension from Government."

Among the many attempts that have been made to improve the mode of carrying the soldier's kuspanck, we have, as yet, seen none decidedly better than the mode now adopted. Instead, however, of Officers devoting useless time to the made of slinging the pack, we would invite attention to the reduction of the weight and size of the knapsack. It is notorious that several articles of the British soldier's necessaries-ill-styled so-could be dispensed with, and the weight and size of the pack reduced. In the first place, we would do away with two pairs of linea trousers, have two pairs of socks only, two brushes instead of four or five, one towel instead of two, and abolish such articles as scissors, brass bull-boxes, &c., which, though small and light separately, yet very neullessly increase the weight and size of the pack. To reduce the weight three lbs, is a great object, and this assuredly can be done by the abolition of two pairs of linear trousers, and the articles we have suumersted, as well as by the reduction in size of the pack consequent on having less to carry. In heavy murchles order men cannot now use their arms. Let any who doubts our assertion see how men "secure arms," and, most important of all, come up to the " present " and fire. Here is a matter worthy of the best consideration of Officers.

We have reason also thelieve that, in many regiments, the men are permitted to have two red shell-jackets, two pairs of cloth trousers, and sometimes three pairs of boots, besides all sorts of odds and ends stowed away in their havresacks. As long as the packs are of the present size, we well know that the weight will not be reduced. If the Horse-Guards Authorities would only fix on the very smallest-sized knapsack capable of containing the very swallest requisite kit, they would confer on the soldier the greatest boon he has yet received. We throw out these few observations to direct attention to the needless weight carried at present by the British soldier.

We stated in our Gasette of the 4th instant, whilst referring to the deplorable destitution of the Widow of a Superintending Surgeon of the Indian Army, that we were cognizant of many cases of families brought to ruin through the misconduct of certain agency houses; and are, therefore, not surprised at the distressing appeal we now annex. We shall continue every assistance in our power to the afflicted families of Officers, until a disposition to afford redress, or rather restitution, is evinced by those who have missppropriated the funds entrusted to their kongurable quatedy.

To the Editor of the Natual and Military Constitu-Stn,-As the widow of an old Indian Officer, who has suffered equally and from the same cause with the widow of the Superintending Surgeon of Beneres, referred to in your Peper ob the 4th mat., I return you my wars thanks for your endeavour to he the notice of the public on that unprincipled conduct which has ruined many others besides myself. I for one, Sir, shell be most happy to add my signature to the Megorial to Government, so judiciously suggested by you, praying that some measures may be taken whereby the fraudulent partners of those rotten agency bouses, or, if dead, their representatives, should be made to diagorge as much as por sible the money of the bard-working exiled soldier, of the widow, and the orphan, which they are now heart-lessly squandering in the fashionable circles of the metropolis; and were I not well awars of the slothful apathy, in matters of this kind, of Indians in general, I abould indeed express my great aurprise that auch a proposition had never been thought of, or energetically carried out before, by some of the many sufferers. people who have always been taught that the term British merchant is synonymous with honour, it must be a subject of wonderment that the partners of the house which ruined the Superintending Surgeon's widow should not have come forward publicly to senist her and her distressed family. But this asyonishment must in a measure cease on a perusal of my ouse.

My husband was an Officer of the Bengul Army, and was about to bring home with him the hard-carned savings of forty years, but was dissuaded therefrom by the principal partner of an agency house, a personal friend of his, who reminded hun of the material assistance in bringing up his large family, which their higher interest to what he would get in England would afford. With confidence in this house, and suspecting nothing, my husband unfortunately left his money in their hands. and scarcely was this done when the house stopped pay-ment, and thus brought ruin upon my husbaud and his family. His death, bastened by this cruel blow, put a stop to any hopes that we might have had of retrieving our fortune; so that I am now left at an advanced age, with a grown-up family, with the bare subsistence allow-ance derived from Lord Clive's fund. As bearing on the present subject, I cannot avoid mentioning that, in a company in which I was a short time ago, there was a gentleman from India present, and on allusion being made to the proverbial bonour and bonesty of the British merchant, he immediately and significantly expressed his dissent, mying that he had been an assignee to one of the bankrupt Indian agency firms, and in that office but too well learnt how inapplicable was that term.

Chelsen, May 21.

In the report we gave last week of the Debate in the House of Commons on Sir Charles Napler's motion relative to Retirements in the Royal Navy, Sir Robert Pael

\*\* He hoped that the House would not countenance such a pledge as was involved in the motion of this professional subject, as it was obvious that the Commissioners had considered the question wall the begrings, and had come to the determination to make no such recommendation to the Crown. He trusted that the House would not be induced to express an opinion on the motion of the Gallant Officer, different from the recommendations

From the above, we may fairly assume that Sir Robert at least considers that the opinions of the Commissioners, on points connected with the Services, should have some weight, for he appeals to their Report, as Shylonk does to his bond, and thinks he has sufficiently answered the Gallant Commodore, when he states that the measure has not been recommended by them.

As the said Report is so well thought of, we may be permitted to ask, Why the measures recommanded for the corps of Royal Marines have not been carried out? The Commissioners, after considering the subject in all its bearings, recommended that the Marine corps should be allowed to place two Field Officers on the half-pay, annually, for the purpose of accelerating promotion; consequently, if their Report is to be acted upon in preference to any suggestions brought forward by other individuals, surely the above recommendation should be carried into effect. But so far from this being the case, up to the time we are writing, Government have not given the balfpay to a single Field Officer of Marines, nor has the corps in any way benefited by that part of the recommendation,

Again, the Commissioners approved of a certain number of Officers being kept on the Retired List, yet this number is not now complete, nor has the full number allowed by the Commission been fairly granted to the

curps is so efficiently Officered as to render any further weeding of the several lists unnecessary. We would recommend a visit) to Chathem, the first day the Marine Battalions there are brigaded with that Garrison, and we should be glad to hear how he would like to take a corps so Officered into action, against an enemy equal in numbers, and worthy of the name of soldiers.

ALTROUGH we make it a point of duty to notice the services of all British Officers of rank who have pass from the scene of their exploits, at the same time much pleasure in noticing those who in foreign Services have distinguished themselves, and reflected credit upon their country; particularly when that foreign Service has been blended with our own, and ran tegether the same career of glary. In this estagory, then, we have to place the late Lieutenaut General Sir Thomas Stubbs, of the Portuguese Army, a name wall known to every Officer of both Services who served in the Penincula. This distinguished Officer was originally in the British 50th Regiment, and accompanied his regiment, which, with two others, were sent to Lisbon in 1797. Here Lieut, Stubbe became attached to a young Portuguese lady of many personal attractions, to whom he was subsequently married. On the circumstances becoming known to the late Queen of Portugal, she offered him a company in her service, which he accepted; and, having gone to England to dis-pose of his Commission, returned to Lisbon to fulfil his double engagement. When our troops entered that capital is 1808, they found the subject of this memoir a Lieutenant Colopel in the Portuguese Army; on the reorganisation of this force by General Bereslord, he appointed to the command of a regiment, in which he served until 1913, when he became Brigadisr, and continued his services throughout all the campaigns until the close of the operations in France in 1611, when he became Major-General. After the peace, Sir Thomas Stubbs was appointed to command the Military division in the Alemtejo. On the accession of Don Mignel to the throne, Sir Thomas Stubbs quitted Portugal and returned to England during the reign of that prince, who confiscated part of his property in his absence. When Sir Thomas returned to Portugal, Don Pedro made him Governor of Oporto, which he held for some time. Subsequent to this, about 1824, he became Lieutenant-General, and held several high situations at the Portuguese head-quarters in Lishon, where his opinions and advice were always respected and well received. There he remained until his death, which took place on the 27th of April, this year, carrying with him the regrets of all the British and Por-tuguese who enjoyed the benefit of his acquaintance. Sir Thomas Stubbs was C.B., Knight of the Order of the Tower and Sword, and Viscondé de Villa Nova de Gaio.

On Thursday, the Queen held at Court and Privy Council, at Buckingham Palace. Sir Thomas Freemantle was aworn of her Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the board. Frederick Eaq., Solicitor-General, was presented to the Queen, when her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighteed upon him. Sir Thomas Freemantle kissed hands upon his appointment as Secretary-at-War. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal family, left London a little after three o'clock for Clarcmont. Her Majesty's natal day was celebrated yesterday at Claremont.

Sir Thomas Presmantle, the Secretary-at-War, her left town for Buckingham. It is not expected that there will be any opp esition to the return of the Hon. agh. Sir Thomas has appointed his Baronet for Mat bor

brother private Scorntery.

Royal Vipits.—Circumstances of a domestic nature will prevent Her Majesty from having the pleasure of receiving the visits of their Majestics the Emperor of Russia and the King of Hanover, at a period when it would be practicable for their Majesties to leave their respective We regret, therefore, to announce that dominions. neither of these Sovereigns will visit this country during the present season. The King of Saxony will arrive in this country, on a visit to Her Mejesty, at the close of the present month. The Crown Prince of Denmark is expected in Scotland, and Count Reventlow, the Danish Minister, has left London for the purpose of meeting the Prince. His Royal Highness, it is stated, visits Scotland for the purpose of examining the geological formations of the Highlands, but will not extend his visit to London. Ministerial Arrangements.—Lord Talbot is to have the

Garter vacant by the death of the late Earl of Lousdale. Lord Granville Bomerset has a seat in the Cabinet, re-Marine corps.

How unaccountable, therefore, to refer to the opinions of the Commission as an excuse for not granting a measure, when the measures actually recommended by the said Commission have not been put into practice.

Perhaps Sir Robert may have been informed that the Marine

<sup>\*</sup> A Sepay of 16 years' service, receives 1 rapps extra pay; 30 years' service, 2 ruposs extra pay.

Colonal Sir Angustus D'Bete's claim to the Dukedom of Sussey, as the only and lagitimate son of the late Duke, was heard by a "Committee of Privileges," in the House of Lords, on Wednesday. Her Majesty is favourable to its reception, and abould the potition successed, he will be nearer to the throps, in Royal suggestion, then the Duke of Cambridge, or his non Prime George. Sir Thomas Wilde, Mr. Rele, and Mr. Janes Wilde appeared as coupsel on behalf of the claimant; and the Attorney and Solicitor-General, together with Mr. Waddington, were for the Crows. Sir Thomas Wilde addressed the committee at great length, and produced a number of love latters that had pussed between the parents of the claimant is 1793, previous to the marriage at Rome. At the conclusion of the address the further consideration of the claim was adjourned size die. The love spirities are Colonel Sir Augustus D'Hote's claim to the Dul the cigins was adjourned sinc die. The love spinites are the funniest Royal compositions we over met with; and we regret that this work we have not time or space to notice them as they deserve.

On Monday Rear-Admiral Bowles, the new Lord of the Admiralty, was effected Member for Laureceston without opposition, in the room of Sir Henry Bardings, now Governor-Opporal of India.

Lord Londonderry, on the 24th June, gives his annual banquet to the Commander-in-chief and Staff, and the Officers of the 2d Life Guards, of which splendid corps he is the Colonel; after which the Marchianess will hold a general assembly to all the fashionable world. Above

they could raise by subscription, and they agreed to wait a general assembly to all the fashionable world. Above two debuscand cards are to be insured.

General Nagier and the Part of Guernery. The gentletend deposed by the semicondination to lay before lier Major and the Part of Guernery. The gentletend deposed by the semicondination to lay before lier Major metal light helps, for tig present for mind they work and the gentlement of the inhabitants part Major metal light helps, for tig present for mind the fall of the commencement was never witnessed, The needing was a gentlement has been attended with the most satisfactory results. On their along in Wales. The mission of these gentlemen has been attended with the most satisfactory results. On their faried in London, a question was raised whether the complaints of the Court and the inhabitants were to be entertained by Council, or reforted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department and it was not till after a long and zerious contest that the pretensibns of the latter functionary were set aside and the case fully and exclusively assumed by Council officially intimated to the Deputies that the complaints of the Court and the inhabitants would be judicially intimated to the Deputies that the complaints of the Court and the inhabitants  The second of the Court and the inhabitants of the Court and the inhabitants of the Court and the inhabita Wortley, and Mr. James de Semiarez, have been retained as counsel on behalf of the Court had the inhabitants. The case of Sir William Collings, not involving any question of law, will not be disposed of judicially, but will be decided by Council in its ministered capacity. We consider that, on the whole, the affair between General Napier and the island is placed on the boost satisfactory feeting. The inhabitants of Guerraney and not withdrawn from the jurisdiction and protection of their natural judges, and the questions which have arisen will not be treated as questions of party politics, but will be adjudicated on by a learned and impartial tribunal, which will render all that the inhabitants ask for or delive—justics. The Ballist returned to the hardour wave decorated with flags in honour of his arrival.—Guernery Slev.

Harbours of Hafage.—Brightes, Tuesday.—Admital Sir Byam Martin, Guerral Sir Howard Douglas, Rear-Admital Dean Duadas, Bir W. Symonds, Lieut.Col. Colquboun, Lieut.Col. Alderson, R.E., Sir John Pelly, and Capt. Fisher, (the deputation appointed by Government to survey the coast for the purpose of selecting the most eligible spots for Harbourg of Refuge), accompanied by Mr. Robert Railses, Lieut. Westmacott, and Capt. Washington, arrived at Brighten on Saturday Stermoon from Newhaven, The deputation left on Sunday afterness, by railway, for Loudon, and Capt. Washington, for Nawarth Castle, Cumbarland, one of the most formidable and beautiful of the horder

orth Castle, Cumberland, one of the most formid Nameth Castle, Cumberland, one of the most formidable and beautiful of the horder fortreases, and the old baruntal seat of the Howards, was accidentally destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The housestreasion and regret which this dissastrons fire has appead through the county cannot be described. Naworth had long been an object of local price and of great instant had long been an object of local price and of great instant had long been an object of local price and of great instant had long been an object of local price and of great instant insportant of the mights" in Cumberland, and which is important of the mights" in Cumberland, and which is many respects unique; and, being open to the manual of anisotrope of accident the border Baronia Sandianalty in existence of seeing how the horder Baronia Sandianalty in existence of seeing how the horder Baronia Sandianalty in existence of seeing how the horder Baronia Sandianalty in existence of seeing how the horder Baronia Sandianalty in existence of seeing how the horder Baronia Sandianalty in existence of seeing how the horder Baronia Sandianalty in existence of seeing how the horder Baronia Sandianalty in existence of seeing how the horder Baronia Sandianalty in existence of seeing how the horder Baronia Sandianalty in Education details of two sees of assault, in which Copie Sandianalty in the 
midele, and a finistioner of the name of Mair, were, wach in their turn, plaintiff and defendant. In one case to the Rich was acquitted of the assault, the majetrate condemning the payment of the course to be made equally by each party; and in the other own Muir was slightly fined. Had the public never heard a word of the affair, it would have been a product termination to at least a very discrete plaint.

least a very disagreeable and unpleasant proceeding.
The Nelson dinner to the Greenwich pensioners which
was understood to be fixed for yesterday (Friday), is
postponed, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests having vertised to grant the site of Trafalgen square for

that purpose.

The Nelson Piller.—The Committee of Thursday last, for the purpose of taking into considera-tion the subject of completing the pillar in a manner cor-responding with the gratitude due to the memory of one responding with the gratitude due to the memory of one of the ment illustrious of the Marai Flavous of the world. There were present the Marques of Northampton, Lord Colbarne, file John Barrow, Sir George Cockburn, &c. The original design comprehended everything calculated to show that the claims of Nelson upon the grateful feelings of his countrymen were duly recognised, and the additional sum required for the purpose of making some bases relieves and steps was between 10,000% and 13,000%. The Committee had expended 20,000/., the total unount they could raise by subscription, and they agreed to wait upon Sir R. Post to request his sid in accomplishing

presented at the same time to an thouse who gianced to be witnesses at Entersall's of the terrific excitement into which the well-known Crockford was on Monday last thrown by his intense anxiety respecting the result of the Derby. This mental fever, indeed, gained upon him so rapidly and appallingly, that by the arrival of the hour on Wadnesday, at which the old graphler knew the race was attained to the first hour and washing the form in washing the form in washing the continuous and the continuous an actually a-funt, he was positively appechless from inward emotion .- Court Journal.

Heraldie Marking Ink-Simplicity and certainty are strong recommendations to any apparatus that may be intended for general use; and, where beauty of effect is superadded, a desideratum may be considered fully supplied. Such is precisely the case with "Ede's Royal Haraldic Tule for marking on Linea," a little packet of which has reached us this week. By the simple process described, initials, names (at full length, and in fee simils if required), soronets, create, or any other devices, may be instanteneously and permanently stamped on lines, of any instantaneously and permanently stamped on lines, of any sort of texture, from the finest mission to the coarsest tawelling, with the same facility as atters are stamped at the Post Office. Without the slightest blot or alur, the impressions are uniformly neat, slight, and elegant. As no preparation is required, and as the trouble and uncontainty of a pen are avoided, it seems likely to prove eminently acceptable in the Navy and Army, as well as with indiciously and familiar represents.

with individuals and families generally.

Lyorum Theore... This wask a new comedicta, in one act, called "The White Feather," has been produced at this keepe. It is far from being devoid of merit, and although its tone is uneven, it caused the sudience to induly in frequent bursts of merriment, and was announced for repetition amid great applanas. To the actors is it mainly judebted for its success.

THE LATE COLUMNA PAWGRET AND MR. MUNRO. The following latter has been addressed to the Editor The following

of the Times to "Import thought it measures to offer any remetes upon the correspondence legely published in the Times regarding the enfortungly duel between the late Lieut. Crionel Puwciet, C.E., and Mr. Munro, nor should 1 to no now, were it not that Mr. Munro, in his letter to you of zets Agril, has nearlished me several times by make, and afterbated motivas for my candlest which are totally at variance with the real state of the date. As regards the "instructions," as Mr. Munro calls them, given to me by Colonel Provest being no importative as to leave me no discretionary power whatever, I have only to remerk, that they have been already published, and I am perfectly willing

to be judged by there. As to what passed between Mr. Manne and Mr. Grans, I can of course here no knowledge of it which ever; but, is justice to the measury of Col. Favestr, I feel my very loud to mastradiet the statement made by Mr. Munra, to the effect that I was af splaien that Col. Favestr intended to this line, or that he (Mr. Manra) was moved at my suggestion off a target on which he would otherwise have been pleased, and which plainly intimmed the intendions of my principal. The reverse is the fact,—Col. Favestt missurily assured as previous to the effect mining pleas, that skillings he feet himself favest in the effect making pleas, that skillings he feet himself favest him to fire at the husband of his wife's sister; and such was the case, as he did not dissharps his pickel as hi.

In corresponding of the above, I beg to jugices a letter I have received from Major Danbunge, C.B., 46th Ray., who attended the mutil his decease, and wishe, I truet, will attend on the move that Col. Faveset and only did not fire at the liter, his new over, that he never had any insention of an aning. I have, do.

"Jantor United Surveys Rink, Mr. E. L. D. Conney, 18th Post."

"Jantor United Surveys Rink, 18th 19th Post."

"Jan. U. S. Chub, May 28. W. H. L. B. Umpay, 18th Poot."

"Janior United Servine Club, May 19, 1944.

"Janior United Servine Club, May 19, 1944.

"My dear Caddy,—I was wirk Col. Paweett short two house after he was woomside, and athended him, with Hittle intermission, until he ded. He repeatedly expressed in my pressure his thankfulness to the Aimighty, not only that he had not fired at the thirt, Mittero, but also that he had never intended he did no. He also told me, that although he had never intended he did no. He also told me, that although he had left himself ferfeld in master he. Munny, he did no marely as a pulnt of homomy, and that it was his intention, had it been so permitted, to have left the ground with you implestately after receiving Mr. Migner's See, adding also that you were perfectly sware of his intentions on the liced. I should state that Col. Fawnest appared to be perfectly aware that he was slying at the time that he made there observations, and that the slargyman and surgeon who attended him in his tast moutening and fountiers surrounced with I mayer dear Caddy, yours most almorably. "C. B. Is-unevey. Majon seth Fuot."

"W. H. L. D. Cuddy, Edg., asth Fuot."

# Warliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

HOURS OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MAY 20, "Precise Hill." Ind Whannerings moved the second reading of this hill. "The Marquess of Non-manny justified his change of opinion on this question, and objected to the bill because if die not go for sonogh. Lard Objected to the bill because if die not go for sonogh. Lard Banuanam postessed against the Bill, or interfering at all between the complayer and the sonoghour the "primeral gureo," and argued that, because he could adduce instances of great hardship and toll in aggination implement, therefore to the mentifecturing labourer. Having drawn the facey stately of his noble heart melting with gifty at the "invitable dispensations of Providence," he sold he had seen easy reports of the authorities of olidities and other persons in factory labour, but he pledged himself, if ever the case was brought under discussion, to bring ands a frightful picture of the sufferings of the farmilian and to the rain and to the sunw-occusing home to a badly warned colings, through every charter of which the winfle sign as no case, and an axit—confidence of the under the discussion, to possibility, be ever dry in countries where fuel is neares—such a plottier as would make the humanity-morgen chiedre with hierroy. "The fars of the humanity-morgen chiedre with hierroy." The fars of the later than and the Earl Firswillians, the Bill was read a second time.

HOURS AND COMMANNE

HOURE OF COMMONS.

THURRIDAY, MAY 23.—Corporal Punishment.—On the medical of Mr. Istras, the following was ordered to-Address (ordered ath March, 1844) for abstracts of the number of sion belonging to the RL Marines who, almost the set Jamesy, 1865, to 216t lier, 1844, have suffered corporal punishment or impresses, in classes, for which such punishment has been awarded, and the number is each class and showing the greatest number and the adminst anisober of lashws, also the longest and shortest period of confinement for each class of offences. Of the member of solidars belonging to the Koyal Artillery in Great Bretata and Ireland who, between the lat fan., 1815, and 31st Bec., 1843, have actived exporal punishment or imprisonment, showing the nature of the offences, in classes, for which such corporal punishment or impressed, and the amentes punishment or impressed and also the greatest and the amentes for each class of infonces, has the longest and shortest period of confinement awarded, also the greatest and the amentes punishment or impressed and also the president of the number of soldiers, belonging to regiments and depole in the solution of soldiers, belonging to regiment and depole in the responsity punishment or impresentant in the finite of the number of soldiers, belonging to regiment in the solution can be an exported punishment or impresentant in the responsity for the finite of the number of soldiers, belonging to regiment in the colonies and great finite of the finite of punishment or impresentant and depole of additional finites of the finite of the finite of the number of soldiers belonging to regiment in the colonies and great finites of the finites of the finite of punishment or impressed acceptant punishment or impressed acceptant punishment or impressed acceptant punishment or impressed acceptant punishment or impressed acceptant punishment or impressed acceptant punishment or the season acceptant punishment or maprisonment has been awarded, and the number is each Brissio, who is back year since the let Jan., 1809, have suffered corpural punishments and improximents; themeing the matter corpural punishment has been awarded, and the sumbers in each class; stating also the greatest member and the numbers in each class; stating also the greatest member and the numbers in each class; a stating also the greatest member and the sumbers in each said the subtreat period of confinement for each class; in each year. Of the number of confinement for each class is each year. Of the number of solders who, since the let of Jan. 1809, have suffered corporal punishment or imprisonment, and whether either corporal punishment or imprisonment has been inflicted in the same person maje then once, specifying how often it has been an inflicted, and distinguishing sumplers in regiments in depots in fercet likelite each friend. Of the corporal punishment in ficient in the Royal May in each of the years ledy to not both inclusive, stating the highest that investinglishes of fashes at each time, and the aggregate number of labous in each year.

\*\*Monorary Institutions.\*\*—Mr. Runt moved "an address to Her Majorty, that Her Majorty while purishment to give disches the Her Majorty while period, for minest public service, an fees shall be congrest flashour of the pear-age, or becausely a said, these supposes were formerly pail out the Knowneaver said, these supposes were formerly pail out of the Knowneaver and, these supposes were formerly pail out of the Crown revenues, but when the sixtilles were correctly and of the Crown revenues, but when the sixtilles of the Crown revenues, but when the sixtilles were correctly and of the Crown revenues, but when the sixtilles were correctly and of the Crown revenues, but when the sixtilles were correctly and of the Crown revenues, but when the sixtilles were correctly and of the Crown revenues, but when the sixtilles are correctly and of the Crown revenues, but when the sixtilles are correctly and of the Crown revenues, but when the sixtilles are in the correc

Parliament undertook the payment of them. The advantage of that system was, that the House had a means of facility expressing their approbation or disapprobation of the houser conferently the Grown, by the payment or non-payment of the fees, some of the situations in the Herald-offices, on account of which there fees were paid, were hereditary, and to others was attached a legal right to demand the fees. So very large and general a compensation would be required, that the abolition proposed by the hon. grantisman would be neither economical nor satisfactory to the public. The gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place. Mr. Hume withdrawing his motion.

FRIDAY, MAY 23th.—The Nelson Disser.—In reply to Mr. M. Milansa, the Earl of Lincoln explained the circumstances that prevented life public dinner to the veterana of Greenwich Hospital from taking place in Trafaigax-sq. An application, he said, had been made to him in hept. or Oct. for leave to have a dinner given in Trafaigar-sq. to the Greenwich pensioners. At that time the vhole area was boarded remad, and the public were shut out from the space. He afterwards received an application to permit the dinner to be postponed till 2d of April, and aubequently he received another application for its postponement to Seth inst.; but in the interval, the square had been opened to the public, and a deficiency liaving been discovered in the artiple used for a portion of the powement, he could not allow the dinner to take place, as great damage might be incurred. He also feit that great inconvenience would result from such a dinner being held in the centre of the town, and in such a public place.

# foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—Vice-Admiral Lalande, an Officer, who since he had the command of the squadron in the Levant. in 1840, bud been considered the ornament of the French Navy, and had attained a popularity which Rear-Admiral Dupetit Thouars's Oceanic fame could alone have eclipsed, died on Sunday evening, in his 57th year. To the severe loss which the French Navy has sustained by the death of Vice-Admiral Lalande, all the Journals mournfully advert.

The following is from the Santinelle de l'Armée : "Morals are nearly on a level with what they were under the regime of the Œil de Rouf, except that vice is now less elegant, and more hypocritical. In the same manner as during the period of La Pompadour and Dubarry, petticout influence is particularly felt in Military promotion. Certain Ministerial Cabinets are transformed into boudoirs, where more amorous intrigues are discussed than State affairs. Certain favours are made the price of the most shameful compluisances, and there is no hesitation in telling a woman that if she wishes that her friend should be promoted, she must come her-self, and alone, to remind the protector. We could add a long and curious chapter to the Mysteries of Paris, if we published all that has reached our personal know-

Sweden .- Prince Gustavus of Wass, a General in the Austrian Army, who lost his right of succession to the Swedish throne in consequence of his father's abdication subsequent to the revolution of 1809, forwarded to the Cakingta of the Five Great Powers a kind of manifesto or protest on the occasion of King Oscar's recent accession to the throne of Sweden. The noble manner in which his present Majesty has replied to the first manifestations of his antegonist's pretensions, shows the firm confidence which he places in the people over whom he is called to reign, and the consciousness of his power to aunihilate any enemy who might attempt to oppose him. The proclamation to which we allude is in the following

"We, lacar, by the grace of God, King of Swedon, of Norway, of the Gotha and Winds, make hereby known—That the circumstances which occasioned the law of Dec. 10, 1819, prohibiting all intercouse and communication between the late King Goutavus Adolphus, the late Queen, and all her children, with Swedish subjects, having much changed, and more particularly a perfect national tranquillity of nearly one-third of a century's duration, together with an evident affection of the people for the new order of things, having impressed the east of approbation by the people on the events of 1809-1810, and the new auccession to the throne subsequent to these events, we have now, convinced of this devotion of our people and their affection to our family, of which we have so many proofs, felt ourselves called upon to manifest our unlimited confidence by annuling the above prohibitive law, and we, therefore, hareby annul and revoke the above mentioned law, in conformity with section 12 of the Constitutional Hill passed by the Diet, Dec. 16, 1812, which empowers the Sovereign to do so, &c. We, Oscar, by the grace of God, King of Sweden, of Norway, the Sovereign to do so, Sc.
"Castle of Stockholm, May 7, 1844.
(3. 8.) (Signed)

# East India Intelligence.

et Charan

" L. II, GYLLENRAAL."

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Liout.-Gen. the Right. Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B., was sworn in as Governor General of India.

The heavy buggage of the new Governor-General of India will be shipped in the Great Liverpool, which departs for Alexandria on let June. The Governor-General and suite proceed and France to Marseilles, where a government steamer will be in waiting to convey them direct to Egypt, from whence they will embark at Sucz, on board the Hindostan, for Calcutte, and arrive there about 20th July. Sir Henry Hardinge will be the first Governor-Coneral who has proceeded to his government by what is called the overland route. It is a question whether Lord Ellenborough will have had time to make

arrangements for his return before his successor's arrival, which will take place only a few days after Lord E. re-ceives his recall. It is calculated that Siz. Henry will have entered upon his high functions in India within little more than a couple of months from the date of his appointment—a celerity of movement which the history Indian affairs has never yet been able to record. Lord Ellenborough, it is expected, will leave Calcutta by the Bentinck, about 15th July, and arrive in England about the end of August.

On Wednesday the Court of Directors entertaine the newly-appointed Governor-General of India, Sir lienry Hardinge, K.C.B., at dinner at the London Tavern, previous to his departure for the seat of his Government in the East. About 150 sat down to dinner. The chairman of the Board of Directors presided. On his right were Sir Henry Hardinge, Governor General of India, the Dake of Wellington, Dake of Buckingham, Earl of Jersey, Earl of Haddington, Lord Stanley, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Astell, the Chancellor of the Exchaquer, Sir G. Murray, Sir James Graham, Sir T. Freemantle, Sir J. Macdonald, &c. And, on his left, the Deputy Chairman, the Lord Meyor, Duke of Buccleuch, Marquess of Camden, Earl of Lincoln, Earl of Liverpool, Earl-of Delawarr, Earl of Dalbousie, Lord G. Somerset, Lord Combermere, &c. After the usual loyal toasts—

Delaware, Earl of Dalbousie, Lord G. Somerset, Lord Combermere, &c. After the usual loyal toasts—

The Chairman said he had to propose to them the health of their distinguished and galiant guest, the Right Honourable Rif Henry Hardinge, whose public services were so well known to every one in that assembly that it was quite unnecessary for him to enising upon them (cheers). They must all have read and heard of the progress of that prolonged and girrlous struggle in which the arms of Great Britain had been so successfully engaged, and which, in its termination, had produced such sebatantial results (hear, hear). In that struggle, when the leadership of the greatest warrior of the age—the illustrions Duke; who sat healds him—led the Armisco Kingland so often to victory over the eagles of France, fiir H. Hardinge had borne a distinguished part (cheers); under that leader he had won a distinguished name, and established for himself a claim to a position in the brightest pages of history. During that struggle he had, under the tuition of his great master, acquired for almoself the highest reputation as a Military Commander. But his services did not end there; for as soon as peace had crowned those triumphs throughout Europe, his right Hon. Friend was placed in a position which enabled him to establish still greater claims upon the gratitude of his country, by sharing in the civil administration of the Government. He was called on to fill high and important offices in the Government of the country, and his condition that had been such as to add to his distinguished fame as a soldier the honour of being an emisont senstor and stateman. In those characters he had received the appronation of his Sovereign and of his country. It was on vach a man, he was proud to vay, the choice of the Court of Directors fell, when they were about to select a man to discharge the high and important duty of a Governor-General of India (loud applause); and it must be most gratifying to that galiant Office, and to all his friends, to know t when he was sworn in before the Court of Directors that morning as Governor-General, that in going out to India he had their atmost confidence in his judgment, and they were prepared to afford him the most cordial support in their power (sheers). They placed confidence no less in his firm and utidaunted aprict than in his just, and generous, and benevolent heart, which would cause him to be delighted in furthering the happiness and ameliorating the condition of the people of ludia. He (the choirman) hoped that his Right Hon. Sriend had before him a long career of valuable service in India, and that he would live to reap the reward of that career by returning home with the though of a grateful country and the bleasings of the people. He should, therefore, propose the hé, ith of their distinguished guest, "The Right Hon. Sir-Heary Hardings, K.C.B., the Governor-General of India."

This toast was drunk with the warmest slaudits, which were

anum."
This toast was drunk with the warmest plaudits, which were newed again and again for some time. As soon as the cheering ad subsided.

This totalt was drunk with the warmest panesus, when we're renewed again and again for some time. As soon as the cheering had autsided,

But Hanny Hambinan rose and said, that, in acknowledging the compliagent, he had to express his gratitude for the warm and flattering manner in which his mane had been received, and he had also to make a gratiful acknowledgment of the honour which the Court of Directors had conferred upon him, in considering him worthy of an important an office as Governor-Giveral of India (loud cheering). He could assure them that the confidence and support of the Court of Directors was not so gratifying to him for the personal satisfaction which it must necessarily after him, as for the assurance it gave him that he would thereby be enabled to earry out his dealer to make his presents in India advantageous to tap population. His power to effect that object must be strengthened by the confidence of the Court of Directors, the confidence of the Cabinet. who were lately his colleagues—the sanction and co-operation of Her Mejesty's Government. That confidence on the part of the Court of Directors and of Her Majesty's Government, whist it afforded him gratification, dienos, however, malead him as to the difficulties of the undertaking; for in going to fulfit the duties of that office he from the condition of India, and produce advantage to its population (cheers). In attempting to carry out that object he knew he should receive the valuable assistance of many able mes in the Civil Service to him. That especiates, he repeated, must be of great service to him. That especiates, he repeated, must be of great service to him. That addition to which he should have another advantage of an invaluably nature, namely, that he could refer

to his friend and former commander, the Duke of Weilingfon (great cheering). When the communication was fast reade to him of the selection that here have more than the Right Hon. I may offer the property of

great duties which would be imposed on him by that app meat, and that he would conduct the administration of Government of the country submitted to his charge with at tage to the country, and in such a way as to secure the be and happiness of the people (cheers), as well as to give sail that to his employers, the East India Company, to the Sover and to the British public (cheers). He again congestulate Court of Directors on the selection of his Right Hon. friest that office (cheers).

and to the British public (cheers). He again congratulated the Court of Directors so the selection of his Right Mon. friend for that office (cheers).

"Sir Robert Fact neturned thanks on behalf of his colleagues and hisself for the honour conferred on them. Whatever might be the presents on Har Majesty's Ministers of other interests that were consected with India. They could not give a stronger proof of the deep interest they fait in that subject than their evening their official connection with a colleague (Sir H. Hardinge), who was entitled to their centre confidence, and was present friends (cheers). They consented, through a regard for those great interests, to part with a colleague whose fame was connected with Comma and Albesta, and whose Military carser caded on the field of Waterito; for those interests they consented to part with a colleague whose conduct nitle administration of civil affairs presented a reconductation of temper, firmness, seasiation, and moral currage, which confirmed the claims which his Military exploits established upon his country. When they consented, therefore, to part with such a colleague, they did it in the firm belief that no other man was better qualified for the great rust which the appointment of Governor General of India involved than his Right Hon. Friend, Sir H. Hardinge (lond cheers).

"The Earl of Rapon and the Board of Control;" "John Sheppard, Esq., Chairman of the Court of Directors:" "The Legal Institutions of the country, and Sir L. Shadwell;" "The Civil Service of the East India Compony;" "The indian Army;" and several other toasts were then drunk, and the guests separated,

## Literary Notices.

Coningaby; or, the New Generation. By Benjamin Disraeli, M.P. 3 vols.

ALTHOUGH this notice will see the light within a few days of "Coningsby" making its appearance, it is too late for us to say that it will excite extraordinary interest and curiosity; it has already done so throughout the length and breadth of the land—if not by its own immedute and direct dissemination, at least by the university dentedly extended and repeated notices of it that have occupied the Morning Papers day after day—the Times no less than thrice during one week, and to the extent of many nights' Parliamentary debates. Such it is to be at once the leader and the exponent of "Young England"—or, as Mr. Disraeli is pleased more emphatically to phrase it, "The New Generation."

And there is no doubt that the leader is worthy of the

led, and the exposition here offered of its views moral, and, above all, political-is worthy of the party

entertaining those views.

We say this in perfect good faith, and with a very strong feeling that the time is come when the purty in question, however small in number now, and hunted in its actual influence, is about to assume a very different tone, and act a very different part from what it has hitherto done; that Toryism being at an end, Whigparty or other must and will assume a new secondancy; and whenever such a crisis happens, that which has the youngest blood in its veins, and the greatest share of vigour in its thews and sinews, will be the one to take the lend-to keep it in another matter.

Leaving these weighty points to the consideration of "Young England," let us turn to this elequent, spirited, and most amusing exposition of its views, hopes, objects, and instrumente, and glance at it as what it in reality is -a novel of real life-and notably of political life. And in this point of view, authing can be more characteristic of its remarkable author—the author, let it not be forgotten, " Vivian Grey "\_the most fearless, sinshing, brilliant, and personal satirs of its day, and which, up to this moment, has stood alone in the letter respect, but which has now found a rival in " Coningsby." literature there is nothing else of its kind; so unsparing in its personal satire, and, at the same time, so fearlessly pointed in its applications, as the character which figures as Mr. Rigby. That a gentlemen, so fearless and un-sparing in his own personal attacks as the one in question, and with such resistless instruments at his command, will rest quietly under the infliction, is scarcely to be expected

rest quietly under the infliction, is scarcely to be apposted, and not at all to be hoped by the lovers of literary fun. Here is a scrap of the full-length portrait of Mr. Rigby:—

"Mr. Rigby was a member for one of Lord Monaouth's borougies. He was the natures of Lord Monaouth's Parliamentary influence, and the acutior of his vast estates. He was more; he was Lord Monaouth's companion when in England, his correspondent whom abroad—hardly his counsellor, for Lord Monaouth never required advise; but Mr. Rigby could instruct him in mattern of detail, which Mr. Rigby made amouning. Rigby was not a preferential man; indeed, his origin, education, early pursuits, and studies were equally obequer; het he had contrived in good time to unusers himself into Parliament, by means which no one could ever comprehend, and then set up to be a perfect man of business. The world took him at his word, for he was hold, acute, and volume, with no thought, but a good deal of decaltory information; and though destitute of all manigination and noble sestiment, was blassed with a vagorist, meadacious fancy, fruitful in small expedients, and never happing than when devising shifts for greet mean's scrapies.

"They say that all of us have one chance in this life, and so it was with Rigby. After a crangele of many years, after a long

estics of the usual alternatives of small successes and small failures, after a few clurreith speeches and a good many clerricial pumphiets, with a countderable repetation indeed for pengulinedes, most of which is ever wrote, and articles in reviews to which it was whapered he had contributed, Rigby, who had alreany intrigued himself into a subordinate office, met with Lord Monmosth.

Alreany intrigues answer and a succession of the many forms of the man just the animal that Lord Monmouth wanted, or Lord Monmouth aiways tooked upon human nature with the callons eye of a jackey. He surveyed Rigby, and he determined to buy him. He bought him; with his clear head, his indefatigable industry, his anderious congue, and his ready and unsorupulous pen; with all his dates, all his lampoons, all the private memoirs, and all his political lorigues. It was a good surchase. Rigby became a great personny, and Lord Monmouth's man.

"Mr. Rigby had a classical retreat, which he esteemed a Tusculora. There, serrounded by his busts and books, he wrote his isampoons and articles, massacred a she liberal it was thought that no one could lash a woman like Rigby), cat up a rising genius, whose politics were different from his own, or scarified come suchappy wretts who had brought his claims before Paliament, proving, by garbled extracts from official correspondence that up one social refer to, that the maiocutent, instead of being a victim, was, on the construy, a defaulter. Tudqules and Tuper would back Rigby for a elashing reply against the field. Here, two, at the end of a lasty week, he found it decasionally convenient to entertain a friend or two of equivocal reputation, with whom he had become acquainfed in former days of equal brother-hoped. No une were more faithful to his early friends than Mr. Rigby, particularly if they could write a aquib."

The portraits connected with the "Young Eugland" party—the Lord Henry Sydneys, the Buckburate, the Millbanks, &c., are equally specific, but in a very different tone of colour—the rese predominating in them, though certainly not to an extravagant extent. But what shall

certainly not to an extravagant extent. But what shall we say to THE characters of the novel, not its ostensible we say to Tite determine the novel, not its outerside in hero, "Coningsby," (who, to say truth, plays rather an inconspicuous and lesignificant part), but Sidonia—the Jaw Sidonia—a personage whom Mr. Disrasit evidently acts forth as the type, the beau-ideal of the Habrew race, the being who, even at present, sways the destinies of nations, and who is some time or other to change the whole character of the human race—restoring it to that Cauceaian type from which it originally emerged, and giving us at last a Jewish Millennium!—what are we to say of him? Why, simply that he is a very brilliant and amusing person, and one that will, it is much to be feared. turn the heads of the "peoples"—already not a little elevated by honours and dignities that have of late years been vouchsafed to them.

Upon the whole (for we must now quit abruptly the enticing topic), "Coningeby" is the novel of the season.

The Beauties of the Opera. Part I. In Giselle. Bogue Under the tasteful superintendence of Mr. Heath, it is impossible that a work so interesting in subject, and so exquisitely illustrated, as that of which we have the commencing "Part" before us, can fall of success. It is termed the "Beauties of the Opera,"—but, in fact, the "Part" before us is exclusively appropriated to the Bullet of La Ginello. Profixed is a lovely purtrait of that almost divine danagues, Carlotta Grial, as the heroine; the on-graving, by H. Robinson, from a drawing by Chalon... two names which form a guarantee of excellence. A portrait of this nature is to form the chief dutinguishing feature of each portion of the work. Then we have equally beautiful engravings in wood, in the vignette atyle, of incidents, aconery, coatumes, and decorations and every page of letter press (16 pages) is more or less embellahed by various-coloured arabeaque horders and ornaments, after the manner of Lockbutt's "Spaulsh Ballads." In the present instance, the letter-press involves a short biographical notice of Carlotta Grisi (who, volves a short biographical notice of Carlotta Grasi (who, it appears, was born in 1821, at Visinuda, a small, observe village in Upper Istria) with a gracefully-written story, or table, of the ballet of La Giselle. Altogether, the work is extremely benutiful; the portrait alone being worth double the entire cost of the Part. It promises to become almost as #indispensable" to the frequenters of the opera.

Murray's Colonial and Home Library. No. 8. VALUABLE as is every Number already produced of this most cheap collection of literature, we are particularly grateful to Mr. Murray for that now before us, con sisting of "Drinkwater's Blege of Gibralter," one of the most interesting and instructive Military histories is our lenguage. No Officer in the Army should be without a copy, and we hope the work will find its way into every Regimental library.

The Comic Blackstone: Guide to the Chinese Collection

Story of a Peather. Thus reprints from Punch, one of the cleverest beb madals of the age, must command a favourable reception. Mr. A'Beckett's witty burlesque of law ; Douglas Jerrold's piquant story; and the humorous guide to the best Exhibition in London, afford a rich harvest of fun and fiction that will be relieded by all classes.

[Sevard Notices are in type.]

(Correspondence continued from page 327.)

QUARTERMANTERS.
To the Editor of the Moont and Military Unsette.
Sta.—The Soldier's Friend, as our Right Hon. the
Secretary-at-War is no justly designated by the Army,

has done much good for the Service, and highly merits gratitude, particularly from those who have reaped the advantage of his benevolence; and none are more grateful than the Quartermesters of both Cavalry and Infantry regiments. There is yet more for his performance, to complete a work so generously begun, and it could not come from more acceptable hands, vis.—the appointment of a Quartermaster-Serjeant to each regiment of Cavalry.

The situation of Quartermaster being filled from amongst the meritorious Non-commissioned Officers of long standing, and of generally from 20 to 30 years' previous service, it may be fairly considered they may be somewhat worse

for the wear.

There is a wide difference between the Quartermesters of Infantry and Cavalry, as regards the duty they have respectively to perform; the former having the assistance of the Quartermaster-Serjeant, a Corporal, and a ploneer, from each company, and not unfrequently, in addition, a Company Serjeant. On the contrary, the Quartermaster of Cavairy has no Quartermaster-Serjeant, or other assistant. He is, according to the words of his Commission, signed by Her Majosty, "carefully and diligantly to discharge the duties of his situation by doing and performing all, and all manner of things thereunto belonging." No assistance is randered to the Quartermenter by the Troop Serjeant-Majors; were they disposed to do so, they cannot be spared from their respective troops; the Captains not only require them, but every other man, to look after the horses, and various other duties which the Troop Serjenat-Majors must perform.

The Quartermaster of Cavalry is in charge of stores and ammunition; and should he, from temporary indiaposition, be personally unable to attend the frequent issues of ammunition to Non-commissioned Officers of troops, he has no responsible person even to perform this duty, in whose hands he can place the keys of the magazine. He is obliged to perform all the writing of his depart-ment, or employ a Clerk, who, of necessity, he must pay for doing what is not his duty, for his trouble and pune

tuality.

The Paymester (whose situation is a perfect sineque compared with the Quartermaster) is allowed a Paymas-

ter Serieunt.

The Quartermaster has no responsible person to assist him in taking an account of the weight of the baggage, or in giving up barracks on marching out, and in taking up barracks on marching in...the delivery of barrackstores out and in, on these and many other, as well as periodical occasions. Assistance is indepensable in saving fuel, torage, and provisions to the troops, making our requisitions, returns, and distributions, and keeping accounts thereof. All these are most essential duties, and cannot be well performed by one individual, together with other most onerous and multifurious things which fall upon the Quartermenter. The consequence in, that irresponsible persons are occasionally called upon, by way of extra duty, whose experience is very limited, and reluctance with which it is performed, very imperfeetly or left partially undone, causes much annoyance and inconvenience both to the Quartermenter and Offizers, Non-communioued, and men, of the regiment, by which amplement mounderstandings frequently arise. In the general performance of duty, there is no connecting link between the Officer and the soldier, which, on mome occasions, would be more in place to be done by a Nun-commissional Officer, and less humiliating to the rank of a Communicated Officer.

ther Majesty's warrant, with regard to the supply of necessaries to the men, by removing it from the troop Borjeunt-Majors to the Regimental Store, cannot be effectually done without the assistance of a Quarterman-ter-Serjeant. It is believed that very few regiments have yet adopted the new system.

It is carneally hoped that our gallant and highly-respected Secretary-at-War will take it into his most favourable consideration, and cause the appointment of a Quartermanter-Serjount to each regiment of Cavalry, by having a permanent Non-Commissioned Officer at tucked to the Quartermaster's Department. It would be conferring a great boon to the Service-not only to the Cavalry Quartermaster, by placing him on an equal foo-ing with the same rank in the Infantry—but would ren-der much convenience and benefit to the regiments

Having served in the ranks and gone through the various grades, these observations are made from personal knowledge and experience.

AN OLD CAVALBY OFFICER.

[The publication of this letter (received some time aince), has been unavoidably delayed ..... En. ]

DURLLING.
To the Editor of the Navel and Military Carette.
Six,-You having deemed my former lotter " w worthy a place in your columns, has induced me sguin to trouble you with a rejoinder to your correspondent A. (... letter of the 12th uit. His remisention of the syllogism is perfectly correct, and his pungent corollary an excellent in-

\* Mo. 887, Auril 6.

centive to watchfulness and duty; but his remote deduca tions in behalf of dualling appear to me erroneous, even though the subject is argued independent of religion. What I are any set of men to be allowed to take the law into their own hands, and for some imaginary or real offence of the moment, go out and deliberately kill or be killed I thus sending one or both to their dread account with all their imperfections on their head, and with feelings nepelearly predominant in the breast of a duellist.

A. C. flounders about to get rid of religion in true expediency style, the subject being too potent to be thrown dverboard same coremonia, without some apparent respect; and therefore A. C. will, "for the sake of argument, conseds the point." But, Sir, is there any offence man can commit against mere hussen feelings or conventional respect that should be wiped out with his blood? Yet such is the code upheld by A. C. If men would but think of themselves as they think of others, they would soon perceive what their inflated pride is worth: it is the folly of egregious self-estimation which is the parent of disputes and duciling. Private feelings should be restrained (if needful by law) for the general good; the very example of duelling being an outrage on all the correct feelings of the community, the practice should be put down by law. Is a man wrouged, let him seek redress at the law, which ought to be the same for rich and poor. Lawgivers, who begisher for the want of a nation, must legislate on the broad principles of human nature, and for the welfare of the masses, and not merely for a privileged few. It is in this spirit that Christianity legislates, and this it is which marks its divine origin, as applicable in its provisions for the whole human race in every possible position. Classes may be hardy enough to make laws for themselves, but the principle is fundamentally wrong. As it is said, there must be honour among regues, so duelling may be good among drunkards, swindlers, and " rollicking chaps, but among real gentlemen (and the Christian is the highest style of them) the levelling principle is not recessary; it decides nothing, and transforms man into a mere reptile of force—a voluntary gladiator!

Notwithstanding the reiterated vociferations of A. T'. the moral agiom laid down in my first letter against ducling stands good. Seconds as well as principals are obnoxious to it, because accords being usually friends of the duclists, participate in their feelings. And as to "every fair duel," alluded to by A. C., I reply there is no such thing as a "fair duel," that is, where the comno such thing as a "fair query tracts, where the batants are upon a par, except with muzzle to muzzle; on which terms "practised shots" (candle-sauffers) usually decline, the alternative being too levalling to afford a scientific chance of ovading consequences ("being riddecine, the alternative being too leveling to another a scientific chance of ovading consequences (" being riddled"). And let A. C. say or do what he will, he cannot whitewash duelling. "The state of public feeling" has nothing to do with the question; the duelling public pu lie forming so insignificant a minurity as to have no weight in a quention of general legislation. Are men to be called " to an explanation vitor what may not square with A. C'.'s or any man's abtions of gentility? proposition, Sir, is irrational and absurd, and however seasoned with high examples,-

### "The offence is rank, it smells."

Can the duellist who has cut off a fellow mortal from all his present contexions and sympathies, and in his wiftulness consigned him to an untimely grave—can he, if he possess the common feelings of humanity, ful to feel the anguish of remorse, and thereby embitter every hour of his future existence?—just as if this fleeting life, with its inevitable evils, were not sufficient, but must be enhanced by a compliance with such fanciful and guilty laws as govern duclists. If a man is wrong, there is the greater reason to forbest towards him. It is Godthe greater reason to forbear tuwards bim. like to be above revenge, and if you are right, to be antislied that you are so, which is true magnanishity. Shall buman feelings, evanescent as the wind, give law to men, and that, too, when life and death are con-corned? It appears to me the wildest negion to say that more human opinion, ever fluctuating, shall be the rule of conduct, when a perfect and immutable rule is furnished by the Scriptures. But A. C. waives the authority of Seripture, and yet sureastically quotes it to sure his purpose. Such are the incongruities of a truckling to expediency.

Sir Robert Penl, in a late division, said he was " in a minority from the religious sense of the House;" and your correspondent A. C. finds himself much in the same predicament with the religious public; therefore is obliged to discard religion with some show of respect. With those who make Christianity a more name or profession, the Bible is a nonentity, and of course uninfluential. Thus A. C. closes with "esait" about a "bad world," and "no mercy" between man and man, and secuses another of "spiritual pride," and then re-pudiates religion to defend duelling on worldly prin-ciples! That a man should stop forward to this engrent Achilles (at Hyde-park-corner), as a rave avie, and argues-

### "There's simuthing rotten in the state

of his opinions ; but extremes often meet, and A. C. (anti Christ) may yet become P.C. (pro Christ.) In a final adicu, will be allow me to entreat him to quit the expediency school, and embrace religion in earnest, as the only thing that east govern men under all circumstances with anything like stability? As to the expediency gentry, they do not like truth, especially " the except when it will bend to their purposes. tratb. Nevertheless, Bir, neo virtus alla, sine veritatis, nee Cornelius. felicitas. Dover, May 2.

### THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY. To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Stu .- You are the friend of the Services in all their branches. I see that you have brought public opinion to bear on recent cases of hardship in promotion among my Milltary brethren. Let me now draw your attention to a case among the unformate Medicus, who have rruly no friends in high places. I allude to the regent disposal of the Surgeoney of the 18th Royal Irish Regi-ment, in China. The Surgeon was killed by picates; the Senior Assistant, Mr. Cowen, was an Officer of nine years' service, eight of which spent in the tropieshad your through the whole Chinese war with the regiment, nover being one day absent -a care and fortunate exception in a regiment which has buried eighteen Officers in China. He was present at all the actions, thom the first taking of Chusan to the final storming of Ching-keung-ton, where he was close to poor Collinson when he tell; and, finally, he was the Sonior Assistant in China, and about the sixth senior of all those cast of the Cope. Add to this, that he is an excellent hard-working Officer, liked and respected by his corps, and all who know him. Well, this Officer is passed over for pro-mution in his own corps, and the Assistant-Surgeon of the Buffs is brought from the Himdays Mountains to take the step, being Mr. Coven's sentor by one year. Now, Sir, I sake on what principle is this done? It is vain to ask, by what rule is it done? The unfortunate Medical Officers are not under the fulr and open responsible rule of the Commander-in-Chief, at they carnestly desire and ought to be, but left to the inercy of one individual, whose commendations (I suppose under the shelter of being "professional," and, therefore, nobody's business), seem absolute. Dr. Stevenson cannot be promoted on the score of strict seniority, for he has two seniors, in what viz., M'Grigor chooses to call "the command;" viz., M'Grigor chooses to call "the command;" viz., M'Grigor Stewart in N. S. Wales, and Mr. Smith, 17th Reg. in Bombay; but let it be said, for the sake of argument, that the disregard of Mr. Cowen's services results from the superior claims of one year's additional service, how in that case will the promotion of Staff-Surgeon Marshall in China on the 30th August, 1842, be justified or explained? Mr. Murshall being a Staff-Assist.-Surgeon, who went out with Lord Saltoun's re-inforcement, and never passed Hong-Kong, or saw any service, was promoted in succession to Dr. French, of the 49th Reg., when there were ton Assist. Surgeons his seniors in the east, and six of them from five to six veurs his seniors!

True, he was the Senior Assistant in Clina (arrived at the end of the war), but so is Mr. Cowen how Why, then, was Mr. Marshall promoted over the heads of so many old Officers, and Mr. Cowen, with such claims, refused? And here, Sir, is what diagnats an Officer; Mr. Marshall is the relative of the Chief Examiner of Army accounts, and sumate friend of the Director-General; while Mr. Cowen is a deserving Officer, but without a friend in the War-office, and, accordingly, one is promoted, no doubt on the plea of se-niority, while on the very same plea the other is refused! / / But, putting uside this personal contrast, which might be much heightened by reference to the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel Amierson of the Cepton Hifter, in 1837;—putting aside this, I say, will the authorities shut the door of all hope on the Assistant-Surgeons, from my claim beyond that of senjority? Is the Assistant-Surgeon alone to gain nothing by undergoing toil and danger—by living for years aind the toils and risks of pestilence and fighting? Is he not to profit anything by the chances of distant and dangerous service, while his brother Subalterns, with whom he marches and tolls, profit by every casualty, and rise to rank and conclument? Surely, unless the department is indeed handed over, bound hand and toot to the caprice and whim of an autubent, the Millberg authorities will never saeathen a doc-time so pregnant with the worst consequences to the zeal and energy which a med cal Officer, more than any other, especially needs. The poor lellow has often to toll alone manning the dead and dying; left to his own relightened day, the middle of the ninetzenth century, as a sources, and growing wears and desponding from seeing voluntary advocate of this barbarous and wicked practice, death in its most appalling form raging found him, and stamps him, however protected under the eyes of the finding all his efforts valu. The Military Officer, again, has comrades to obter him; his path is plain, active ex-ertion keeps up his spirits, and the certainty of promotion gilds the distant prospect of service, bow arflutane

In the same Gauette, I believe, that robs Mr. Cowen of the well-deserved Surgeoncy of the regiment he has gone through so many hard-ships with, the Adjutant of it, a Lieutenant of 1835, (while Mr. Cowen is an Assistant-Surgeon of 1835,) gets, without purchase, the company of an Officer ratifing on full pay. How great the contrast between the feelings of the two Officers reading the Gazette !- the one, exulting and grateful, nerved with fresh energy and seal, ready and willing for any service, however arduous; the other, disgusted and sponding, sees himself for ever separated from the regittent he has been so long attached to, deprived of his sair reward, and reflects that by all his labours and suffair reward, and reneess tues ... This is what makes a ferings his has gailted nothing. This is what makes a man what is called "a hard bargain to the Queen;" and, A Thortoal Exila.

West Indies, March 20.

Five new HB.'s carry on our Parliamentary and political history in his own manner. "A Lesson in Klephant-riding," the animal conclams to receive another rider, Sir H. Hardinge, lifted up by Sir R. Peel, whilst Lord Ellenborough, comforted by Brougham, and the Duke threatening the sinister-looking-dephant for his tricks, appear on the other side, the ex-Governor "bruised "The Happy Family," Lord Ashley, Lord Sandon, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Duncombe, Lord J. Russell, and others, as the birds and beats in the cage at Trafalgarsquare. A very grave and creatfallon-looking owl presides over the company looking villanously like Lord Ashley. A hawk, looking rather as if he could not belp it. and a kitten and a rabbit, the most active of the party (the three animals bearing the blink respectively of Lord Sandon, Sir T. Acland, and Mr. C. Buller), are gathered round the owl as his most prominent supporters. A very good-humoured cat, with face averted from the principal figure, has got Sir Robert Inglis's headfupon houlders, and is taking very great care of three rather forlogn-looking rats, which in the very likeness of Lords Howick, Palmerston, and John Russell, are peeping out from beneath the uncongenial shelter which they have chosen. I'. Duncombe, as a most felicitous magple, sits and chatters on the cat's head; and last and lessifcomes pour little Peter Borthwick, in the guise off a cock-sparrow. "Hercules, assisted by Iolas, attacking the flydra." The Duke is the here, to whose club additional weight is given by the inscription upon it of his late celebrated charge of gross indiscretion against the four-and twenty sovereigns of Leadenhall-street. Lord Brougham enacta the obsequious follower, armed with a red-hot poker for the purpose of applying the actual cautery a favourite amusement of his -to the amputated heads of the Indian monster. His well-known instinct of selfpreservation is slyly shown by making him keep carefully behind his fighting companion; he has not even the courage of the Jackal in providing prey for the modern Lion-he allows the noble animal to seek out objects for destruction, and then sneaks in to gratify his tuste by torturing them in safety. We need not add that the India directors, conjointly, compose the Hydra—that their heads are his—that their tail hears the significant word "Nepotism" the leterrime cause of all the hubbub; and that the locus in quo is the portion of the Company's House in the City. All the faces are portraits; that of Mr. Hogg is very good, and in the Duke and his man Friday, "H. B." uever fails.

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BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

May 4, at Madeira, the Lady of Lizones Broddare, Beq., Her Britannie Majouty's Consul for that island, of a daughter.—May 12, at Preston, the Lady of Joun Cambron, Esq., El. Engineers, of a non.—In Chusham-place, the Lady Anthus Lannda, of a

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES,
May 21, at Banasand, Surrey, E. E. Tinelino, Eaq., Capt. R.N.,
to Marr Ann, daughter of the late Francis Brace, Baq.—May
28, at St. George's, Manover.eq., Viscount Maloump, eldest son
of the Earl of Minioty to Knna, only daughter of the late General
Sic Thomas Hisloy, Fart., G.C. B.—At Bloke, Devonport, Lient.
Raymonn, Commander of H. M.'s cutter Snipe, to Anna Maria,
daughter of W. Thükkela, Req., B.N.

DEATHS.

May is, at Leasuington, May Ann, the wife of Copt. Bey-mard Granville Lapsing, 16th Regt. of Foot.—Jun. 18, at 100, on board H.M.S. Impliements, on her topage flops Blong-Kong to Portsmotth, Copt. Master Gaant, M. Artiflery.

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FOR MADRAS direct, will leave the Docks on the sath of June, the fine fast-sailing new English-	Con and Gold Band   0 is - 1   0 if - 1   0 is - 1   0	. 20. 6d. a 4ay	1404
trulk ship TONSTANT, 536 tons per register, John Hament, Commander, lying in the Kent India Dooks. This ship has ex-	Frequence for E voyages: Sancta, tempera, servicity, radiation, Juliogne	BI B B	1403 1403 1404
cellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experi- enced Surgeon. For Freight or Passenge Amy to T. Slavisips and Co., Sun-court, or 69, Corabill.	name advantageous terms. Full orinted estimates, Maritalque	91 6 0	pr b g land
FOR CALCUTTA direct, will leave the	application. THE NEW MILITARY COCKED HAT popled how, and injured his sight	Pl A C	91 5 a tues 91 5 a tues
West basis books on the 18th of June, relayous that along the books on the 18th of June, relayous Thesis along the on the 17th June, on the ship is made! Feesily to the	QUALITY, WITH PEATHER, FOR &.  TO CAPTAINS, FASSENGERS, inter in section	. ye. Od. n day	their o a ty though a light
Hon. East India Company to be ut Ginvessed on the 18th, the fine fast-saling Barons RUNEYMEDE. A 1, 507 Tons per Resta-	To OTH ERD.—To be said off without fearers, at a constant from each wise. the whole efficient extensive	91 A U	tips o ingi
ter, William Clement Dourty, Commender. This Ship has excellent Accommodation for Palengers, and curries un ex- perienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage, apply to T.	shie Outsitting and general Steak of Masers. W. H. A out. Co., leaving business, No. 27, Cornhill. The Steak con and fracture of the log 800 dozen Calico, Long Cloth, and Irish Lines Shirts band in action	# # 0 0 # 1 b n	100 10 0 1800 01 5 0 1802
liaviside and Co., Sun-court; or 68 Combil.	A large astorument of Lasies' rendy-pages Linea.	U1 5 0	319 0 0 1007 100 10 0 1007
FOR BOMBAY direct, will leave the Docks on the 24th of June, the well-known Teak ship ELIZA.	560 do. of Fillow-cases.  360 dozen of Linea and other Towels.	91 & 0 41 & 0	100 10 0 1407 100 15 0 1407 100 10 0 1407
1900 toos burthen. John Parmaon, H.C.S., Commander, lying in the East India Docks. All Goods must be alonguide on	A great variety of Silk and Cotton Cravain, Stocks,  Silk Mandkorchiefs, rion Natia Sonrio, Sieves, and Ho every description. Also an immense stock of Chesters.	91 6 0	100 10 0 1908 109 10 0 1908
the first, or they cannot be received, as the fibly is under Pennity to the Hou. East India Company to be at Gravesend on the 18th. Passengers may embayk at Deal on the 1st July.	Taghori Costs, Shooting Jacksts, Clouits, Dressing (Teast Waistoots; Jeen and Long Cioth Jacksts and Tronsers, and Bine Choths for Uniforms; and a well-assorted stither in action	0 8 10	100 10 0 1 100c
This Ship talls well, has first-rate Accommodations for Passen- gers, and will carry a Surgeon. For Light Preight or Passens.	1 Wanthin Spinore, Pilot Clatha, Att. 1 With svery description of	191 5 0 298 0 0	910 0 0 1 1000 100 10 0 1 100
apply to Mesers Flerchia, Alexander, Ass Co., 11, King's Arms Yard; to Ceptani C. Pasgunarson; or to T. Haviston And Co., Sun-court, or 69, Corpbili.	Cable Furniture, Sedding, Shankets, Counterpance, de. &c. The whole of this strick must be cleared off by the 16th & arm lust Captains will dod this an excellent opportunity for purely	ya. fid. u day	100 16 6 Inty
LISHING RODS and TACKLE.—Four-	l militaria di la di	91 6 8	109 10 0 1410
joint by rod, 18e.) four-joint ditto, with two tops, ringed, brazed, winch fittings, socket, spear, and partition-bar, it, iour-joint salmun ditto, 10 feet, it. se., aiz-jeint general rode, five	SHIRTS, &c.—TO BE SOLD O WITHOUT RESERVE, at a very Great Reduction	91 A 0	109 10 0 1411
	Cost Price, the Whole of the Extensive and Valuable Outs hand General Stock of Messen. W. H. ABLETT & Co., 57, CO	91 4 0	109 10 0 1911
four-joint hambon walking state and with a complete at the	500 domin Calley, Long cloth, and Irish Lines Shirts.  A large assertment of Ludies' ready-made lines, &c. &c. wound	91 A 0 1 9 1 5 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	181 0 0 0 1811 180 10 0 1811
three-joint batcheo rod, is, three-joint head, with whalebone top, is.; trout files on the Lieuwick bent hooks, selected from a large block, or dramad to methods.	200 pales of Bheeta, 200 do., Philow-cases.	20 5d. m dup	100 10 0 141%
large block, or dramed to pattern, se, per dozen; gut hooks, ie, per dozen; single hair hooks, 6d, per dozen; 30 yards of London-made patent taper silk and hair Sy Mne, se, 40 yards disto.	200 dozen Linen and other Towell.  A great variety of Silk and Cotton Cravate, Stocks, Braces, 8, Handkerchiefs, Rich Saits Bearts, Giorda, and Housery of Syrion	91 5 9	Rini o ol voi
or ; so years direc, percent eight pint wilk, Se. 1 40 yeards water	description. Also an innueses Suck of Chesterfield and Taglica Coats, Shooting Jackets, Cloaks, Bredning Gowns, Waistonic John and Long-Cioth Jackets and Trappears, Souriet and Hi Cloaks for Uniterms, and a General Stack of Woollen Draper	. 91 8 0	199 10 0 1413 1414 0 01 001 1414
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titleds are for articles of the hest description. When pre-	Counterpanes, Ac. Ac. The whote of this Stock must be charged by the 10th June. t arm	142 16 6 143 16 6 16 6 6	100 to 0 inta
structor, gratie, on application, or forwarded free. Country	Gentlemik and Pamilies going abruid, will find this u ray opportunity of purchasing their Gulfit.	pi 8 0	169 16 U 1814 169 16 U 1814
approved of. Merchanes, capthing, and country desiers advan- tageously empirical by J. CHEEK, design, Perch, 138, Oxford- street. Observe.—Bellyon Heller-phrist and Old Cavendigh-st.	IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES FUR. : : :	VI 5 0	100 10 0 1H14
	MEDITING. A considerable Saving can be effected in the switching of Parcialities (roomoughty, by visiting the Parkill	91 A B	109 10 0 1814 109 10 0 1814 100 19 0 1816
PATENT IMPROVEMENTS in CHRO-	hemon from Works, Mr. Baker etreet, Furtania, square, where may be impedied the most extensive Stock of Fragmunger; Goods in the Kangdon, squaisting of histories-coulding stepsing, German silver	91 4 0	109 10 6 121)
L NOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOOKS, R. J. DENY, 82, Strand, and 23, Cockspanistrust, Walch and Clock Maker by Applications to the Quien and His Royal Signous Prices Albert here to sensite the Milkin Mark to Sensite the Cocks	Rington, acadesing of hischen-pouling signals, German silver waren, distributing poons stoven, shower and vapour baths, or mangerial industries, gasten implemental, japonned water cause and forlet judic, best distributed plate, blieben-rangue, lenders and fire-from,	183 10 B	109 10 0 1416 209 10 0 1616 109 10 0 1416
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aliver Lever Watchel, jewelles in four hilles, six guiness each ; in gold-eases, from M. to 164, some, Guid Hermontes Watches.	ten-traps, unmand place, excess-ranges, tenders and mes-troins, ten-traps, unmanded wise-work, flower-alande, table cuttery.  See: Every Article being murked in plain agarea, at the lowest possible Frinc, will fully convince Purplemers at this Establishment of the great advantages resolving from Cash Paymente, as	91 8 0	109 10 0 1WA 100 10 0 1015
by Appointment to the Custon and Mile Royal Highway Prices Albert, bugs to acquaint the Public that the manufacture of his Christopher Royal Albert, but the Public that the manufacture of his Christopher Royal Albert Royal	the Proprieters warrant were Article of the very best Manufacture, at a Saving of at least 16 per cent. "BHOKPE, PALLOWA, T	91 5 0 91 5 0	79 19 0 1665 169 10 0 1 1910
are by any, se, such , but to customers gratie.	and Cu., 58, Bakte-street, Fortman-square. A liberal alluvrance 1: to Morchante and Captains. **	91 5 0	62 2 6 1811 110 11 0 1812
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No Appointments.

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Commander—Edward . Anderson, to Cumperdown; E, ii. Gar-

Commander—Edward Second Masters—F. (1) rea, to Collingwood.

wood (1838), in Lymporter Rac, M.D. (1841), to Caledonie, for Analdenia Surgeom—(j. Hospital.

Analdenia Surgeom—(j. Hospital.

service in Planouth), to be Recretary's Clerk in the Admiral's Clerk—W. P. O'Brien Office, Sheerness.

Cherk-W. P. Compley

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MALABAR, 78 (1816). Capt. Sir G. R. Sarkorius, Et. (1814), Massirv, 8 (1814), sir. ven., Mast... Com. Thomas (1866), Orkney. Мавзігу, 8 (1813), sij. v. com. F. Warden (1826), Missirranean. Мярима, 4 (1828), sij. v., Com. F. Warden (1826), Missirranean. Мярима, 4, и. v. (1840), Et. Com. F. P. Philippe (1814), Liver. Минима, 4, и. v., (1890), Et. Com. S. P. Philippe (1814), Liver. Минима, 4, и. v., (1800), Et. Com. S. P. Philippe (1814), Liverpool. Мяжел, 6, st. venil(1824), Lt. Com. G. Battler (1813), Liverpool. Мяжел, 6, st. venil(1824), Lt. Com. G. Battler (1813), Ireland. Миним, 40, Maggi Sh. (1810), Capt. Michael Quin (1827), China. Monexy, 16 (1827), Com. Thomas Batilie, (1841), South America. Монахи, 16 (1827), Kom. Thomas Batilie, (1841), South America. Монахи, 1, st., yen, Sec. Mastr W. Ryant (act.), Woodwich. Монтима, Lip.Com. J. Tymen (1821), Lake Eric. NAUSINA, 30, (1830), bender to Folerea & Albert, Lt.-Com. W. Tringham (1846), Portsnouth.
Nanava, span-ship (1821), Mas. Com. F. W. Bataman (1827), Valparater, 8, tend. for Caledonia, Sec. Mast. F. H. May Dagaman.

MONTHMA, 14, (1940), Portemouth.

MAUFILLE, 34, (1940), Fortemouth.

MERRY, #Sureship (1921), Mas. Com. F. W. Bataman (1827), Valparish.

NERRY, #, tend. fto Calcionia, Sec. Mast. F. H. May, Devonport.

NEYMER, 28, (1931), Com. F. H. H. Glasse (1838), E. tudies.

Normes, 29 (1939), Com. F. H. H. Glasse (1838), E. tudies.

Normes, 20 (1939), Com. E. Bt. J. E. Home, itt. (1812), E. Ind.

Coract, 20 (1939), Com. E. Bt. Jones (1814), Rheerness.

Caractes, 14 (1834), Com. E. Bt. Jones (1814), Holybead.

Pratical, 29 (1938), Com. F. J. St. Endger Chinnon (1838), Mediter.

Organ, 81, ves., Lieut. Com. J. H. Stopford (1810), South America.

Pratical, 16 (1812), Com. P. Justice (5), (1944), China.

Pratical, 16 (1812), Com. F. J. Januarie (5), (1944), China.

Pratical, 16 (1812), Com. F. J. Januarie (5), (1944), China.

Princess, 4. Ves. (1947), Lt.-Com. Greet (1840), Off the Tower.

Princess, 4. Ves., Lieut. Com. Greet (1840), Off the Tower.

Princess, 3 (1822), Lt.-Com. J. A. Geisbridge (1826), West Indice.

Plore, J. St. vfs., (1927), Lt.-Com. C. Autridge (1815), Permiroke.

Plus, 20 (1838), Com. W. H. Jervis, (1834), China.

Pluyus, 20 (1838), Com. W. H. Jervis, (1834), China.

Pluyus, 20 (1838), Leut.-Com. M. Boyter (1815), Princess.

Pluyus, 20 (1838), Leut.-Com. J. Hay (1841), Portunoath.

Polevisias, 72 (1899), Lu. Com. J. Hay (1841), Portunoath.

Polevisias, 73 (1899), Com. Sup. W. H. Shirre (1899), Charham.

Polevisias, 74 (1898), Especial L. Com. T. Spark (1812), Mediter.

Prancess Autra, Saght.-Com. L. Smithert (active), Inver.

Prancess Autra, Saght.-Com. L. Smithert (active), Inver.

Prancess Autra, Saght.-Com. L. Smithert (active), Lover.

Quenn, 18 (1829), Lt.-Com. J. H. Surit (1843), Coast of Africa.

Ravin, 10 (1829), Lt.-Com. F. C. Earle (1813), Coast of Africa.

Ravin, 10 (1829), Lt.-Com. F. C. Earle (1813), Coast of Africa.

Ravin, 10 (1829), Lt.-Com. J. H. Smither, L. H. (1814), Con. E. R. Rowley, 1800, Permiroh.

Raving, 16 (1818), Com. R. M. Sturt (1820), West Indice.

Baryalawa, 4, 8t. Ves. (18

BRALABER, 18 (1843), Conn. T. L. Gonch (1840), Coast of Africa.

BREPRINT, 16 (1832), Cun. W. Nevili (1833), China.

BREPRINT, 16 (1835), Cun. W. Smith (δ), (1826), East Indics.

BREVALABER, 4 (1826), IA. Com. G. Morris (1833), Bart. serv.

BRARIX, 16 (1835), Lieut. Com. G. Morris (1833), part. serv.

BRARIX, 16 (1838), Lieut. Com. G. Raymoud (1816), Irshand.

BRARIX, 16 (1838), Lieut. Com. G. Raymoud (1816), Irshand.

BRARIX, 18 (1834), Lieut. Com. G. Beatifoy (1821), Chatham.

BRARIX, 18 (1835), Lieut. Com. G. Beatifoy (1821), Sheerness.

BRIDERR, 6 (1835), Lieut. Com. G. Beatifoy (1821), Sheerness.

BRIDERR, 6 (1835), Lieut. Com. G. Beatifoy (1821), Sheerness.

BRIDERR, 6 (1835), Lieut. Com. M. E. Pyra (1815), Booth America.

BRIDERR, 6 (1835), Lieut. Com. W. Maitland (1846), China.

BRIDERR, 18 (1841), Lt. Com. B. O. Wooldridge (1837), Const of Africa.

BRIDERR, 18 (1841), Lt. Com. B. O. Wooldridge (1837), Const of Africa.

BRIDERRAM, 18 (1841), Com. A. T. E. Vidal (1835), Ascres.

BRIDERRAM, 18 (1841), Com. B. B. Mapleton (1837), Woolwich.

BRIDERRAM, 18 (1848), Com. B. B. Mapleton (1837), Woolwich.

BRIDERRAM, 18 (1848), Com. B. B. Mapleton (1837), Woolwich.

BRIDERRAM, 18 (1848), Com. B. B. Mapleton (1837), Woolwich.

BRIDERRAM, 18 (1836), Capt. C. Hope (1836), Pabilia.

TALBOT, 26 (1836), Capt. C. Hope (1836), Pabilia.

TALBOT, 26 (1836), Capt. C. Hope (1836), Pabilia.

TALBOT, 36 (1836), Capt. C. Hope (1836), Pabilia.

TALBOT, 36 (1836), Capt. W. N. Ginscock (1838), W. Indies.

TORNYLSH, 18, L. V., Master-Com. J. Emerson (1838), W. Indies.

TORNYLSH, 18, L. V., Master-Com. J. Emerson (1839), W. Indies.

VERNYLS, 36 (1836), Capt. W. N. Ginscock (1838), Mediterramean.

Uncent, 18, Et. V., Master-Com. J. Emerson (1839), Mediterramean.

(1812), Partamouth.

VIETORN, 19, 61, V. (1849), Com. E. Ommanaey (1846), Mediter.

VINDICTURE, 56 (1818), Capt. C. Gios. G. M. H. (1818), Patrim.

VINDICTURE, 56 (1818), Capt. C. Gios. G. M. H. (1818), Patrim.

VINDICTURE, 56 (1818), Capt. C. Gios. G. M. H. (1818), Patrim

Volcano, 2, et.y. (1836), Lt.-Com. E.C. Miller (1936), Ireland.
Wandburn, 16 (1835), Com. G. H. Seymour (1841), East Indies.
Wandburn, 16 (1832), Com. H. Bigot (1839), Cont of Africa.
Wass, 36 (1813), Com. H. Bigot (1839), Cont of Africa.
Wissers, 1, at. vea. Lieut.-Com. T. S. Servives (1822), Dover.
Wissers, 1, at. vea. Lieut.-Com. T. S. Servives (1822), Portan.
William and Mary yacht (1869), Commodors Sir F. A. Collier,
Kut. C.S., S. C.H. (1868), Woolwich.
Winchesvan, 32 (1823), Hear-Adm. the Hon. J. Percy, Capt. C.
Edez (1841), Caps of Good Hope.
Wolvering, 16 (1836), Com. A. Vyner (selling), (1841), China,
Wolvering, 16 (1836), Com. C. F. Brown (1841), China.
Young Hans, Liest.-Com. W. T. Bats (1841), China.
Zephyr, 1, et.v. (1877), Lt.-Com. James Rumil (1836), Holyhd.

THE MAJESTY'S PACRET BRIGH AT PALMOUTH.
CRAMS, LL.-COM. Lewis (1881). PRINCELS, LL.-COM. W. Lesile.
EXPRESS, LL.-COM. B. HISTICK.
LEWIST, LL.-COM. T. CIMET.
LEWIST, LL.-COM. F. M. Dicken.
BWIFT, LL.-COM. J. Douglas.
PORTRHOUTH, May 30.—(From our own Correspondents)—Orders arrived this morning for St. Vincent to

complete her provisions and stores for three months, fill up her complement and put to see, cruising in the Chops of the Channel until further directions are sent out. She will embark 100 Supernamerary Marines this afternoon, and drop down to St. Helens at day light, and go to sea in the course of to-morrow. The flag of Adm. Sir Charles Rowley is to be heisted on board the Excellent during the absence of St. Vincent, Rear-Adm. Sir G. H. Seymour, G.C.H. and his Secretary, Mr. Kent, arrived on Saturday, and no other ship being in the harbour able to fire the requisite selete, his flag, blue at the mizen, was boisted on board Kacellent, and continued until Munday night. The Collingwood was inspected by Sir George, and he has got leave until the ship is at Spithead. She will be moved out of dock to-morrow, and complete her fitting in the Basin; she expects to complete her orew from the Malabar when that ship is paid off. Collingwood is about 150 short. Malahar was towed in harbour on Saturday afternoon; on Monday she commenced stripping rigging, returning stores, &c., and the Commander intends having her ready to be paid off on Wednesday next, being a clear days after getting in harbour. Widdire Weymouth steam packet is in dock to be repaired and refitted. Prometheus is alongside the jetty; her crew is complete, and she will be ready to go out of harbour, and to see if necessary, in 24 hours after the Dockyard acti-ficers quit her. Lightning returned from Cork on Wed-nesday, and went this day to Woolwich. Hattlesnake has been paid off. The three brigs, Flying Fish, Daring, and Coprey, are rigging and taking in stores; the Commanders will have little more to do than select their crews, and get in provisions. The royal yacht, Victoria and Albers, in in dock to have her new boilers fitted, and complete for ees; but there appears two months' work to perform; her crew are in the Nautilus, cruising in the Chennel, to relieve the homeward-bound trade. The King of Saxony is expected in the Dockyard this evenand will sojourn for the night at the Admiralty, or the Government House, visit the yards and other places to-morrow, and then cross to Ryde. A guard of honour, under command of Major Gordon, of the 59th Regiment, is to be in attendance, on His Majesty's arrival from Brighton. Ships in Port—St. Vincent at Spithead.

Pictory, Excellent, Collingueod, Malabar, Prometheus, Royal Fasht, Widfire, in Histour.

PLYMOUTH, May 30.—(From our own Correspondent.)

—May 24th—Balled, Nautilus, 10, Lieut.-Commander Tringham, with provisions and water for vessels homeward bound, and detained at the entrance of the Channel by the long prevailing easterly winds. 25th—Arrived, Lively, tender, from Portsmouth, with stores for the dock-Lively, tender, from Portsmouth, with stores for the dock-yard. 26th—Arrived, Lightning, steamer, Master-Com. Roberts, from Cork, with Rear-Admiral Bowles' luggage, cealed, and sailed to the eastward the 28th. Arrived, the Portsmouth, yacht, from Portsmouth; she made an attempt to sail on her return, but forced to return by atrong easterly wind. 27th—America, 30, Capt. Hon. John Gorden, was towed into the Sound this day; a large party went out in her, amongst whom were Admiral Si David Milne and family, Capt. Milne, Rear-Admiral Si Bampel Pym, Rear-Admiral C. B. H. Ross, Sir Thomas Fallowes, Superintendent of the Rl. Naval Hospital, Lore and Lady Milton, 6cc., &cc. After partaking of an elegan afficience à la fourchette they returned on abore, highly skipshor à la fourchette they returned on abore, highlidelighted with their excursion. Sir David Milne expresses deligated with the efficiency and high state of discipling of the crew of the America. It is reported that the cannot mounted at present on Mount Wise, the Eastern King Maker Heights, and St. Nicholes' Island, are to be removed, and replaced with gens carrying a 56 lb. shot 30th—A Court. Martial assembled this day, on board the San Jesef, for the trial of Mr. C. D. A. Newman, Assist Surgeon of the Lucifer st., on a charge preferred again him for drawing a bill on government without bein signed by the proper signing officers: the Court consists of the fallowing Officers:—President, Rear-Adm. S. Bannel Pym. K.C.B.; Capin. Frederick William Bu goyat, San Josef; Hon. John Gordon, America; J. Milna, Galouonia; Commander Samuel Writord, Sci Josef; George Eastlake, Eq., Deputy Judge Advocat The Court having expaniend witnesses fits and against the satisfaction at the efficiency and high state of disciplin

prisoner, sentenced him to be dismissed from H. M. st. Lucifer. Arrived the Devon tender from Holyhand and Pembruke, with stores. Selled the Notley tender with provisions and water for the homeword bound vessels detained in the Channel by contrary winds. In the Sound-Culedonia, America, Prince Frederick (Dutch transport). In Herbour—San Josef, Lucifer, and Confiance, steamers.

In Herbour—San Josef, Lucifer, and Confiance, etcamere.

Milroup Haven, Moy 29.—(From our our Correspondent.)—The Adventure, Navai transport, arrived at this port on the 27th inst. from Woolwish. Same day the Castel, lighter, from Devonport Dockyard. The Conturion will be undocked on the 31st; the tides did not rise sufficiently high last spring to perselt its being accomplished. Mr. Laws, Clerk of the Check, west on public leave from Pambroke on the 23th inst. With regard to the appointment of Capt. Moulds to Chatham, I fear the remarks in relation to the removals of dockyard Officers, which appeared in my last communication, do not seem sufficiently clear. What I intended anying was that by a General Order of the Board of Admiralty, the Officers and Clerks in the different dockyards have been informed that they are not to consider themselves as attached to any particular one, but to hold themselves in readiness for removal to any other where their services may be required.

Shehrners, May 30.—(From our even Correspondent.)—Camperdown has been detained on smooth of the boisterous weather which has prevailed here lately from getting to the Nore; it having new somewhat moderated, it is expected she will be able to proceed there to-morrow. Sir John White inspected her last Thursday; ha was received with the automary honours, and seemed to approve of her efficient state. He will necompany her at least to the Noru. Cygnes, Commander Henry Layton, being completely fitted, was discharged from the basin to day; she will proceed shortly to Portsmouth, where she will be paid advance before going to the coast of Africa. Skylark, 4, Lieut.-Commander Geo. Morris, is fitting in the Herbour; she arrived here last Thursday, from the west coast of Scotland for that purpose, as also to complete stores and provisions. Fullare steamer, waits for the pendant in the busin, where remain also the Monarch and Chicheter, fitting for advance ships. Amazon and Buccawen in dock. Cumperdown, Ocean, Cygnes, Skylark, and African steamer, in harbour. Captain Fisher has returned to the Downs to his duties as a Harbour of Refuge Commissioner. Master Attendant Gase has the superintendence of the Dookyard.

DEAL. May 30.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Friday, 24th—This being the hirthday of fier Majesty, the Royal Standard, &c., was displayed from the Naval yard at Deal, and colours hoisted at the different flagstaffs along the town. 25th—H.M. rev. cutter Lively went through to the westward. 26th—Several yessels have got down and gone through to the westward; atrong breezes from the N.E., but few vessels can get up channel. 36th—This day the weather has been more moderate, a few vessels have goue through to the seatward; there has been nothing but strong breezes all the week from the N.E. until to-day, so that but very few vessels have

passed either way.

Darrroad, May 30.—(From our own Correspondent.)

Arrived 24th, Aid, lighter, Smallman, master, from Chatham and Woolwich with stores. 25th, Rochester, lighter, Grandy, master, from Devonport with stores. 26th, Emily, hired hoy, A. Beech, master, from Portsmouth with stores. Remain—Nautilus, transport, Lieut. Saunders, agent, unloading decayed stores from Malta, Warblington, freight ship, has completed her cargo for Gibraltar, and will sail in a few days. Emily, convocable ship,

Gibraltar, and will sail in a few days. Emily, convict ship, refitting to convey convicts to Sydney, New South Wales. H. M. STRAMER. "ALBERT!" — (From a Correspondent.)—From your just advocacy of the claims of the United Service, and seeing in your Paper of last week that Lieut. Camberland is appointed to H. M.'s st, Albert, on the coest of Africa, it is to be hoped that the Officer now Acting-Lieutenant in command of ber, Mr. Cockoraft, will be promoted, having lately dictinguished himself (the particulars mantioned in your Paper three weeks since), and which, from later accounts, have ended with credit to himself; he has likewise on various occasions distinguished himself whilst he has been in command of Albert (nearly two years). He was to have been superceded by Lieut. Woodrufe, who has invalided, whom Mr. Cockoraft was re-ampointed.

has been in command of Albert (marry two years). He was to have been supercaded by Lieut. Woodrufe, who has invalided, when Mr. Cockoraft was re-appointed.

Great credit is due to Admiral Sir George Cockbura for the judgment he has evinced in the classification of the steam Navy of this sountry, which is now divided into steam frighten, steam sleeps-of-war, steam gan-vessels, and steam tenders, tugs, Sm., for herbour and count service. The steam frighten are divided into two classes, and are commanded by Post-Copteins. There are only four frighten of the first class, Posseleys, Retribution, Terrible, and Avenger—the three last are building. All these vessels are to have engined of from 650 to 600 horse-power. The steam steeps-of-war are divided into four classes, and are all to be sommanded by Commanders. The steam gun-vessels are to be sommanded by Liebs-tensate.

Mr. Turner, of Pembroke Deskyard, has been appointed the Master Builder of the Deskyard at Bombsy, vice Leire, who is appointed to Pembroke yard. A RETURN OF THE NAMES OF ALL OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN WOUNDED IN THE NAVAL HERVICE DURING THE LAST WAR (VIE. DETWEEN 1006 AND 1814), SPECIFYING THE NATURE OF THEIR WOUNDS, AND WHETHER THEY RECEIVE PENSIONS OR NOT, AND THE AMOUNT OF THE PENSIONS OR GRATUITIES.

٥.	THEY RECEIVE	E PENSIONS OR NOT, AND THE AMOUNT OF THE PENSIONS OR Names of Officers who have been granted Pensions and Gradulties, or Pa	GRAT	inger Letter	<b>4.</b>	
ed o-	Officers' Named.	Nature of Wound.	Per A	MPHIA.	Gratuity.	When
i).	COMMODORE.	Logs of right arm in easion	100	#. d.	4	Duel
#-	CAPTAINS.		200			1 800
nt Ny	Charles Tyles J. G. Vashon	Wound in the breast from use of his nwn men Wounded in the thigh at Brainingar Wounded in the breast in an aspection against pirates	300		346 8 0 846 9 0	1800
he	Grorge Scatt Thomas Staines .	Severe wound in choulder in eather with Juneau. Loss of left arm in action	900 204		0 0 108	1 HOD
id Ng	Wilson Rathbotne . Jahical Stanton .	Loss of eight of right over from the efficies of a wound received in 1795	94 898	5 0	30) 'i 'o	1010
ac T	N. J. Willoughby . James Woolridge .	Loss of an eya, and severa wounds in action  Blown up in a tre-ship whilst herving as a Communder	460.	* *	Son a son	1881
1	James A. Gerdon	Lam of right arm when serving as a Commander Loss of left log in action	300.		301 8 8 301 0 6	1018
rd do	William Woolridge .	Bevery wounds in arms and lage, equal to the loss of Two limbs	400.	8 0	641 0 0	1614
10	W. O. Pell	Wounded in salion whitst serving as a Midshipman and Lieutenant  Penalon invreased in 1817 to  Practure of leg and other woman in action when sarving as a Commander	91 300	0 0	301 0 8	1014
ptt	Matthew Poretry .	Particus washed and emissions in solicin when a Liestingant Various washed and emissions in solicin when a Liestingant	200 200	9 0	201 0 0	1814
in	Edward Film	Numerous wounds received as a Lieutonant and Commander	230		301 0 0 301 0 0	1414
*	J. M. Hanchett John Phillimore Kapneth Machanie	Several wounds in the breast and left arm	950	8 0	801 0 0	1014
d-	W. II. Mulgaster .	Severe wound in groin and other injuries. Severe wound in the best when a Lieutepant	500	9 0	301 0 6 109 0 8	1418
De Sto	John Paren	Severely wounded at Trafalgar, when acroing as a Lieutenant	91			1000
d,	V. F. Hatton	Loss of icg whilst exercising great game Loss of right arm in action, when serving as a Lieutenant	200	5 0	100 0 0	) syden Tubber
<b>6</b> -	M. H. Dixon	larious wound in action, when softleres a Lioutenant	84. Sd. 91	9 4	100 4 6	1 MAR VUNE
to	Robert Forbes .	nevers wounds by a grape-shot, and loss of an eye by a blow from a tope increased in 1816 (his leg having been amputated) to	HOL	0 0	\$7 5 G	3000
g	Mampal Deckar .	Beveral severe wounds when first Lieutenant of "Cyane." Severe wounds when serving as first Lieutenant of "Junon"	91 91	4 # 6 #	140 0 0 149 0 0	1411
y i		Loss of right arm	91	5 0	169 B 0	1812
À, F-	Edward Saurin . A. M. Hawkins .	Baberquently increased to Ampatared right arm when Lisutennut of the "AlemBue" Babatiered right hand, and wounded in left tiltuw, when a Licutenant	g1	8 9	100 A A	E181
at	Thumas Warrend .	Wonnied hand is sciino when a Livutenant Severe wound in left thigh and hip when a Livutenant	3e, 64.	a day	100 0 0	1814
ea ni	Richard Crober Thomas Dickieson	Loss of use of right arm from a stab from one of his own men when a Lieut.		4 0	100 0 0	1814
)4-   N	Henry Bourne .	Savers wound when a Lieutenant Musket ball through the budy	91	4 0 4 U	tro o o	1834
ad	LIEUTENANTS. Joshua Rosesbaw	Loss of right arm by the hersting of a gun	20. Cd	a day		1903
ge e-	Jeremiah Bkefton .	Wounded in the leg by a musket-ball	91	8 0	01 # 0	1403
u-	Prancis Collins Thomas Cole	Wounded in the bead Lone of a log in the attack on Martinique	. 91	a day	01 8 0	3 MM &
	J. A. Hodgakiu .	Loss of left arm in an atlack on a convoy Severa wounds, which have crippied him, and injured his sight	. 91 91	7 U 4 0 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	0 4 10	1904 2081 2081
y,		Severe woulde in three places.  Wounded in right arm  Loss or right arm	24. Od		11 A tt	1966
ly	Peter Fisher	Loss of lieft arm by a spiinter in action Loss of lieft arm is action	91	5 (I	91 5 0	1400
ls	Charles Patriarch .	Loss of use of left leg in action Several severe wounds in outting out	10	8 U	Di A d	1846
5	John Ireland	Bevers woulds Contusion, uncasioning a compound fracture of the leg		3 6	149 10 0 .	1400
•	William Coute John Laugdon	ion of aight of buth eyes by a would in action  ions of right leg in action		6 0	10 <b>0 1</b> 0 0	1497
76		Severe wounds in head and other parts Love of right arm in action	91	\$ p	100 10 0	1807
9	John Ross	Lone of left leg in metion Wounded in head and body	91	6 0	100 10 0	1007
.)	William Bredge	Loss of light arm in action Loss of left leg in settion Wounded in head and body Fractured collar-bone and arm Severe wounds in head, face, and breast Loss of eye in action Loss of eye in action	91	6 9	109 10 0 109 10 0 109 10 0	1404 1404
ns r,	Robert H. Barciny	Loss of one arm, and injury of the other in notion	191	2 0	219 6 0	1 mig
1.	Richard Bittins	And in 1814 granted a further pounton of	. 111		144 14 6	1402
t.	Churles Roger	Woulded in left hand	ີ່ຮຸລ. ຕີປ. 91 ເຊິ່ງ	a duy	100 10 6	
A. 37	Joseph Waite	TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	. 24. IId.	M Clay	149 10 4	
ľ,		Increased in 1816 to	., 91	6 9	Printegrap	, ma , s
-	W. C. Dalyell	For several wounds	yı yı	5 lt L <b>V</b>	100 10 0	1981
k .	Aldander S. Branch William Watson	Loss of leg and part of thigh Loss of use of right foot and leg from a wound	91	0 0	140 in 0	1411
e,	Thomas Eborail . Charles Hammond .	(lun-shot wound in breast Wounded hand, lost three fingers				1417
	Robert Stundley Richard Morrman	Shot wound in leg Musket-ball would	, gi	. # 497 5 U	100 10 0 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	1418 4141 8141
1. 1.	Joseph Arnold .	rounce is ilp, tongue, and throat for three wounds section	. #I	6 0	100 10 0	1918
-	Hopewell, H. Badd .	Contined leg and breast Line of such hand less from a wound	91	1 0	109 to 6	1413
9-	Henry Taylor	Service of both terms	91	6 0 16 0	100 in o	1913
6	Curtin Reid Michigal Dwyer	Left arm severely injured	91	6 0	140 10 H	1814
	Ancon Tozer John W. Sanders	lejuries in band and leg from wounds Loss of an eye Loss of an arm	. Di	5 6	100 10 4	1914
	Basent J. Lovelson . Thumas Head	Loss of an eys Loss of an eys Wonded arm and eye Featured thigh-bone by a wound	. 91 U1		100 10 0 100 10 U	1114
d	William Oldrey . Jours Hacket .	Seactured thigh-home by a wound	. 91	n 0	100 10 0	1014
ri j	Patrick Walls	Factured things bone by a wound Loss of arm And subsequently for wounded hip in 1818 Left hand wounded	91	5 P	199 10 0	1415
;		For wounds in leg and right hand Wounded hip	. 91	5 9	109 10 0	1413
	Gaprae Bignell	Wounded hip Loss of both sym For several wounds Breast hose shattered by a shot wound Shoulder wounded	. 91	1 2	100 10 0 100 10 0 100 10 0 100 10 0 100 10 0	1615
	Gabrge Bigneli Thomas Wheley James Peville		91	1	100 10 0	1717
	John Ottley	will ut the manufacture	. 61	Ã	100 10 0	inis
-	Marrie Balertena	Right shouldst wounded	91	å s 6 0	79 19 n 100 10 0 100 11 0 100 11 0	1410
-	Richard fillipard	Loss of aris Side wounded Loss of leg Left thigh wounded	. ÿi	 	109 11 W	1411
<b>'•</b>	John King William Mair		24. 0d 192			1413
ŧ		*				

NAMER OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED GRA-TUITIES ONLY, THEIR WOUNDS NOT HAVING BEEN FOUND EQUAL TO THE LOSS OF A LIMB.

Names.	Nat			und.	<b>S</b> t	m.		When granted.
CAPTAINS:						e.		
G. E. B. Bettesworth		•	•		146		0	1905
Robert Clephane		•	•	• 1	91		0	1806
Alexander M'Kenzio		•	•	• 1	191			1408
John Williams P. B. Cow	١.			• 1	301		6	1412
		•	•		136			1512
Thomas Eylen		•	•		108		6	
D. E. Bartholomew .		•	•	. 1	801		0	
Nicholas Lockyer .		٠	•	• 1	301	2	6	1615
LIBUTRNANTE:	ŀ			•			_	
R. D. Priichard	١.	٠.	•	• 1	309			1808
James Lamont		•	•	. 1		11		1409
Humphry Moore	l :		•	• 1	318			1811
Janus Jackson	( '	•	•	• 1	116			1812
M. J. Little	1:	•	•	. 1	134	14	2	1813
G Roch	1:	•		. 1	95			1812
Robert Deaps		•	•		160			1812
T. S. Cox	٠.			. 1		15		1812
Henry Lowis	١.			. 1		10		1812
J. Atkima	٠.			. 1	136	17	б	1812
W. Home	1 .			. 1	118	12	6	1819
W. H. Boyes					91	8	0	1812
J. T. Campbell	١.				119	19	6	1612
J. E. Haswell				. 1	135	17	6	1612
John Pourse	1 •				109	10	Ò	1812
William Pearce	١.					A		1615
MASTERSA		•	•					
G. Almy	١.				164			1507
James M'Queen		:	:		130			1010
Howard Moore	1:	•	:	- 1	186			1613
Richard Johns	١.	:	:	: 1	126			1815
	١.	•	•	•	140	•/	•	1
Punents: R. I. Horniman	١.			. 1	40	10	0	1800
J. M. Hoffmoister .	1 ]		·		200	ě		1814

NAMES OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN REPUSED

, Pl	enaions for wounds.	
Officers' Names,	Nature of Wound.	Ap- pited
CAPTAINS. James Nuble	Wounded in the neck by a musket-ball in action	1804
W. II. B. Tremlette	Wound in the foot by a graps-shot whilst exercising Hea Fencials.	1805
G. E. B. Hetterworth	Four musket-wounds, in cutting out a	
	vessel from the Bay of Barcelona .	1806
	Wounded in five places whilst a Lient.	
	Wounded in different parts of the body	1608
Rowland Bovan .	Broke his leg by a fall whilst chacing	1809
George M. Bligh .	Wounded as a Lieut, in the action of	1800
James R. Lumiey .	For a wound when sounding Chosa- peaks, having stready a pension as Lt.	1815
LIEUTENANTS:		
	Wounded in shoulder	1502
James Noble	Soveral times wounded	1804
. Christopher Kymons	Loss of great toe	1805
A. W. Manaeli	Wounded in both thighs	1810
		1911
James Pettet		1611
	injury to are.	1812
James Atkins	infant to 40%	1812
James Atkins		1413
John Campbell		1814

By letters just received from Callac, dated Jan. 28, we learn that there had been a fair trial of sailing between the Vindictive and the American frigates, United States and Constellation. The following are the particulars of the circumstance:—On Saturday, Jan. 20, the Constel-lation, of 46 guns, Commodore Kearney, and the United States, of 52 guns, Capt. Armstrong, (Commodore Jones having on that day struck his broad pendant to return to America as a passenger in the Constellation), weighed their anchors at about 5 o'clock, the Vindictive being under easy sell about a mile distant. The moment the American frigates cast, the Vindictive backed her maintopsail to allow them to close. At about 5 30m, the Constellation bore up within hail, when the Vendictive Constellation bore up within man, when the how under filled, and set her courses; both ships being now under filled, and set her courses; both ships being now under filled, and set her courses; both ships being now under filled, and set her courses; both ships being now under filled, and set her courses; both ships being now under filled, and set her courses; both ships being now under filled, and set her courses; both ships being now under filled, and set her courses; both ships being now under filled, and set her courses; both ships being now under filled, and set her courses; both ships being now under filled, and set her courses; both ships being now under filled, and set her courses; both ships being now under filled, and set her courses; both ships being now under filled, and set her courses; both ships being now under filled, and set her courses; both ships being now under filled, and set her courses; both ships being now under filled, and set her courses in the filled of th every sail, by the wind, going about 5 knots. dent did not set her courses until some time after the Vin-dictive did, but kept astern of the Constellation until her signal was made to make all sail. At 6 20m. the Findie tire bad headed both the American frigates about a mile, when, passing close to the north point of San Lorenzo, the wind baffled, upon which the Finductive hauled up her courses and backed her main-topsail, to allow the Americans to come up, so as to have a fair start when the bronze again became steady. As each ship approached San Lorenzo the wind failed them; but the United States. and then the Constellation, both got the breeze before the l'indictive, from being about a mile to the southward of her. At it the American frigates bore from the l'indictive thus, as per Log. - United States, S. by W. about 3 miles; Constellation, SSE, about 14 mile; wind, SE, to SEEE.; ships' heads, SSW. At 9 the Vindictive passed close to beward of the Constellation, and at 10 she was out of sight astern. At 11, l'indictive passed close to lesward of the United States. At daylight (about 4 40m., A.M.) of the 21st, the Constellation could not at first be seen at all from the l'indictive, but at 5 she was discovered more than seven yards down about a point on the lee-quarter, bearing about N. by E.; the United States, at daylight, bore about NE&E., by compass 3 to 4 miles, being about two points on the l'indictive's weather

quarter. At 5 20m, she bore N.E. from 4 to 5 miles, and the Vindictive was propering to tack, to weather her, which she avidently would have done, as is stated by every one, full two miles, when the United States hauled her mainsail up, and bore up to join the Constellation, thus evidently acknowledging to have been beaten thus much, and which her Officers have since freely confessed. The dist run from 8 P.M. to 5 20m. A.M. was 65 miles. When the wind freshened at all, and the Vindictive began to go above 7 knots, her advantage over the Americans increased; and the belief of all her Officers is, that in a top-gallant breeze, and still more so in a double-realed top-sail breeze, the Vindictive's appeariority would have come the more evident. All the ships during this match carried their royals, and with all their reas out. In returning to Calleo, under all sail, with the wind on the quarter, the Vindictive had still greater advantage over the United States, for though they did not leave the Conetellation at the name time, yet at about 8 30m. A.M., when the United States made sail back, the upper part of her hull was distinctly seen from the Vindiction's deck, whereas at noon her lower yards had dipped, and she did not anchor at Callao until about 5 F.M., hereas the Vindictive reached anchorage at 2 30m. The Officers of the United States were astonished to find their ship so fully caten, as they had represented her to be the fastest ship beaten, as they had represented nor to be the instant only in the American Navy, and they believed the fastest in the world, having, as they said, beat the Vernon, and all the other feet ships in the Moditerranean.

H.M.S. Queen arrived at Gibraitar on the 18th May,

and was ready on the 18th to take her departure for England; she only waited for an easterly wind to carry her through the Straite. The invalids from the several corps in garrison have embarked on board the Queen to proceed to England for the benefit of their bealth.

Garrison is healthy.

H.M.S. Tremendous, 72, ordered to be rance'd, was launched in 1783, consequently she has been built upwards of 60 years. She formed one of Lord Howe's fleet in the action of the lat of June, 1794.

# Military Antelligence.

PROM TUESDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.
2d Reg. Bucks Yeomany Cavalry—Cornet John Gerard, to be
Lieut. v. J. Clode, prom.; Henry William Bonsey, Gent., to be
Cornet v. the Marquis of Chandos, prom.

### FROM FRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, May St.

6th Dragoons—Lieut. H. Stone, from 37th Feet, to be Lieut.

fith Dragoons—Lieut. II. Stone, from 37th Fact, to be Lieut. v. Fisening, who exchanges.
gth Light Dragoons—Cornet A. Hawtrey to be Lieut. by p. v. Colville, prom. in Boyal Canadian Rife Reg.; C. F. Clifton, tient, to be Cornet by p. v. Hawtrey.
15th—Light Dragoons—Cornet W. B. L. Rieigh to be Lieut. by p. v. Norton, who retires; W. V. Greetham, Gent., to be Cornet by p. v. Sleigh.
1st Foot—Capt. and Paym. J. Espinesse, from 39th Foot, to be Paym v. Sharp. dec.

. Macqueen, dec.

17th—Assist. Surg. J. S. Willes, M.D., from the Staff, to be
Assist. Surg. v. Smith, promoted in 3d Frot.

57th—J. R. H. Becher, Gent., to be Ens. by p. v. Hamilton,

37th—J. R. H. Pecher, treat, to be known by p. v. mainton, the retires. 39th—Lieut. J. H. Clay, from 89th Foot, to be Paym. v. Espi-asse, appointed to 1st Foot. 37th—Lieut. J. E. Fleeming, from 6th Dragroms, to be Lieut.

ayth-Lieut. J. E. Frieding: Iron out Diagrous, to be Lieut.

V. Rrose, who exchanges.

48th—Ess. J. E. Spilling to be Lieut. without p. v. Mostatt,
tec., April 3; Ess. H. F. Sandwith to be Lieut. without p. v.
Bylilling, whose promotion, on 36th April, 1844, has been canc.
April 36; J. H. Chambers, Gent., to be Ens. without p. v. Sand-

47th-R. C. Gordien, Gent., to be Ras. by p. v. Pescock, who

retires. • 49th—Lieut. H. S. M. D. Fulton, from 62d Foot, to be Lieut. v.

retires.

40th—Lieut. H. S. M. D. Fulton, from 62d Foot, to be Lieut. v. Bartiay, who asobanges.

52d—R. W. Reade, M.D., to be Assist.-Sarg. v. Robinson, appointed to Staff.
62d—Lieut. W. T. Bartisy, from 49th Foot, to be Lieut. v. Kutton, who exchanges.

78th—Capt. J. Brown to be Maj. by p. v. Taylor, who retires; Lieut. W. R. Breveton to be Capt. by p. v. Brown; Ens. G. A. Schreiber to be Lieut. by p. v. Breveton; G. Ryan, Gent., to be Enn. by p. v. Herpster.

73d—Lieut. W. B. Faunce to be Capt. by p. v. Sandessas, who retires; Rns. C. Hogston to be Lieut. by p. v. Faunce; W. Rash, Gent., to be Rns. by p. v. Hegston.

Ride Brigade—Capt. B. Walpole to be Capt. by p. v. Saumaras, promorted; Lieut. H. O. Bowles to be Capt. by p. v. Bowles; iso. Lieut. J. F. Beckwith to be First Lieut. by p. v. Bowles; A. Lowther, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut. by p. v. Beckwith.

Ri. Canadian Rifle Rag.—Lieut. G. J. Colville, from 5th Et. Drags., to be Capt. by p. v. Edwards.

UNATRACHES.—Bt. Col. tis Ros. C. Gore, from Major half-pay Unsat., to be Lieut.-Col. to retires; Et. Col. W. Campbell, from Capt. half-pay 2nd Foot, to be Major without p.

Burver.—Mejor A. M. Tellock, half-pay Unsat., Military Superintendent of Out Pensioners, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Arisy, Hoartak Ensyr.—Assist.-Surg. W. Robinson, M.D., from 2nd Foot, be be Assist.-Surg. to the Furces v. Willia, app. to 17th Front.

Foot.

Nexonaneum.—The Christian names of Est. Coles, of let
Poot, are Richard George, and not Thomas George, as previously
stated.

Office of Ordnance, May 20.—Rl. Reg. of Artillary—First
Lieut. C. L. Fitzgerald to be Sec. Capt. v. Robertson, deceased;
Sec. Lieut. H. A. Vernen to be First Lieut, v. Fitzgerald, May 15.

MEMORANDYS.—The dates of promotion of the undermon-tioned Officers have here altered as follow:—Sec. Capt. P. Mac-lean, April 14; Sec. Capt. A. Benn, Ap. 18th; Sec. Capt. R. M. Mundy, Ap. 98; First Lieut. Hon. W. C. Yelvutton, Ap. 14; First Lieut. S. Robinson, Ap. 15; First Lieut. M. S. Biddniph,

CAVALRY.

6th Draga.—The reutes have not yet been received for the removal of this reg., but head-quarters expect to move about the 10th of June. The 12th Lancers, who are to relieve this corps, cannot more until the arrival of the 5th Dragoon Guards at Manchester, from Ireland; the move of the latter reg. will at once affect both the 6th and 12th. Capt. White has praceeded, with his servants, baggage, and horses, from Nottingham to Sheffield, and taken up his troop. Lieut. Devideon has been recalled from comhis troop. mand of the party at Bernalty, and has taken command of Capt. Archdall's troop (vice White) during the period Capt. Archdall will be employed attending to his Parliamentary duties. Lieut. Dod at present commands the detachment at Barnelsy; but should this detachment march direct, without joining head-quarters, Lieut. Carcol will proceed from Sheffield to command it. Lieut. and Riding-Master Denny has returned from Maidstone, where he has been since August last receiving instructions in the riding department, under Major Meyer; he was, however, detained some days at Chathem, giving svidence at the Court-Martial held upon Serjeant-Major Neelance, 12th

15th Hussars-A detachment from the Cavalry depot, Maidstone, consisting of one Serjeant, one Corporal, and 38 privates, embarked on board the *Duke of Cornwall* on Tuesday for Madras, under the command of Licutenant Macertney, with Licut. Blake and Cornet Miller.

ORDNANCE CORPS. Rl. Artillery—Two Gunners, named Reannie and Flan-nery, scatteneed by Court-Martial in Dublin, to 7 years transportation, were brought up to the Queen's Bench on a habess corpus from Kilmainham, on the plea of illegality in the proceedings, and that "Commander-In-Chief" was not added to the signature "Wellington." The Court dismissed the application, and remanded the prisoners to the convict depot.

Lieut. H. E. Wilmot is appointed A.D.C. to the Lieut.

that any other Comman

Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and also to command the Mounted Police.

To the Editor of the Nevel and Military Gasette. To the Editor of the Nexes and Military Gasette.

Sin,—As one who really wishes well to both Services,
I have observed with much regret the little heart-burnings and jealousles which have, of late years, sprung up in the Royal Marines against their brothren of the Royal Artillery. For my own part I see no analogy whatever between the two Services—the system of the two corps is the system of the two corps is out. The Royal Artillery conof necessity totally different. The Royal Artillery consists of a Horse Brigade and nine battalions, to each of which there is a Colonel-Commandant, as in the regiments of the Line, one of whom is employed as Commandant of the garrison of Woolwich, but the others are no more "retired" Officers than are those Generals who have

regiments and are not employed on the Staff of the Army; and as to the Colonels of Artillery, they are on the list of effective Officers, and are open to employment when required-indeed the greater part of them are employed in altuations much to their own credit and the benefit of the Service to which they belong. The Lieut.-Colonels of Artillery are scattered over the face of the globe, in commanda much too important for Officers of an inferior rank to hold, for it is not by the number of companies at any particular station that the importance and responsibility of an Artillary command is to be measured. It would seem that one of the objects of "Per Mare per Terram" is that the Marines should have an equal number of "Colonels-Commendant" with the Artillery; that is, I presume, to have the corps divided into nice battalions instead of four "Divisions," as at present; but where is the tenth to come from? There being no corps of Horse Marines, no part of that service would be placed on the same footing as to "pay, &c.," with the Horse Brigade of Artillery; consequently the claim for ten Colonels-Commandant must fall to the ground! With regard to the "lecture upon Hesse," and that the Royal Artillery " is as much a subordinate corps to the Army," as the Marines are to the Mary. I really think "Pen Mary nor Terram" has a smbordinate corps to the Army," as the Marines are to the Navy, I really think "Per Mare per Terress" has evershot his mark, and by no means thoroughly considered his subject. The Master-General of the Ordannos is the "head" of the corps attached to that branch of the Army; but even were they placed under the "Horse Guarde," as your correspondent says "It ought to be, if the public good is considered," I am very certain that the Officers of Artillery, and Engineers, would have no reason to fear that any of their "advantagee," (or rather instituted derress.) would be in the alightest derress. supposed advantages,) would be in the slighte supported sevantages,) would be in the slightest degree endangared; on the centrary, in a Military point of view, they might be benefited by it. His late Reyal Highness the Duire of York was most desirous to obtain the Ordennes Corps, when Commander-in-Chief, but at that time it was considered as a combination of too much patronage even for him; it is not therefore, very likely that any other Commander-in-Chief should obtain that which was withhold from the King's son | sittiough " Per More per Torran" sesses " to wish he may got it."

Mare per Torram" stems " to wish he may go As to the differences between your two corresp One of last War, and " Per Mare per Torram," they may settle the matter between themselves; and although the settle the matter between themselves; and although the charge of a "want of monkery of purpose" is a prestry strong one ! still, I dare say, it will be well meet, and "Per Mere per Terrem" may yet find that he is only "biting against a file," for there are some very tough "Old Files" among the "Gunners," he may rely upon it. I shall now take the litherty, and it is with all due courtesy I do so, to recommend "Per Mere per Terrem" to be the Artillers siene "No matter when monadem" it. I shall now team two murry, and manufactured it courtesy I do so, to recommend "Per Mere per Terrem" to let the Artillery slone, "Ne sutor ultre erupidum"——let him confine himself to that which he ought best to let him common himsen; we can we want you went to the per-understand, what would really conduce most to the per-manent benefit of his own gallant service 1 and I certainly think that the Royal Marines are most justly entitled to a Retired List upon a liberal and extended scale; and which should be opened to them at ones, as es to bring forward their Junior and most effective Officers. Neither is there any just reason why the "pay, &a.," of their Establishment, should not be put on the same feeting as the rest of the Army; and this would perhaps satisfy "Per Mars per Terrans," and he might cause to draw empreciations with the same feeting the same that the same feeting the same than the same feeting the same than the same than the same transfer. parisons which will never stand the test of investiga-tion, otherwise we shall be tempted to exclaim, "Modus aut finis nullus—Cupiditatem menem inveniri." May 27th. Ontre.

Amy Asset.

General America, May 24, 1844,—The Master General directs the following letter from the Horse Guards, conveying Rev Majesty's pleasure upon the proceedings of a General Court Martial held at the Boyal Barracks, Dublin, Agril 11, 1844, for the trial of Gunner and Driver Michael Savelle, to be promulgated in general orders to the Ri. Regt. of Artillary, and to be read at these saradas.

in general orders to the Ri. Megt. of Artimery, and so we remains three parades.

(Signed)

H. D. Bosa, Dep.-Adj.-Gen.

House Guanus, May 32, 1844.—Stra.—Field-Marshall the Com.-in-Chief having had the honour to lay before the Queen the proceedings of a General Court Martial, held at the Royal Barracks, on 11th April, 1844, for the trial of Genner and Driver Michael Savelle, Ri. Artillery, who was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges, viz.:—

"First—Fur having, at Island-bridge Barracks, Dablin, deserted from the Ri. Regt. of Artillery, on or about the 8th of Maroh, 1844. Second—For having, on or about the 1st Dec. 1843 whilst in a state of descrition from the Ri. Regt. of Artillery, culisted into the 5th Fusiliers, under the assumed name of Michael Burke, in which regt. he was serving at the time of his apprehension."

Burke, in which regt he was serving at the time of his apprehension."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

"The Court Martial having duly considered the evidence given in apport of the presecution against the prisoner Gamer and Driver Michael Savelle, as also what he has stated in his defence, is of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of both charges. The Court-Martial adjudges that the prisoner Gunner and Driver Michael Savelle, of the St. Artillery, he imprises in the Provent Prison for the period of 12 months."

I have his Grace's commands to acquaint you that Her Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sestence of the Court.—I have, Sci., (Signed) Fursion Sommans.

Lieut.-Gen. the St. Hon. Sir E. Biakeney, K.C.B., Sc.

Rl. Engineers-Lieut. Downes, Fort-Adjutant at St. Kitt's, has returned home on short leave of absence.

INFANTAY.

1st Foot, 1st Batt....The Savings Bank in this corps is working well, and no sums have been withdrawn except by invalids leaving. It does not seem in the least probable that any sums will be withdrawn after being ours pleced in the bank, except on such or similar occasions. We make this remark as it appears some were applehensive mischlef would result from this part of system : soldiers are losth to trouble their Officers, generally speaking; the good men will not, and the bad men never save their money; they are generally " hard and in debt. up

1st Poot, 2d Batt.-Lieut.-Col. Hell arrived at Queb 30th April, and took command of the right wing which was to embark in the Resistence for Halifax about the May, and from thence proceed to Barbadoes in October next.

15th—Capt. Capel's co. has joined head-quarters, hav-ing been relieved on detachment at Tipperary, by Capt. Jones's co., 61st.

-Lieut. Pretyman has returned home on leave. 43 Depot-To embark at Kingston, 27th May, for Carliele.

44th-This reg., under the command of Lieut. Col. Shelton, were haspected on the 28th by Maj. Gen. Hon. H. Murray, on the parade before Government House, Devosport, whe was well intighed with the good appearance under arms, with the precision with which the various movements in the field were executed, and with the details of interior teconomy; and expressed his satisfac-tion at the progreta towards rangued efficiency which has been made in a corpe composed of such young soldiers.

To the Retire of the Noval and Milliary Gasette.

To the Retire of the Noval and Milliary Gasette.

Srn,—In your Paper of the 18th instant, I pointed out that the writer of the letter signed, ? One of the Old Two Fours," had mistaken the number (22) on one of the two Salamanca Bagles, for the number of the regiment by which he thought it was captured; and I also committed a great error in stating that the other Eagle was mithout a head, whereas I should have said, without a number.

However, by your insertion of these letters I have

gained the information, that [the two Selemence Sepice were picked up on the field of battle, one by an Officer, and the other by a Sucjust of the 44th Regiment, and I thank you for publishing them.

A RESIDENT OF CHELSEA COLLEGE. 46th—LAust. Eustage J. D. Modett died 2d May on board the General Palmer transport, on passage from Demerars to Barbadoes.

RL Marines --- We have been favoured with a more correct essent then appeared last work of the yearly inspec-tion of the Pertunouth Division on the 23rd instant..... Sir Hercules Pakanham first inspected the bettalion in the Berrack Square, in heavy marching order, afterwards the men's quarters, with all of which the General was highly pleased. At three o'clock the same afternoon, the bettalion on Southase Common went through a numthe betalism on Southese Common went through a number of evolutions under the command of Col. Me Callam, Second Commandant of the Division, the whole of which they performed in a manner which did them infinite credit. The moment they quitted the ground, the Field Battery of the Ri. Marine Art. of six gams, and under the command of Lieut. Col. Memiss, K.H., and attached to which were Capt. Henry, Lieuts. Wemyss. Barnard, Hell, and Lt. and Adj. Savage, that had been previously posted on the margin of Southern Common, advanced at a rapid pace, the margin of Southern Committee in line and review order, and received Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir H. Pakenham, accompanied by Staff. The Battery then broke into a column of subdivisions to its right, marched past the General in slow time and at the trot, and then went through a variety of mangewers with a repidity and style of execution which could not be surpassed, and which secured for them a high calogium from the gallant and distinguished Penineniar General; who, on the following day, proceeded to Fort Cumberland to witness from their different batteries, ship, mortur, spherical-case, congress rockets, and gun gan, mortar, spasrious-case, congreve rockers, and gun shell practice at various ranges, including one of 1400 yards. The floating targets, flegs, and staffs were much riddled and shattered, and rockets penetrated the one at the farthest range; the shells burst with beautiful pro-

The Admiralty have ordered a new uniform cap for the

corps, which is to be adopted on 23d April, 1845.

First Lieut. Winne is ordered to relieve Capt. Mitchell on board H.M.S. Carysfort, in the Pacific, and will take a passage in the America.

We are happy to find that Mr. P. H. Nicolas is pre paring a history of the Rl. Marines, including a Memoir of the Service and its officers.—This gentleman, like his brother, Sir Harris Nicolas, is indefatigable in his researches, and most competent to the tesk : we may, therefore, hope that Officers of the Corps, and more particularly those on the Retired Lists, will furnish him with a statement of their services, and any other information they possess, which can be available in this interesting publication

A Court-Martial having, by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, been directed to be held on First Lieut. Frederick John White, of the Woolwich Division, the Court was opened in the usual manner at 11 o'clock, A.M., in the mess-room of the Rl. Marine Barracks, before the following Officers: -Col. E. S. Mercer, R.M., Pres.; Maj. F. Spry, R.M.; Maj. R. S. Armstrong, Ri. Artillery; Maj. A. R. Harrison, Rt. Artillery; Maj. F. S. Hamilton, R.M.; Capt. T. Waters, R.M.; Capt. R. Wright, R.M.; Capt. St. John, Rl. Artillery; Capt. the Hon. B. F. Handoock, Rl. Artillery; Capt. W. S. Payne, Rl. Artillery; Capt. P. B. Nolloth, R.M.; and Lieut. P. R. Cocks, and Lieut. G. E. Turner, Rl. Horse Artillery. Capt. G. Varlo, Paymaster of the Woolwich Division, R.M., acted as Deputy Judge Advocate, and opened the proceedings by submitting the following charge against First Lieut. Frederick John White:....

charge against First Lieut. Frederick John White:

"For having at Woolwick, on or about the evening or night
of Sunday, May 5, 1844, conducted bissald in a manner highly
unbecoming the character of an Officer and a gentleman, by
sabaring into diagraceful alterestings and quarreling in the
pablic street; in using towards certain persons violent,
threatening, absolve, and grossly insulting language, and by ble
disorderly conduct causing an assemblage of people at different
times about his place of recitioners, in attempting to incite a
person or persons in the street to fight with him, or attituding to
particularly a person manned Marris, who was endeavouring to
obtain his wife, then harboured in the house in which he, Lieut.
Walte, resided."

To the Miller of the Naval and Millery Gase "Preferment goes by letter and affection."

Sam -- It appears from a letter in the Navul and Militory Gazette of the 13th inst., signed "One of last War, that the writer is exceedingly nettled, because M. E. complained of the gross injustice of not alluming Officers of the Royal Marines the same advantages as Officers of the Royal Artillery, with regard to annual retirements; for he says, that notil the Unstituehed Major-Generals of Artiliny he allowed to retire upon 700f, a year, as the Com-mandants of Marines do, the Marines must allow the residency as to reason of complaint to the Ordnance corps. Now, as there is nothing like a plain unvariated state-ment, let us see who really have the most cause to com-plain—the Artillery or the Marisus? The Artillery, with some three thousand men less than the Marines, have 10

Colonels Commandants, 20 Colonels, and 44 Lieut.-Colonels on the Serving List—in all 74 Field Officere-The Marines have 4 Commandants, 5 Colonels Second Commandants, and 14 Lieut. Colonels—in all only 23 Fig. D. Oppicans, making the sumber of 51 in favour of the Artillery. The Commandant of Artillery has 21, 14z. 9 jd. per day, the Commandant of Marines only 11, 18z. 6d. per day. After this, I think that One of last War should lie dormant till another war breaks out, as perchance he The Commandant of Artillery has 2!, 14s. mant till another war breaks out, as perchance he

might then recover his lost memory.

It does not follow, because the Marines were so unjustly treated by the "Commission," and the Artillery so Associately, that the former should not express their Associations, that the former should not express their grievances. Give the Marines deadle the humber of Field Officers—allow 4 Field Officers and 4 Ceptains to retire on full-pay every year (as is the once in the Artil-lery)...do not mulot the Captains of their thirteen-pence per day when ambarked—and I will venture to affirm, no more complaints would be heard.

It is now known that the three vacancies on the Retired List of Commandants are to be filled up immediately, after keeping them open for years, to the injury of those old veterans who stand first for promotion. But I would respectfully ask of the "powers that be," what will the mere filling up of these three vacancies avail the corps at large? Let us turn to the list of Captains, and see what a frightful picture it presents; out of sinety-sine, it will be found that Eight T-voun have served as follows:

---3, 41 years; 10, 40 years; 11, 39 years; 8, 38 years 3, 37 years; 9, 36 years; 18, 35 years; 3, 34 years; 7, 33 years; 9, 32 years; 5, 31 years; 3, 30 years; and, be it remembered, that all these are from 50 to 60 years of age; consequently, very many can hever advance higher in rank. Why not then offer them the reticement? To a stranger it would appear extraordinary that the Marines, proverbial for their loyalty and bravery, should not be allowed to participate in the good things awarded to other corps...that they should be kept in the background. The reacon is easy of solution—they possess no parliamentary interest. A retirement, nothing short of from thirty to forly Officers, can put the corps upon that footing it ought to be (the fact can no longer be concealed); and surely if a respectful representation, detailing the exact situation of the Officers, were made to the proper quarter, it would meet with attention.—I have the bonour to remain, &c.

ment with attention.—Linve the bonour to remain, &c.

Proficion, May 29.

24 Depot—The following address has been presented to Major Davis, Commanding, and the Officers imported to Major Davis, Commanding, and the Officers imported to leave, beg to assure you that this event will create in our minds very ancers and deep regret, particularly amongst flows who have enjoyed the house of your sequalitance, the happiness of your friendship, and the pleasure of participating is social intercourse with you. In giving expression to the feelings of regard and extern me entertain towards the Officers of the stord Light int, both individually and collectively, we also take leave to state our high sense of, and offer this record of our testimony to the solder-like conduct, genderier, and inoffensive bearing which has been maintained by the Non-Commissioned Officer's and privates of the gaitant synd, towards the inhabitants of this towar; and which good feeling, we are happy in say, is not only respirate, but ment cordisity and friendly continued between them. The airangements which have period than has been herefore each out required at this parting. Withing you, therefore, every happiness and profiperty which Military fame, personal element our required that holor, &c., (bigged by the Clergy, Magistrales, and George Duke, was brought before the beach of magis— Woolwich, May 29.

George Duke, was brought before the bench of magistrates, at Rochester, in the custody of a constable and a Serjeant of the bitth, charged with being a deserter, under the following circumstances :- The constable stated that on the 24th inst. he went into a low public-house, on the Brook, at Chatham, and saw the pris mar there, dressed in sailor's clothes : suspected he was a soldier, and asked him the question, but he dented it. However, he took the prisoner into restody, and conveyed him to the baris, where he was recognised. Although unity thireteen, is his third attempt at describen. The prisoner dethis is his third attempt at desertion. The prisoner de-nied he had any intention to desert, and asserted that he had at once told the countable what regiment he belonged to. The Serjeant said that the prisoner had only been absent that morning, and was under punishment at the time. The magistrates asked whether the Commanding Officer would not take the prisoner back on a struggler, on he had only been absent a few hours, and was found within a mile of the herracks; but the Serjeant said, "No, he was found in plain clothes, and the Colonel would try him as a deserter." The magistrates convicted

the prisoner, and gave him up to his depot.

Glut-Maj.-Gen. Lord Downes inspected Capt. Bligh's ro. at Kilinium lust week, and Capt. Campbell's co. at

63d-On Tuesday marning a detachment, consisting of 107 men, under the command of Ras. La Grand, left the eve men, unuar the command of Res. La Grand, left the provisional battaion at Cautham, attended by the drums and fife, for Gravesend, where they embarked qui board the ship Duke of Cornwall for Madras. A Medical Officer accompanied the troops for the purpose of inspecting the men generally on board. o6th—On Tuesday se'nnight the Officers gave a splendid ball and supper in the Music-hall, Belfast, which was attended by 300 of the rank and fashion of the town and neighbourhood.

68th-Were to embark for England in the Apollo

about the middle of May.
68th Depot...On relieving the 77th at Dover will occupy the Castle; the Heights will remain unoccupied until the arrival of the 52d from Cork.

71st-Capt. Sir II. Dalrymple has arrived from the West Indies on leave. Two privates were sentenced by Court-Martial at Trinidad to 21 years' transportation

each, for mutiny, and conspiring to shoot this Officer.
75th—The regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col.
Hallifax, were inspected on the 27th, on the Hoe, at Plymouth, by Maj.-Gen. Hon. H. Murray, who expressed himself highly pleased with the steadiness and acouracy with which they went through their manouvres.

77th Depot-March from Dover Castle for Chatham

to embark for Ireland, hd.-qrs., on Monday next—2d

Division the following day.

82d Depot—Under command of Major Slater, at Clare Castle, have undergone their half-yearly inspection before Major-General Lord Downes, who was much pleased with the efficient appearance of Officers and men.

93d Depot — On board Rhadamanthus, arrived at Kingston, on 20th May, from Carlule.
3d West India Reg.—Col. Sir Richard Doherty, Lieut.-Gov. of St. Vincent's, has arrived in this country.
St. Helen Reg.—Lieut, D. D. Wemyss has returned home on large

Cape Mounted Rifles-Lieut. Crause, whose Court-Martial appeared in our Gazette of 9th March, has been sento be reprimended, and to be more circumspect in his future conduct.

East India Company's Depot-On the 27th inst., 71 Artillery, 10 sappers and miners, and 25 Infantry, with two women and one child, embarked at Gravesend on board the ship Diamond for Bengal, under the command of Captain Nesbitt, Bengal Army. The ship sailed the same afternoon, and next morning about 7 o'clock, A. M. atruck upon a sand-bank, and remained aground four or five hours, lost her jib-boom, false keel, and rudder. As the flood tide made she was got off, and by the help of a spar, which was rigged in place of a rudder, she was got under sail, but unfortunately struck a second time, and sprung her main mast. She made so much water that it was found necessary to keep the soldiers constantly at the pumps. At midnight the detachment was taken out of the ship by Margate beats, and landed at Sheerman, from whence they proceeded, by steam-boat, to Tilbury Fort, and next day marched for Warley Barracks. Great blame is imputed to the pilot.

Yeomanry-Instructions from the Home Secretary's ()fice having been issued, authorising the assembling of the undermentioned corps for the usual annual six days' paramanent duty:—The Hancashire Corps will meet at Lancaster, 14th June; the Mid-Lothian Corps at Edinburgh, 19th July; the Loicatershire Corps at Loicaster, 23d Sept.; the Derbyshipe Corps at Derby, 8th July; the Worcestershire Corps at Worcester, 12th Sept.; and the Oxfordshire Corps at Woodstock, 22d June.

GIBBALTAN, May 18.—The 1st Royal Regt, was inspected by Sir Robert Wilson, Governor of Gibraltar, on spected by Sir Robert Wilson, Governor of Grorana, on the 6th May; the 7th on Tuesday the 7th; the 38th on Wednesday 8th; the Ruserve Battalion, 45th, on 9th; and the 79th Highlanders on Friday 10th; Artillery and Sappers and Miners on Saturday 11th. They all very deservedly met the approbation of his Excellency, who issued his complimentary order with "pride and physics."—The 79th had on their new appointments, which are handaome and becoming-the dark purses capecually.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TROOPS IN CANADA .- 14th Rag., Kingston; 82d Reg., Kingston and Toronto; 93d Reg., Montreal; 89th Reg., Montreal; 43d Reg., Laprairie; 81st Reg., St. John's; 71st Reg., Chambly; with Ritles, Quebec; 74th Rifles, Quebec; 23d Rifles, London.

COURT MARTIAL ON SERJEANT-MAJOR WILLIAM NERLANCE.—On Wednesday the Court re-assembled at Chatham Barracks, when the charges and scattenes were promulgated. For the charges use N. & M. Gazette of the 11th and 18th ult. The Court found the Serj.-Maj. Guilty, and sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks. This declaration came like a thunder-clap upon the Serj. ' Mil Wholit was erident, did not expect it. We underamnd that he has been actively engaged in the service of his country for the last 28 years, 16 of which were as Serje-Maja and 2 years as regimental Sarje-Maje. Upon the stapes being out from his jacket, he indignantly throw it off, and declared he would never put it on again, although he was strongly persuaded so to do, and join his regional. He subsequently became so excited and ill, who was ordered to be removed to Fort Pitt Hospital. . 3. Mistide The was conveyed in a carriage procured from the Paydemples that purpose.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY ... CORRECTED TO THE DAY. al & Milliony Gase

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. Right Wing, Quebec. By an order dated Horse Guards, May 20, 1844, the county to the Infantry recruit is 41. instead of 31. 17s. 6d.; but the 2s. 6d. is taken from the party enlisting, who will in future, on intermediate approval, receive is. instead of 7s. tid. The recruits to be 5 feet 63 inches, at least, if between 18 and 25; and 5 feet 6 lackes if under 18 years.

The troops which arrived in Guernecy last week are

under the command of Major Aives, second in command of the Infautry Depot Bettalion, Iale of Wight. This officer is one of the most distinguished of the surviving Peninsular veterans. The depots are commanded by the under-mentioned officers:—23d, Capt. Seymour; 42d, Capt. Gathrie; 97th, Capt. McCaskili; Rifle Brigade, 2d Batt., Capt. Glegg.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWARD GIRBS, K.C.B.—The publication, in a Jersey paper, of a very intemperate letter, addressed by Mr. C. C. Wilson to His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor has given rise to a public meeting, and the following address to that much esteemed and

neither and prayers for your Excellency's happiness, and they most amorety hope that you will live many years to enjoy in case and dignity the fruits of an honourable life, which has been devoted, with loyafty, actour, and distinction, to the Service of your Sovereign and country."

Lett do., Barbedow.

The origin of the epistle arose out of a woman heing sentenced to a month's imprisonment for receiving series, goods. Her counsel, Mr. Wilson, considered the period to be a lunar, and not a calendar month. His Excellency, on being applied to, referred the matter to the Home Secretary, and thereby gave rise to the most unjustifiable attack on the part of Mr. Wilson. The common law of Jersey, originating from, and agreeing in many instances with that of France, takes for granted that, both in civil and cristinal procedures, a smooth is a period of their date. In Burland, on the contrast relies attacks. days. In England, on the contrary, unless expressly attated otherwise, the month, in legal matters, is understood to be lunar and not calendar—that is to say, turniya eight and not thirty days. Mr. Wilson has made a very

proper applicate to Sir Edward.

Doctor John Prederic Clarke, P.M.O., of this island. has been premoted to the highest rank in the medical department of the Army—Inspector-General—and is ordered to proceed to India to take charge of the medical service there. The Inspector-General will embark by the earliest opportunity. His courtsons but strictly correct performance of his duties here, have obtained for him the performance of his duties here, have obtained for him the siscers-good will of the whele colony. Dept-Inspector-Gen., Dr. Robertson, is appointed P.M.O. here, vice Dr. Clerke promoted.—Australaziania Review, Jen. 5.

Datachments of 4th, 21st, 57th, and 63d Regiments, of 4 Officers and 117 mes, embarked at Giverned, on 25 h May, on board Cloudine, and sailed seme day for Madras.

ALTERATIONS IN THE INFANTRY NEW CLOTHING WARRANT.

WAR CAPT.

WAR CAPT.

(Concluded from Number 591, p. 324.)

19.—It is directed, in cleaner 28 and 25, that Bellious shall not be placed under Stoppages, without special authority previously obtained from the Secretary-at-War, or the Commander of the Porces, for any Article of Membersies or Equipment other than those established by Regulation, nor for the purpose of previoling or replacing may Article of Clothing not required to be paid for by the Soldier, unless such stoppage be rendered necessary by gross negligence or wilful damage on the part of the man. And I have to observe that, is the sense of a well-condensed Regulat, it is desirable that the Stoppage ahould not exceed two-peace a day, which it is considered will be found ample to pay for any his Bounty.

13.—Cleane 34 declares the measurem Stomann to account the Pay of a Soldier is liable for the measurem Stomann.

his Bounty."

13.—Clause 34 declares the marianum Stoppage is which the
13.—Clause 34 declares the marianum Stoppage is which the
13.—Clause 34 declares the measure. The attention of Commanding Officers should be constably directed to the enforcement of this Regulation, and to that in the same Clause, which
limits the power of stopping the Fey of Soldiers in advance
towards the provision of Necessaries, to particular seasons, only
an therein described.

towards the provision of Nessessaries, to particular picassismically, as therein described.

14.—Clauses from 37 to 21 contain some additional rules relative to the provision of Nessessaries at the Send-Quarters, she to the duties of Nessing the Store and Accounts thereof.

13.—In Clauses 27, 39, and 46, hre added some further rules respecting the Retarms of Great Couts to be mede by each Regiment, the delivery of unserviceable Great-Couts Isla Store, and the issue of new ones, to which rules the afternion of Commanding Officers should be given, so that these Public Stores say be accurately accounted for. And to this end, and that the property contains a supplementally accounted for. And to this end, and that the property of the same missing, care should be taken always to forward a Transferred from one Corps or Division of a Regiment to another.

16.—Clause 42 directs all Accountrements and Appointments to be marked, as for as practicable with the date of the taken which issued.

forced from one Corps or Division of a Regiment to another.

16.—Clause 42 directs all Accountements and Appointments to be marked, as far as practicable with the date of the year in which issued.

17.—I take this opportunity of stating that, upon a comparison of prices at present path by Regiments at various Stations at Home for the asveral Articles of Regimental Necessaries, it has been ascertained that, with proper economy, the full equipment of a Becruit with every Articles in the established Schedule, ought not be seemed in a Regiment of Infantry of the Line Three Guiness, nor in a Highland Corps Fire Guiness.

18.—To meet this Expenditure, a new Distribution of Levy Money will be issued under the Authority of the Commanderain Chief, so arranged that the Recruit of an ordinary Regiment of Infantry will recrive a Sum of 21, 10s., if enlisted in a Recruiting District, in the shape of final Bounty—or a Bounty of 4t, if enlisted at the Hend-Quarters of his Regiment.

19.—Recruite for Highland Corps, being liable to a much licative expense than other Recruits for the Satt provision of their Recreasives, which includes the National Equipment peculiar to those Corps,—will receive a Special Allowance of One Pound Pive Shillings each, in said of his Equipment, and in hieu of the extra Bounty of Ten Shillings formerly granted. But this Allowance is not to be issued attit the Recruit is certified to be fit for Duty as a Soldier, and the amount is to be lied table to be recredited to the Public out of the Man's effects, should be not remain effective Tweive Months in the Regiment.

This Allowance, added to the Recruit's final Bounty, and to the Colemel's Contribution of as 6d. towards, the Provision of Highland Articles, will, if the Man be enlished in a District, amount together to the Bum of 8d. 3c. 6d., and if the be a Head. Quarter Recruit, to 8d. 13s. 6d., so that with proper care and attention, little or no Debt should be incurred by a Bighland Recruit on first enlistment.

26.—I have to aid, that the following Bules have been taid down for the remuneration of Colone's, for the expense of Clothing Supernumerary Men, whenever it may happen that such Men have been occasionally raised, or borns on the strength of their respective Regiments by proper authority; but which Rules, such being of general application, have not been included in the Clothing Regulations, viz.:—

For the highest number of Effectives above the Establishment, borne on the Monthly Returns between 1st April and 20th June, the full Annual Off-reckonings for each Man

[For any further Excess between 1st July and 20th Beptember, two thirds of the Off-reckonings 1 is 8 For any further Excess between 1st Gouber and 21st December, one-half

For any forther Excess between 1st Jandary and 2sts March, one-sisth 1st Jandary and 3ist March, one-sisth 0 7 8

Sist March, ore-sixth . 0 7 s subject to the deduction of Off-reokonings for any Serjeant. Drummer borns on the Sasshiament, bet some Effective for an part of the same year. 1 have, Sc. . M. Hassings.

# Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

DUELTING.

To the Editor of the Naval and Mittiery Gasette.

SING-After all that has been written against deelling, and after the disapprobation of the practice recently promulgated in Her Majesty's name by the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary-b-Wer, it might be considered superfinent to revert to be painful a susject; but it appears to me that some of the remarks of your correspondent signing himself." One who has Fought," should not be left unanswared. not be left unanswered.

pondent signing himself." One was new Pougat, nauma not be left unanswered.

He blames these as inconsistent "who ground their arguments" against deciting "on the sin of deliberately going out to take the life of sucher, although that other may have wounded your headour and destroyed your peace," yet "do not kentists to destroy, for payment, thousands of their fellow-stealures who never offended them." I maintain that we lee not inconsistent; we consider that He who commanded us to live our enemies—to do good to these who help us, and to turn the left check to him who smiles us on the, right, never forbade the nue of arms in public warfus), but honoured the good teasturies, whose servant he headed, by destaring that he had not found such faith as his in Jarual; and was pleased to select Cornelius, another Rodam officer, as the first convert among the Gentiles. The defender of his committy obeys its laws—the duellist Violates them; and even in the prospect of immediate disth madly sets at noight the commands and threatenings of the Almighty, rather

hen incur the short-lived

than incur the short-lived measure of a pertion of his follow-creatures.

Desting is far less common in England then in France or Germany; but I have yet to learn that modest women and inoffensive men are mays liable to inselt among us than among our neighbours, or that Englishmen are less civilized and humans in the hineteenth captury than they were when every gentleman wore a sword, and had it on every trilling provocation. But the whole subject is so ably treated in the small pumphlet published by the Association for the Suppression of Duelling (a publication which deserves a wider circulation), that I will treamme no further upon your space, account to express my woulder that "One who has Fought" about derive from the instance of David killing Golfsch in single fight (new "unfairy" I denot see), or the shaughter of one girst by another with a spear like a warver's heam, my Mrightural senetion for the sinful and bischievous practice of duelting.—I have, fee "ME MAVAL SERVICE.

See the Billion of the Namichand selling some remarks in your Paper signed do Old Officer, recomminding a schoolship for youngeters, similar to those used by the French flowermatest. It is anything that gratifying to our pride, that we, the first Maritime nation in the mored should he

ship for youngeters, similar to those used by the French Government. It is anything hat gratifying to our pride, that we, the first Maritime nation in the world, should be obliged to take example from a nation every way infector to us in Naval matters; but such must be the case if our ships are not kept at sea sufficiently to give us practice, and when the Josy-Huge system of pounds, thillings, and pence is more thought of than the efficiency of our Officers.

Beckens must Committed the not aware that even the

Perhaps your Correspondent is not aware that even the smallest spar or bunch of yarns and its price are to be accounted for or returned to the authorities. A ship, therefore, that remains in barbour, and whose only wear and tear is the Op-gallant-yard rope, is a model of economy—a cruiding, hard-working vessel, the opposite; so the hoards of penisies now saving may be made a sinking fund, to meet the thousands of pounds to be lost when our unpractised Officers are again called upon to act, as the lewering storm hanging over us, in the form of our

old antagonists, breaks. Sir George Cockbarn mey rise in the house and ex-Sir George Cockturn may rise in the boute and ex-claim with irony, he pittes the nerves of Officers who cannot alsep in their beds; and may state to admiring county members, that our Navy was never more efficient than at present. This sounds well, and his high au-thority may be repeated in the Chamber of Deputies, to atimulate young France; but assertions are one thingfacts, another; and, giving the Bervice every credit for zeal and bravery, equal to that displayed in the most glorious epochs of our Naval history. I sesent that it is not equal in ability, as sallors, to what it was. And why is this? Is it that we have deteriorated? Has the long peace acted as a Capus to our litherto invulnerable Navy? No I the fault is, a want of moral courage in those who have the Naval affairs of the country in their hands—afraid to call on the impoverished nation for money to support her right arm! They leave her Offimoney to support ner right arm! They leave har Om-carn to pace the deek, in the lone night watch, at anchor, gaining as mosh experience as the sentry on the gang-way. Did a man ever play cricket, billiards, or fence, about, and walk well, without practice? How then ma-monuver, reef, furl, dar, without it? We may have had heaven, burn ministers, and, methants, no where so fremonven-burn ministers, and, perhaps, no-where so frequently as at the Admiralty, but I doubt whether there was ever-such a thing as a heaven-born sailor. All that our present Board seems to do, is attempting to square our present board seems to do, is accompling to square the old circulars, parronising the teilors and gold-lace makers, and cutting down cooled hats and old 74's. Realty, I think, "old fighting Charley" should give notice of a motion to inquire why Naval Cadets have not had an addition to their uniform? Perhaps from their age he may propose unfledged wings, similar to those of the Marylebone firemen. But, swiously, it is a ead thing to see so little attention paid to essentiale; and I much fear, should "Wes Johnsie" take command of the Channel fleet, he will find them more divided in order of seiting than over the club-bed ministry in which the holated his free-trade flag. Why should not the admirable example be followed, which is set by the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, of sending the youngsters to see in the tenders, Sec.? and why should we not have a greater part of our revenue vessele brige instead of cut ters? They would be a nursery for young Officers, and become their am efficient Count Guard. Let the affort service of the Preventive be slogether under the conservice of the Preventive be stogether under the control of the Admiralty, let the men and Officers belong to their proper head, and not be obliged to have a Custom-beate order, to hold a court of inquiry on one of H.M. a Officers, with a pendent fixing? The shares of princemency, made in captures of smagglers, might be divided as in all other cases, with the exception of giving the Flag and Greenwich shares to the Custom-house. Thus would be formed a macquito equadron, at all times roundy to act, and in which every Cates should be obliged to saves two years, before gateg into a larger vessel. to serve two years, before gateg into a larger vessel. But, at present, Naval affairs have become architectural, and when other improvements are discussed, it is to the old song of "The Pilot," made into a trie, "Fighting Charley" taking the 1st part, exclaims to Sie Robert,

sears of a portion of his | " Pilot tie a feerful night," who enewers, " Go down, go down," and is followed by Sir George (a bravenra),
" Fear not, but trust in Providence." So goes on our Service; and until Maral Officers will neck other, and demonstrate to the questry that the Navy is a Service of practice, and obtain juntice for themselves, we shall gradually be falling into the retrograde, until our once splendid Navy will be nelty a metter of remembrance, and like these of Spain and Rostugal, who ence boasted the firest in the world, sink into insignificance. I non, &c.

Hay 22d.

Pageon Run.
BARRACE ALLOWANCES TO ORDERLY-ROOM CLERKS.
To the Editor of the Nased and Military Seatest.
Str.—It was with much surprise I perseived, by a letter in last Gazatte, that there had been a movement towards the decountingness of the fuel allowance to Staff Serjeents, excepting Serjeent-Majure and Quartermenter-Serjeents. A regulation such as the above, which, without any demorit whetever attaching to this particular out any demotit whetever attaching to this particular class of fier Majeany's subjects, designs enolly to awasp away privileges of so long standing, and thus to pushed an unoffending holy of men, without hencelt of jury, demands some omnideration. Had the measure originated in the reductive policy of a Hume (who would seconomise the Army away slogether), it might have been imagined that an unequaintance with the detail of Military life had misled him; and that, were he conversant with the many inconveniences to which a softier is necessarily subject, the man would struggle against the glandeler, and his better feelings would induce him to crush the proposal between his fingers. And when its crush the proposal between his fingers. And when its pedigree may be traced to the Honnurshie Board of Ordnance, amongst whom must certainly be numbered some who know the desagrament of a suldier's bome, it connect but he a matter of asignishment, even more than of regret, that a proposition so unfavourable to and undeserved by Staff Serjeants, should be for a mamout enconraged. It may not be amiss to view its particular couraged. It may not be amine to view in particular bearings; in order to arrive at-which, we should assert ain the peculiary advantages according to these Serjeants. It is a generally contended principle that, from the responsibility of their several offices, they are entitled to a position somewhat higher than that of Platont Serjeants; but it is 'impossible to' mointain such, with the property of the period of the content of the part to the out an increase of pay. The necessity of pay to the support of position is acknowledged by the gradutions of pay of the several ranks in the Service-the Corporal over the private, the Seriesat over the Corporal, the Colour over the Platon Seriesat, &c. &c.; and this is particlly provided for in the cases of the following Staff Berjeants i-Drum-Major (as Serjeant), in his charges for Officers' letters; the Schoolmaster-Serjeant, from the school or regimental fund; the Flospital-Serjeant, in his allowance of 4d, per diem ; the Armourer-Berjeent, in what he can realise by his trade. These are perquisites additional to, independent of their pay. But the Orderly-Room Clerk and Paymaster-Serje whose labour is equally unremitting, with an equal onto their pay, except the hope of a tell-years' distant raver-alonary 6d, par diem? It becomes then at least a fair question, why they are excluded from ANY perquisites? If it be urged they do nothing else for their pay, does the Hospital-Serjeant, the Drum-Major, the Armourer-Serjeant, the Schoolmaster? It is further still less incumbert to take from them the solitory benefit they enjoy in the arriels of fuel! Rather should it be felt, enjoy in the atticle or there are sure should be machinery of that men who in fact serve to maintain the machinery of the machinery of the street worths of some attention. It is a regiment, are at least worthy of some attention. anything but eatisfactory to one whose bours of daylight and recreation are pessed in the monotonous confinament and recreation are passed in the monotone confinament of an Orderly-room, that, while his brother Stuff-Serjeants are deriving permany henefit from their avocations, he must tuit on, uncared for, neglected, while denied the liberty of a Platom Serjeant, though receiving no more pay. It is an old proverb, and not less true because quaint, that "I been pedrone for it hum servitors." buon servitore.

Resides, will not the authorities subject themselves to the satire of having taxed the poorer stacces of the Service, by discontinuing fuel to Staff-Serjeants, is order to enrich the wealthier, by adopting an issue to married Officers resident out of harracks? Surety, the intention of the public purse must be to provide for the nutural wants of the public servents; and those who wield the strings of this purse, if they are not "Open as day to switing charity," need not emulate the generosity of that now-classical character. James floor, who, at the collection above a farming

racter, James Crow, who, at the collection after a charity hemon,

" Put a shilling in the plate, And took out half-a-rrown

Thereis searcely a tone of high and correct natural feeling, which has not been awakened by some of the chords vibrating through the cotumns of your Guarties and the sympathics of the human heart are like the strings of an Molice lyre—they have but to be breathed upon I aus, &c.,

"A. L. Vannette, Master, E.N.;" "R. G. P.;" 'Pair Flay,"
Obus;" "Delta;" "Miles;" "A Ratirod Officer;" and "A. C."

# To Menders and Correspondents.

Our esteemed Correspondent " Ubique " has mistaken the meaning of the note in our last. It was the allecton to the remark in the N. and M. Gasette, and not the passage in the work, which we could not find. We readily comply with "Ubique's" request, and make room for the

passages he has extracted, and aid a few comments. Extract from page 237 of Major-General Sir Charles Napier's "Remarks on Military Law:"—

Napier's "Remarks on Military Law:"—
"But generally speaking, the man of ancient fineage with a empty purse makes a good solder; his family history in som degree connects him from childhood with the Army. His serile ideas are associated with war, and gives his character a betthat way. But he is quite a different man from the rich honous able or lordling, who travels Europe 'to study the opsies of different Armies,' and returns, huncying himself a Military gentuat home at Potsdam, and quite abroad in the barracks! Loo at the number who never saw a shot fired, but who comman regiments, while numbers of experienced Officers pine on hal pay with the rank of Lieutenant or Captain; and was complain that we are not a Military nation! Assuredly we are not, an while this system lasts we never shall be."

In the same elevan, at page 188, Sir Charles says—

"It is our aristocracy that is not Military; our rick Officers are not Military; especially the Cavalry and the Guards—that is to say, those corps which, as far as regards their Officers, are diled by the aristocracy. All these are brave, but, generally speaking, not Military. Our Engineers, our Artillery, and the lower ranks 6' the Infantry are, both Officers and privates, is their Military spirit equal to any nation in the world."

The work from which these passages are astracted is, as we have according these forters occasions to cannot forter.

as we have several times taken occasion to remark, far less as we have several since to account or remain, jurious known than it deserves to be, especially amongst the profession of which the writer is so distinguished a member. It ubounds in lessons of prefound wisdom, delivered in the clearest language, and it is as modestly as it is ably written; nor have we oftener met with a more amusing book. There are to be found in it many Spharacteristic and interesting aneodotes, and there is a vein of quiet humour that is very diverting, but which interferes not at all with the certous purpose of the author, who has left upon every page trace of a benevelont heart and cound intellect. Yet this is the man at whose reputation the miserable tools of party have peaked, and do still peck (witness the last Number of the Edinburgh Raview), in attributing to him ambitious and selfish motives in his actions in Scinds. His honour has, we know, during his own absence, a zealous and efficient defender, in whose hands we leave it for the present, merely remarking that a truly great, patriotic, and disinterested man is so uncommon a phenomenon, that vulgar minds can scarcely bring themselves to credit its existence, nor can they understand the possibility of actions not dictated by selfish calculation—especially if they are the actions of a contemporary. But after-ages will yet, we think, do justice to the name of Napier.

"R. A." (firmingham), writes "When the Non-commissioned Officers of a regiment or depot meet in their mess-room for the purpose of discussing private affilies, are they at liberty to appoint a choirman for the time being, or is the Nerjeant-Major or Senior Non-commissioned Officer invariably to take the chair?"—The Serjeant-Major, or, in his absence, the senior Non-com-missioned Officer present should preside.

Again, "Two Serjeants yo on duty together; one of them is a Platoon-Serjeant of ten years' standing, the other is a Colour Serjeant, having been about nine years in the Service. Which of the two is the senior, and takes command whilst on said duty ?"-A Colour-Serjeant is a superior grade to that of Serjeant, and consequently Colour-Serjeants command Platoon-Serjeants, in the same manner as the latter command Corporals.

In reply to "Jersey."-We believe that our Corre pondent is in error respecting the individual he alludes to, as being passed over in the late Gazuttes. The principle on which the Hunouts of the Bath were conferred appeared to us fair and consistent; but we will make further inquiries into the individual care brought to our notiae.

In reply to " An Old Soldier." The subject is noticed in our Louding Remarks

We have not lost sight of the matter referred to by

"Nauticus" (Canterbury).
"I's shall have much pleasure in hearing from "Obus" whenever it may suit his convenience.

To " Once a Portuguese Captain." - Lieut. A. formerly hold the rank of Captain in the Portuguese Service.
There is no new regulation bouring reference to the

Amicus" writes.... In the event of a Troop Serjeant Mujor or Colour-Serjeant being discharged for disability after long and faithful services, is there any order against or objection to his being presented with a token of respect by the Non-commissioned Officers and privates of the treep or company to which he belonged ?" There can be no objection to it, as it does not come within either the letter or spirit of the General Order of the 18th January, 1810, which forbids Officers from being thus complimented 1810, which forbide Officers from being thus complimented by those who are, or have been, serving under their command.

Guards went to the Peninsule in the latter part of 1812, firm against the lecture of Majesty and Minister, yields and remained with that Army until the end of the war, in 1814. "I H." should have referred to the history of the regiment.
"A. G." will be always welcome.

"L. L." veritee..." Are Regimental Staff Officere allowed to count the two years for Waterloo in the period of service for retired pay or half pay 9 and if not, why not ?"—Astual Service only is allowed to reckon.— Public Departments soldom glos reasons for what they

Again, "What is the reason for giving to the Surgeon of a regiment 8d. or 8td. per day less, as forage allow-ance, than to other Officers allowed forage 9"—By a Circular letter from the Secretary-at-War, dated May 28, ired to keep a 1804, the Surgeons of Infantry are requ horse for the belier performance of their duly, and they ugre then placed on the same footing as Surgeous of Palery, who contribute (as all other Cavalry Officers do) of a day for each horse they are required to keep for the public service.

To "Young Render" (Busten) .- The question has

been repeatedly answered.

Will "A. C." repeat his question, which has been

# Naval & Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1844.

Tue pemphlet of the Prince de Joinville still continues to excite some attention, chiefly on account of a certain degree of mystery that hangs over the origin of the publics tion. The speculations on that point are both numerous and amusing; the Opposition and Redical papers satch at it with the hope, in which we think they will be deceived, that they have gained a friend and advocate in the King's family, who will join them in the task of pulling down the present Ministry and placing their friends in their stead. Let us take an example of the way in which this portion of the Parisian press treats the question, by giving an extract from La Patrie, which goes back to poor Queen Pomere as the original cause of this pamphlet.

Pomere as the original cause of this pamphlet.

The Prince de Joinville applauded more than any one else the conduct of Admiral Dupetit Thomars, from whom he had received a letter of 19 pages, dated Otabeits, November 9. This letter, which a Deputy who stands well at Court showed to several Members of the Chamber, detailed the powerful montives which had forced the Admiral to oblige Queen Fomere to respect the French flag. The verbal remonstrances of Lord Cowley were sufficient to obtain from M. Guizot a disavowal of our brave Admiral. It was in vain that the Prince de Joinville had endeadoured, with the letter of Admiral Dupetit Thomars in his hand, to prove to M. distort the necessity of waiting for further information respecting the events at Otabeits, before taking a step which would be a discouragement to the whole French Navy. According to M. Guizot, a powerful hyterest imposed upon France such an act of condescension towards England. The efforts of the Frince were without effect. But, when at last the Prince de Joinville learned from the mouth of M. Reine hisself all the details of the scisure of Otabeits, he was no indignant at the cowardice of M. Guizot, that he declared he would no longer serve under so diagraceful an Administration, and on the same day he addressed a letter to the Ministre of Mariae, resigning his commission of Rear-Admiral. M. Guizot, seeing the mortal bluw which was to be struck at the policy of his Cabinet, went admirity to the King, who required of his son to withdraw his resignation. The Frince de Joinville gave the King a respectful hat immovable refusal, which cassed he way deven the tears of his mother, yielded with great regret; but not wishing to remain in Paria duffing the incerpoliations on the sudject of Otabeits in the Chamber of Septimes, he precipitately left the Tueleries, hefore there was even time to prepare his traveiling-carriage. Accommental outs he an Aldia de Amam the Device took a letter the Chamber of Deputies, he precipitately left the Tuderies, her there was even time to prepare his travelling-carriage. According there was even thut to prepare his travelling-carriage. Accompanied only by an Aide-de-camp, the Prince took a place in the utiligence of the Rouca Raliway, and arrived at Harre in the most strict (according, dissipating to receive from so, cowardly a strict (according, dissipating) asked (acchy), the homours due to a Prince of the blood. This conduct, of which the details are guaranteed by a person in a high himselfon, can only express the lively sympathy the nation superships towards the Prince de Johnville.

Imagine enything more tender than the love and affection which the Prince bears to his dear friend Dupetit Thouars! How he goes to the Prime Minister, with tears in his eyes, and a letter of eighteen pages ! in his hand, and bege that no steps will be taken against four brave Admiral until he has leisure to spin another Jare se long as the one be holds in his hand. Mr. Gdizot is quite sorry he cannot comply, as he might get a threshing from Lord Cowley. With this asswer the Prince is oblig to be content; but when he has an interview with M. Reine, and learns the cowardine of M. Guinot, he gets up his steam, and sends his resignation to the Minister of Marine. M. Guisot, more frightened at this than if he had seen a ghost, runs to the King, and he sends for the naughty boy, who rams sulky, and will not back out until To "J. H." (New Bond-street). - The let Life his mama enters in tears, when the resolution which stood

dudgeon, throws himself into a diligence on the Rouen railroad, disdaining to receive either sandwiches or a flask of sognac from so cowardly a Government. From Rouse he proceeds to Havre à devorer son chagrin, a place remarkably well adapted for the purpose, as the tears that might be shed on the pier would soon mingle themselves with the waters of the Seine and the sea.

Another Opposition paper, quoted by the Journal des Dibate, says that " the Minleter of Marine, the brave Admiral, whose experience and personal character the young Prince himself holds equally in esteem, cannot recover from the terrible blow thus given him." Let us conceive anything more awful then an old maceaw being knocked off his perch by the wips of a brochurs ! The Journal des Débats, on the other side, reads the Prince a homily, in which it begs him to moderate the excessive vivacity of youth, and, in giving him a formal lecture, seems to have borrowed a word from this side of the water, by saying he has been guilty of " a step which we shall take the liberty to call an indiscretion." This article is not in the usual style of the rédacteur, but seems much laboured to prove that the King had no knowledge of this affair, by saying that the surprise the Prince felt at finding his notes published without his consent "was equally felt in a higher quarter." In this lachrymose effusion the endeavours of the editor have been to show how much the pamphlet has annoyed the Ministers; of this we make little doubt, but it has not been equally fortunate in endeavouring to screen the King from all knowledge or participation; for in the very first paragraph he admits that the Prince, who was President of a Ministerial and Naval commission, took notes which he intended for the perusal of his chiefs alone; nor does he centradict, but thus rather admits the truth of the assertion that the King gave permission to print eighty copies for private circulation. Eighty copies, and for private circulation! How long this privacy, in such a country as France, would last, we leave to the discretion of the reader to imagine.

The topics introduced by the Prince in his note have been so theroughly cauvassed by the Press on both sides of the water, that there is little novel for further remark. We may notice, however, a confession of the author which is true to the letter-" Our line of conduct should be pointed out by our very neighbours; but such is not the cese : we cross our arms, and England acts ; we discuss theories, and she pursues her applications." The French often imagine wast projects, but rarely carry them into effect, unless under the impulse of a hot-glory fit, such as they had in 1840, when M. Thiers set them singing the Marseillaise; then, indeed, they would have the fortifications of Paris as a species of dea into which they might carry all the plunder of Europe, which they anticipated. Their ardour here, however, soon cooled, and these works would never have been completed had not Louis-Philippe seen their advantage in other respects, and caused them to be finished. Of the truth of the Prince de Join opinion of his countrymen we need go no further tan to mention railroads. England had run them in different directions, and they had found favour with the Contisental States, before the French seemed awake to their value; then they "talked ye Gods I how they did talk !" Freues was to be covered with a net-work (réseau) of railroads, that would carry every man all over the country in a few hours. The talk continued for some time; but between Government and nompanies, nothing was done for two years more, and at last it has been English capital and enterprise that gave them the first and nearly the only railroad of consequence they at present possess—that to Rouse.

In like manner we muy venture, without any great risk, to prophery that they will never have a Steam Navy, at least at to compete with ours. We would recommend them, then, to be satisfied with the honours and glory they have gained on shore, and let the see alone. They may in a powerful fit of mour de la gioles et de la patrie (not

\* The Prince de Johnythe in his Pamphlet doss not include the French Transstigatio ster

the newspaper), build and fit out a very large number of steam-vessels, but they will be rotten as soon almost an they are ripe, and be able to go to see, with reference to their numbers, in the proportion the Prince gives of their present flotille, six out of farty-three. We even doubt if the dream in which His Royal Highness appears to have indulged will be realised to its fell extent-"to overtake en English merchant-vessel, pleuder, and burn her, and then escape from the steamers-of-war too heavy to follow." We may edmit that in the Mostilities threatened against the Manchester and Liverpool marine, some casualties may occur on the side of the spindles, but the Prince does not take into account that the heavy eteamers, though they could not eatch him at the moment, might follow him into his barbour and call for an account of the stelen muslis. Although be admits the possibility of our destroying Dankirk, Boulogue, Havre, and even Brest itself, he does wit seem to have calculated on this contingency, which is rither awkward, as it may further defeat or disturb the idea he entertains, at a future day, of writing a pamphlet or Commentary, " de Bello Calles."

We are happy to conclude with some remarks which do credit to the head and heart of their author; and likewise to refer our readers to a very able paper on the "Present State and Prospects of the British Navy," by a Post Captaia; the publication of which (p. 349) we commence this week.

The Prioce de Joinville, in his templing and patriotic pamphiet, has an hypothems, or righter of Firam, so clear to his countrymen, yet to Englishmen so the mailtie, that I am not surprised at its having hithers passed was little or no notice on the pars of the press of this on the part of the press of this on the fame of the press of the country. I history that "this clear dram and solems vision has the fame," the mighty contest that, raging for 17 years, official on one like in vision; in the tast part hody of our arisent rivate who have been one like in vision; in the part of the part

langing the control of the monatrous supports an exploit would be on the reason that, however glorious such an exploit would be on the part of France, the energy of England would equip another fact, perhaps two, and the Franch Navy would acatrely find itself in a condition to seek another encounter.

My first ground of objection is, that any solve France should presume in this manner to by his hand "upon the aft of our magnificent and awful cause," and long before his country has in any degree recovered her Navel honour, trampled upon and in any degree recovered her Navel honour, trampled upon and inset in a condition to seek another encounter.

My first ground of objection is, that any sope-of France should preasure in this manner to lay his hand "upon the ark of our magnificent and awisi cause," and long before his country has in any degree recovered her Ravel honour, tramplet upon and tarnished by years of defeat and mortification, permit his fancy thus "to rove without rein." If an her Navy ever had the opportunity of fighting even a denue batteries, as at Advantas, secured one single trophy, I would have granted a breis tellimitengiantion. But I cannot concede that 30 years of prime and to of vapour and menace of what France can do, find the state and to of vapour and menace of what France can do, find the state of the state wedded to our hand, and win by the most in the state of the stat

Bushitz, Campon and Imman cut out the Desire of 40 guns; there, in Campon lary, was tuken the Chewests, under batterin, and in the face of the Brent fiest—the grantest exploit of the kind ever done. Off Sonleges, Owen, in the Immerialits, well named, and the 'Nelnd, defied Bronnparte and his 1000 prasms, chaping his Admiral, and capturing the Admiral Sected under the Europeror's eys. Next Contrass, with the insidere squadrop, burne a Franch fiet at l'Orient, and in a night frients, the Grants, surtuent haves in the sea and its shorefrigute, the Girende, spreads have on the sea and its shores— none so hardy us to stek us, escounter with the Polles and its

26 9626 And o made, such creek and bay." ity streams ht Boningue to the raging mouths the Rhote; have re-estant to the search of ogress was of our conquesting measure. other of the

volut, magrusque Garumas Out-ique."

They of, France, although there is very little probability that these windste wife over he employed as originally cheated. They are 34 to windste, of 440 horse, power, capable of meaning 35 gues; and, having been built in the royal eighywith, they are defeatened-war, ind, had not the France de heiself heigh and to descrive his country-winn and, if possible, hind no, he would have added that to this lat. These are the only valuable the Franch Officies think nepthing of; they republish the Glove and Janesia, and consider them hallesen. The Reflected of Setterday acquired the street fixed fresh the Franchist, written a word reporting these 16 street fixed their the Franchist, writing to make a term of the first the Franchist, writing to make a constant of the street. to this mything of the year the only vessels for this mything of they repullets the Court consider them follows. The Self-end of fetter and force from the Pumphlet, without a word in 14 street Trinder; one sarried 1940 men to Aigi shout two mention image.—Its. S. & M. G.

I diedain to relate the misquestioned triesphaef our facts, with which all Europe riesp from side to cide. I limit myself to the less known, and less harple stylicits of the death of the vest Pronch coaging; for they butter show how valuarishes and it—at less in honour. But of all the haven at that empire, to erlect Trains for the center of a Raval victory gree ist, is hatted alone the meridian of the French which. Neithfile Ariesto nor Spenner ever devised a faither in constrous. It was here that Revison strained his night to either a glicaped of the unwilling enemy; and it was hisre that Callingwood arianged his constitution by and the market that Callingwood arianged his spendarvely deed. It was not train here the callingwood ariang mintry gales, and in connone that no feet but licitual's could heap the east of the flying Toulon feet, and Corbinene again hept that whole speak in shorm, by frequently landing and destroying their heliugies find signal aphions. Mant the gallant Frince chargel his passenum to Fort Manton, where Hyang did not beat Le Galiceantire, and therefore died;

dest bet Bereman a west a part of two mayons and Cookene again hest that whole, spant in alerm, by frequently leading and destroying their believes the degual stations. Must the gallact Frince changed his passetsma to Fore Mahous, where Bying did not bent La Galisconière, and therefore died; had he game to the East indice, where Builpein held equal batte with hir Estward Haghes, he had found some bujfning ground; but to name that port, forces us to remember its almost fregution blockade, densiture, and configurations; to dwell upon the "meteor flag." described during 12 years of slage from its remperts; and shunned by the powerful but relessant fleets; and finelly to suggest to enfor its motive the "Quoe fallers at effects at trimphus."

When I thus express myself upon the tichlich point of our Maral honder, I observe my sufficient on their powerful nation, which possesses many guest and abbin qualities, and many amisable dues. I only protest against the see great patriotism of the French prise; and to buth I would say in the lenguage of Gray, when it is not given, and the still greater patriotism of the French prise; and to buth I would say in the lenguage of Gray, Breake's.

Frenche's.

Ar a time when our troops are more than ever liable to serve on board ship, especially steamers, in case of a sudden war, it is matter of wonder that a larger Murine force is not established. It is unreasonable to suppose that soldiers of the Line can suddenly be called on, and efficiently perform the duties of Marines; they, too, used training on board; but once trained to see service, they like it and perform it well. Indeed, we have seen Marines in small ships of war performing admirably many of the duties of escence; and at the guns their services were invaluable, leaving the seamen free to work the ship by an equal number at least to the Marines embarked. would much like to see a large increase to the Royal Marine Force-large battalions of them at each of our sat foreign stations, and the Marines very frequently changed on board every ship of wer-thus rendering the whole force more familiar with both land and sen daties. A few months at use would instruct any Marine in his poculiar lities on board, and his return to land service would render him doubly an effective soldier. We never could see any decided advantage in retaining the same party of Marines on board from the commissioning to the paying of of a ship. We could name some advantages on the other side, beyond what we have already arged. liowever, of one thing we feel gulte certain, that the more Marines we have trained for sea service the less we need foar a sudden war.

Ir we were to judge of the " New Regulation Cap for the Infantry " by the numerous letters we receive from all ranks, expressing utter discust with it, we would be led to think that the selection could never have been made by a soldier. Indeed, it is worthy of fair consideration how far it is advisable to force this obnoxious head-dress upon our soldiers. We could show letters, and quote opinious, all tending to convince us that desertion has, in some coops, taken place, rather then dear the "Janua-cap," and that, in many instances, recruits have refused to enlist in a regiment that now has the cup in wear. The men who are to wear the cap ought to have some voice in the matter; and, we believe, the whole Army condemns it. It is not too late to amond the order-the issue, as yet, is very limited; but on the lat of next April the wholl Army will have this fools' cap placed on their heads, on i most suitable occasion, " Fools' Day." This cap, like other unseemly things, we heartily wish the Army well rid of.

Two large number of General and Field Officers who have dropped off the Liste, "ripe in years and honours," during the period clapsed since the last Brevet, induces the sauguine to hope that in the event of Her Majorty's presenting her people with a Duke of York, the granting of that suspicious title may be accompanied by a gen Promotion. We are well aware that the expense in the Nevy, caused by a Breest, is a serious obstacle; but is

never was a time when a greater effort ought to be made to transfers young blood into the veine of England's defenders. We believe that this view of the matter is entertained in a high quarter; but he depressing influence of Mesers. A. n. has prevented its being publicly announced. Let us, however, hope that a promotion to some extent may be granted on such an occasion as we lovally unticipate.

In rejoices us to learn from all quarters that the attempts to tamper with the Army in Iroland have coused. and that throughout that country the Rapeal agitation is gradually declining. Had it auddenly comed, we might have doubted the real relinguishment of the med err. but its placid subsidence is indicative of a change of feeling, and a return to sanity in the popular mind.

Twu subjoined letter from "An Old Lieutenand" R.N., deserves attention. The anxiety felt by the numerous candidates—each believing his cicles sufficient—should, we think, be horse in mind by those in power; and we trust soon to have the pleasure of announcing the new appointment.

To the Editor of the Novel and Military Georgie.

Sin,—Is the noble First Lord of the Admiralty aware that there is at the present time a vacancy for a Lieute-nant of Greenwich Haspital, and that the seare has been open for nearly six months?

I sak this question because being a candidate, though I fear with elender obsuces of success, I feel very auxious that the appointment should be made; and I think the circumstance must have escaped his Lordehly's memory,

circumstance must have escaped his Lordship's memory, as from such a number of applicants he arrely must have met with some whose claims merit the berth. I ramain, sec.

An Old Lieutenant, R.N.

Planouth, Leutenant-Gueral of India has, in all place in the House of Chamagae, and in his capacity of Secretary-at-War, had frequent occasion to explain the detriment to the public service, and the cruelty to the individual languaging and in all properties of the service. individual, involved in al. undie prolongation of the service of the British soldier in the East Indive.

If he already incline towards the belief that ten or

twelve years should be the maximum of service to be ren-dered in one unbroken period in an Indian climats, we feel convinced that a closer observation and practical ex-

periance will strengthen his pre-formed opinions.

Extending the service of the sudder in India beyond the period we have named is fraught with evile, of which two are most conspicuous: he becomes prematurely unfitted for daty at home, whilst the continues but an indifferent coldier abgust. In top many instances the old Indian soldier is a drunkard and helplessly indolent; with one man to shave him, another to cook for him and wait at table, a third to black his boots and pipenisy his ware at taute, a turn to place, me boots and pipeolog his belts, he is just able to appear sober on parade once a day, and pass inspection. Thus, when the hour of action and danger arrives—when helds called on to march and to fight—" pluck" comes to his aid, and carries him through in many instances; but in how many others has this "diagrating like of helphoches incapacitated him from marking any prolonged temands upon his activity and powers of endurance? In proof of this we have only to look to the "present state" of a European regiment.... look to the "present state" of a European regiment—the list of effective fighting men actually in the field, contrasted with the numbers forms on the muster-roll. With these facts before us, we halled with satisfaction the discontinuance of the practice of "volunteering;" a system by which a regiment, leaving Indie, bequeathed to others all its worthless characters. The indolent, the drunkards, worn-out lichauchess, feeble in mind and body—all the manuals sujets, were sent to fill up the ranks of those corps which are or eight to be the the ranks of those corps which are or ought to be the main stay and prop of licitian power in the East. Many men, 100, volunteered, who, if they had returned to England with their regularit, might, by a European olimate, have been restored to health and atrength, reclaimed from bad habits, and have rendered his or eight years of good service at home; whilst by remaining in India they rapidly sunk into atter worthlessness. We this the time to gradge promotion to the Navy, because are surprised that Commandial Officers in India did not it may cost more money than an Army promotion? There earlier seek an abatement of this coll, by protesting

"many

against a practice so fath to the efficiency of their corps.

Sir H. Hardings is an experienced soldier, and we may confidently look to him for many beneficial reforms in the Military administration of India. Without disparagement to the present Commander-in-Chief there, whose gallantry at any rate is conspicuous, we cannot help repeating our regret that the command of the Army should not have chanced to be united with the Civil Government of India, in the person of so able so individual as he who has been entrusted with the administration of our Eastern empire.

tion of our Eastern empire.

We trust that, before leaving this country to assume his high functions, Sir H. Hardinge will urge upon the Court of Directors the imperative necessity for increasing the number of European Officers in the Company's Army,—a deficiency which may justly be regarded as the menster evil of their Military polity. The fatal error of maintaining a native Atmy imperfectly Officered by Europeans has long been denounced; but at no time, perhaps, is the remedy more loudly demanded than at the present moment—now when, as the Indian papers observe, an augmentation of 9000 or 10,000 men has been made by raising the strength of each company, without adding a single Officer; whilst 48 Officers have been withdrawn from the line for the Gwalior contingent of 7000 or 1000 men. These two measures, it is observed, are equivalent to a requestion of about one hundred Officers in the Bengul and Bombay Armies. This, too, in the face of an unquestionable authority upon such a point, and the urgent recommendation of air Charles Napier.

There are many other measures connected with the orthe notice of the new Governoi-General: such as the
inconvenience arising from a constant drain upon the
Line, to supply a hoterogeneous staff. It may become a
question whether in India a Staff Corps might not advantageously be formed. It may rate, the utility of a
Commissariat establishment, distinct from the Line, will
be readily apparent. The anotiens of these Officers are
dissimilar and apart from those of the Regimental Officer,
and require peculiar training and qualifications. The
barrack and stud departments, in like manner, should
be distinct, and not filled by Officers borne on the
strength of the Line.

strength of the Line.

We have not space here to exter into the details of such arrangements, but it does not appear that there would be informountable difficulties in speedily introducing such a reform, without prejudice to the present incumbrates. The same rate of tremuneration would be preserved to the appointment, and the option might be offered to the holders of bining their respective corps, or of retiring from them, and being transferred to the departments in which they were severally employed. It would be a choice between prospective Military rank and command, or present employed, accompanied with the restriction of preferment limited to their own department.

'an reverting to our notions suspecting the losses sustained in India through the failure of certain mercantile houses there, and the subsequent retirement of several off the pertners of those houses in splendour in this country, we are induced to seek information on the following point:—

What has become of all Tract Moneys deposited with those firms for the support of families and their relatives? for, surely, those funds ought so have been the first consideration, before all other claims, according to the common law of the country. And it would be well for some of those Nabebs, to whom we alluded last week, to again look over their books, if not too painful a tank, and afford the required information to their Assignces, in order that the parties interested may have a trace where they may

look for their rights. There are many besides the two widows, whose cases we have particularized, suffering in a similar manner, and they have an undoubted right to this information, as well signelish from those abundant resources; which are too evident from the style of living, and which require no further proof than what passes daily under our eyes.

As our "Gazette" is widely circulated in India, the foregoing hints may tend to produce a stimulus in that country to obtain assess to the records under the bank-ruptcles of these houses, to obtain the information required.

We are generally reminded, as the summer advances, bringing with it the period for relaxation allowed by the Regulations of the Coast-Guard Service, of the hardship which the Officers in that employment suffer through the rule which deprives them of the whole of their Coast-Guard pay during the limited period of leave of absence, which, either through signementances which cannot be overruled, or through signementances which cannot be overruled, or through any other cause, they may feel compelled or disposed to apply for.

Whether in its duties, or its privations, there is no more ardnoss, or mays constantly laborious Service than the Coast-guard, and there is no other wherein indulgence is more sparingly dealt out. On his first nomination, an Officer is more frequently than otherwise, we are informed, appointed to a station very many miles distant from where he has recently resided, or where his connexions or friends may chance to be. The married man may, it is true, take his family with him wherever he goes, but the Officer who is single is banished for an indefinite period to a station perhaps many miles from any person with whom he can associate, and he has no prospect of revisiting those whose society he has been accustomed to, unless at a considerable sureffice, owing in the first place to the long journey he hasto make, and the loss, in the second place, of the whole of his Coast-Guard pay during his absence from duty.

It must, we should think, be a melancholy reflection to his superiors whilst granting a short absence, or rather respite from the fetigue of heavy duty, when they know, that this indulgence—short as the Regulations permit ft—oan only be purchased by the sacrifice of a dearly-earned and a very inadequate pittance; and with what increased severity must not this role operate in the instances of Officers who have families to maintain? With these latter it is obvious that the most attentive economy alone can enable them to provide themselves with little beyond the common necessaries of life; and when half their daily bread is taken from them, is there not too much reason to fear that embarrasancest and pecuniary difficulties must ensue, which will require years, perhaps, to surmount?

We do think that the state of the finances of the country is fortunately not so low as to call for the continuance of the enforcement of so severe a tax upon useessary relaxation; and if the regulations and arrangements of the Service will admit of an Officer's absence from his post for fourteen, twenty-one, or twenty-eight days, during the year, for reasonableseceration, it should not be forgotten that he has well estimated the indulgence by many months of tedious privations, anxious exertions, seal, fidelity, and violance.

A correspondent, under the signature of "A Three Fear Gaines Bird," calls our attention to the fact that the usual promotion of one Ligatemant for service on the West Coast of Africa has not taken place. It has always been understood that every year the Admiralty selected one Officer from that postilential climate, and most ardnous service, for promotion; none have taken place since February, 1841. The general promotion general place since February, 1841. The general promotion promotion on that occasion, little with this most just and necessary rule; those whatever fertunate to obtain promotion on that occasion, little with one exception (Lieutemant Hell, commanding Relia), been but a very small period of the service on the station. We confidently appeal to the First Lord and the present Board of Admiralty, for a liberal consideration of the claims of the Officers in question.

The King of Sexony landed at Dover on Tuesday afternoon, and proceeded to Buckharst Park, the seat of the Earl and Countess Delawarr. On Thursday his Majesty left for Brighton, whence, after visiting the Pavilion, he proceeded to Portsmouth, the like of Wight, &c. The King travels under the assumed title of the Count de Hohenstein. His Majesty will arrive in London this (Saturday) afternoon.

Visit of the Emperor of Bussia to Her Majasty.—The whole Corps Diplomatique were last night startled from their dull propriety, by the arrival of despatches at the Russian Embassy samouncing that His Imperial Majesty was actually on his way to London, and would arrive at Weolwich to the course of this morning.—Post.

The King of the French will arrive in this occurry, on a visit to Her Majesty, towards the latter and of September. The Queen Dowager having fixed upon the 3d June as

The Queen Dowsger having fixed upon the 3d June as the day on which she will leave England on a visit to Germany, the Black Engle steam-vessel has been placed underlorders of readiness to embark Her Majesty at Woolwich on Monday next.

which on Monday next.

The Duchess of Kent will reach England about the 20th or 21st inst., arriving in this country some days previously to the anticipated period of the accountement of our beloved Sovereign, which is expected to take place early in July.

Two Royal marriages are apoken of in the highest quarters, which are not devoid of meaning and importance. It is confidently americal that two Neapolitan Princesses are the promesses apose of the Duke d'Aumala and the Prince de Montpensier. One of the hotrothed is the daughter of the late King of Naoles, by his accord wife, and a sister of the Dudness de Berry. The other Princess is the daughter of the Prince of Salerno, and was lately refused to the Duke de Bordeaux. By these marriages the Royal statesmen of France will set at rest the suspicious entertained of his intentious upon the throne of Spain, and place it beyond the power of his restless subjects to complain of his not adopting a policy which would involve his Government in difficulties and his Kingdom in a Peninsular war.

Sir Henry Hardinge, Gevernor-General of India, accompanied by his private Scoretary, Major Wood, who officiated in the same capacity at the War-Office, is expected to leave Whiteinal-gardens carly on Tuesday next,

for Catcutts, vid France.

Sir Thomas Freemantle, Bart., having vacated his sent for the borough of Buckingham, by his acceptance of the office of Secretary-at-War, vice Sir H. Hardiage, the election took place on Saturday last. At ten o'clock the Right Hon. Baronet, accompanied by a numerous body of friends, preceded to the Town-hall. There was no opposition, and the proceedings occupied but little time. The usual preliminaries having been gone through, Sir Thomas was proposed and seconded, and re-elected by a show of hands. The Conservative members of the House of Commons propose to entertain the new Secretary-at-War, at dinner, after the recess, asps mark of the high estimation in which his courtesy, frankness, and obliging eleposition are held by them. Sir Thomas Freemantie is a Baron of the Austrian empire-; the honour was con-

forred on his father for his services at Copenhagen.

The State Trinis.—Dublin Court of Queen's Bench,
Thursday, May 30.—At four o'clock this day sentence
was pronounced upon O'Connell and the other traversers.
The sentence upon Daniel O'Connell was Twelve
Months' Imprisonment and Two Thousand Pounds,
Fing. Upon John O'Connell, C. G. Duffy, T. M. Ray,
—Gray, Richard Berrett, and T. Steele, nine months'
imprisonment, and a fine of fifty pounds each. Daniel
O'Connell was further ordered to give sureties to keep
the peace for seven years, himself in 5000L, and two
suraties in 2800L each. The other traversers for the same
period to give securities in 1000L each, and two sureties
for 500L. Sentence having been passed—Mr. O'Connell
and that "he wished to remind the Court that he had
made a solema stidayit, declaring that he had never entered
into a conspiracy with the other traversers, or committed
the crime with which he was charged. It was his painful
conviction that Matthe had not been done."

conviction that justime had not been done."

Assuredly if west's man had all the advantages which the forms of law dan give, that man is Mr. O'Connell; he was found guilty, after a trial of unusual length, by a Jury remarkable for its patient attention to tife evidence; he was assisted by the highest legal telent; every technical objection arged on his behalf was diccussed without let or hindrence; and he now receives a sentence far more lettlett than it was in the power of the Court to inflict. Yet he complains of injustice. If he could still mix in applety here, he would find the universal opinion to be, that he has been too inituignality

treated.

The traverage were given labe the custody of the absentif of the city of Dublin, to be fell-fried to the Richmond Paniterriars, on the Circular-need.

Penitentiary, on the Circular-road.

An address to the propie of Ireland, from Mr. O'Council, recommending Peace and Galet, has been published and posted through Dublin.

Since this was in type wested that at a Court of Directors held at the East India House yesterday, Sir Henry Hardings was appointed to succeed to the office of Comesander in Chee in India, in the event of the daith, resignation, or coming away from India, of General Sir Hugh Gough: we may, therefore, presume that the early return of Sir Hugh is anticipated.

Sir James Graham has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Windpor, stating that it was the determination of Her ent to suppress, by means of the iv, every description of gasting at the Majesty's Governs atrong arm of the law, every description of various tace-courses throughout the kingdon

The transmission of so many traops from the list of Wight to Guernsoy, has excited considerable sensation. Some foolish people took it into their heads that it was to quell what the London Times seressimily called "a tempost in a tra-cup." The fact is, that the traops mentioned were sent to Guernsey to make way for the Royal Guards in the Isle of Wight. Jersey Times. [Pubma. The

nalis, because, spite of the gracefulness of its guiety, and the deliberate air of mock-dignity with which is strives to invest itself, it still preserves many of the characteristics of that anniversary topsy-terry of old. Everything is changed from its course for the day : the eld grow young again : the young take on them, by warreat of example again; the young take on them, by warrest of waterple, premeterely the sire and authority of age. Learning her-self is a Mummer. From sunries till sunset all the little world of Eton—and much also of a great world that is drawn within its focus—is turned apsidablewn. Gravity is guy and guiety grave, for that one day. Everything passed off pleasantly; the numbers of people on the ground at Salt-hill, and extending along the road to Eton, must have amounted to many thousands. It is almost too generally known to require reputition, that the "selt" money is destined to send the head that money is destined to send the head boy, or Captain a the Monten—this year Mr. Drake—to college, and that the amount varies from 800L to 1000L; it was this year 1338/. Her Majesty's donation, presented by Prince Albert, was 100/., the Prince himself contributing 30/. The Military upon the ground consisted of the 2d Battalion of the Se oots Fusilier Guards, with their band. The hand of the lat life Guards was also in attendance.

Royal Naval Nehool.-The annual public meeting of this corportion was held at Willis's Re on The Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, president, in the chair. There were present Admirals Lord James O'Bryen, Sir E. T. ridge, M.P., Sir J. A. Ommanney, Sir T. Briggs, Sir Josiah Coghill, and Shipsey, and a larger number of Naval officers, &c., than has attended these meetings for many years past. The report of the council was read which it appeared that the building at New-cross will be opened on 8th Aug., for the reception of pupils, want of funds preventing the completion of the pupils, want of turne preventing the confession as the entire building. The paragraph announcing that the council are enabled to add 10 to the number of boys adcouncil are en mitted on a reduced payment was objected to on account of the state of the funds; but the council's recommendation was carried by an overwhelming majority. The election of officers was then proceeded with, and, on the motion of Lord J. O'Bryen, seconded by Sir T. Briggs. Sir C. Ogle was re-elected president, and a vote of thanks to him was carried by acclamation. Admiral Sir W. T. Lake and Sir R. Dobson were re-elected acting vice-presidents; and Rear-Adm. Dandas, M.P., and Capt. Maunell, were elected on the council, in the room of Rear-Adm. Mangin and Capt. Fead, to whom a vote of thanks for their past services was carried unanimously. The president aunounced that a prejotiation was pend ing with the treaters of the Patriotic Fund, who were disposed to give 8000L to the Royal Naval School, upon condition that they (the trustees) should have the priviof nominating a certain number of gratuitous scholars, being sons of Naval officers, to partake of the benefits of the institution. Alderman Lucas stated, amidst loud cheering, that, from a personal knowledge of the trustees of the l'atriotic Fund, he falt satisfied that they would not use their privilege with the view of patronage, but would select the most accessions and deserving cases presented to their notice. The whole matter was left in the hands of the council, to make such arrangements, in consultation with Mr. Brand, their solicitor, as they may consider advantageous to the institution. Thanks were consider advantageous to the institution. Thanks were then voted to the auditors and to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned

On Thursday evening, the nigth anniversary of this school was colebrated at the London Tavern. The Dake school was colebrated at the London Tavern. The Dake of Cambridge took the shelt, and amongst those present were Lorde Hardwicke, Colville, Colchester, W. Boyle, and Ingestre; Sira G. Seymour, E. Codrington, C. Ogla, and Ingestre; Sira G. Seymour, E. Codrington, C. Ogla, P. Durham, J. Ommenney, &c. After the loyal and patriotic tossts, bis Royal Highness gave, "Prosperity to the Royal Naval School," and in doing so he deav uninteresting description of the ring progress, and present flourishing condition of this windless institution. In addition to her Majort's amainst subscription of 100 gunness, and several school, were assessment. 1000l, ware amounced.

Colonel Hall, and the Officers of the 2nd Life Guards; Col. Celville, and the Officers of the Scote Facilier Guards; Col. St. Quentin and the Officers of the 17th Lancers; and Mr. Neville, M. P., have accepted the office of stewards of Acoèt race ball on Friday next.

The Packet Station.—The Posturator of Waymouth has received an official letter, acquainting him that the packet station for the Channel Islands will be removed to Southampton early in June. The most extensive scrows modation will be efforded for the transmission of correspondence to and from this country and the Channel Islands, in consequence of the alteration. The South-ampton and Channel Islands packets will be under the superintendence of Captain Ellis, R.N. The old Wey-mouth packets will be immediately applied by Government for other purposes.

Death of Crookford.—This person expired on Reiday

evening, after an illness of short duration. His death was accelerated, if not actually caused, by his intense anxiety respecting the result of the Desby.

Mr. Webster's Prize Camely. Mrs. Gore is the author of the Comedy selected by the Committee as the best out of a very large number submitted for their judgment. 300L, has accordingly been paid to that dis-The prize, 3604, has accordingly been paid to that dis-tinguished lady. We understand Mrs. Gore has lately, through the death of a relation come into possession of

very considerable Canadian property.

Drury Lane, On Wednesday evening, the presentetion of a superb piace of Plate, subscribed for by the friends and admirers of Mr. Bann in his private and public cureer, took place in the seloon of the theatre, after a large company, assembled on the econsion, had partaken of an olegant suppor provided for their antertainment. The season closed last night: a season which Mr. Bunn, in his address to the audience, declares to have been unparalleled in success for the lest twenty years.

Lyceum.-A new comic drama, entitled Two Heads better than One, founded on an aneodote in the life of Beavenate Callini, the scalptor, while residing at the Court of France, was produced on Monday night at this theatre, and the recoption was so satisfactory, that it will be exhibited for many nights to come.

Adelphi.—Not content with the fame he has already on, "The Wizard" has, with a just appreciation of WOR. the popularity his performances have acquired, made renewed exertions to strengthen his claim to public favour at this particular season. In addition to the diversified on of his awn performances, the lovers of music are gratified by a vocal and instrumental concert. "The a trio of interesting youths, execute Arab Brothers, some wonderful feats of agility, and form some very beautiful and striking tableaux.

# Boreign and Colonial Antelligence.

FRANCE.-The death of M. Laffitte is the only subject of any interest mentioned in the leading articles of the Paris papers.—A subscription for a monument was pre-

RUARIA .- The Emperor has issued an ukase, in which as already in the Guards) the bastinado is prohibited in the whole Army, except in ease of extraordinary crimipality, and that in such cases the punishment is not to be inflicted at the direction of the Colonel of the regiment, but by virtue of a sentence pronounced by a Court Mar-Those persons who act against these orders are to be severely parished.

\*Panu.-Affairs here are daily becoming worse and worse. The English, to whom they ought to be grateful, they seem to hate as much as they do all other foreigners. Upon Mr. Adams, the new Charge d'Affaires, demanding to be received by the Provisional Government, they addressed to him a most incolent note, which Capt. Nicoles instantly got the upon hearing of Viodicities under weigh, and made sail and anchored her close off the Mole Head, in 5 fathoms, within a hundred yards of the shore, where she still lies, moored head and ateru, ready to give protection to our Minister and to British subjects, should they need it. A revolution is hourly expected, as it is said that the President, Gen. Vivores, with his troops, are on their retreat to Limn.

### Liurary Nouces.

History of the War in France and Belgium in 1815, containing Minute Details of the Battles of Quatra-Brus, Ligny, Waves, and Waterloo. By Capt. W. Siborne, Secretary and Adjutant of the Royal Military Asylum: Constructor of the "Waterloo Model."

T. and W. Boone.

Ir appears that historical truth, like things of the carth however instinct with spirit from heaven, must have time to grow and be developed; and that all attempts to force is into prometers ripenses have only one effect—to make it stude and indigentible, to blanche or colour it beyond the hues of nature, to leave it redolent of the waciously means employed to hasten its maturity, and full of the artificial heat it has imbibed in the process.

The truth, numerally developed, is atrong and sweet and rateful; with the sun and the shower and the pure sir iers, it requires care only, and an interest in its free growth to essure its gradual unfolding into the bloom of beauty and the fruit- of promue; and if 20 or 30 years be necessary to its perfection, there is no husbandry which can husten it, no means, chemical or mechanical, to force its growing or authorpate its esseen.

It is thus that contemporary blesory, like an ill-needed garden, presents the slow-growing seed of fact choked up with the thoras and brambias of party and preposeesion, and the warmwood and netties of perso maî t literness, professional envy, or national jealousy. The fact is obscured and distorted, and perhaps inentricable from the confused succes of fiction and falcehood which persion and prejudice have reared around it.

It is thus that the Battle of Waterlooms subject on which so many volumes have been written has hitherto

while so many vortices the over writing and interto remained in west of a histories.

"Some years ago," mays Captula Siberne, in his prefere to the present wink, "when constructing a Model of the Field of Waterloo, at a particular period of the battle, I fluind it moreovery to make great varitions to proper that detailed information for make for the action in the already numerous published accounts of the military transposium of this."

The future historien will have no such difficulty, for in these volumes are collected all that can be se necessary to the perfect understanding of the most minute

uncessary to the perfect understanding of the most minute details, so well as an enlarged and comprehensive view from every point of the great whole under all the changing sepects of the day.

"I ventured," says Captain Minores, "to apply for information to nearly all the serviving sys-witnesses of the implement which my model was intended to represent." The response was call either made in a liberal and generous spirit; and he gues no to say, "the result did indeed surprise me, so greatly at variance was this instantical revidence with the general notions while had previously prevailed on the subject."

No doubt, for even the apentinesses themselves must have better enderstood the mart they individually ented in

have better understood the part they individually setted in that great drams, twenty years after the curtain had fallen, than they could have done during the bustle of the action, and before the audience. Had these very witremai, from whose evidence this great work has drawn up, written immediately efter the frameactions in which they were engaged, and while the facts were drawn and twisted into all the contradictory warpings of the moment, they could not have no clearly shown their own convictions—they could not so fully have comprehended their own relative positions, as, after years of reflection, probably of enquiry, and, at least, after observation and comparison, and the calm collection of contending state-

ments, they were enabled to do. The moment chosen by Captain Siborne to request such information was one most fortunate, but still more happily for truth his object was not then to write history; his sim was to satisfy himself, and the world, as to a particular point—to demonstrate the perfect accuracy of his representation of the field at one interesting moment. All that did not bear expressly on that point was offered voluntarily, was written freely, without the thought of that public. -the frar of which in the closet so disqualtfice for meeting in the broad highways of the world. The experiment was a new one in history-the result is as satisfactory as reason would have argued that it must be, A compilation from the testimonies here quoted, had they been dressed up for publication, and subjected individually to the public judgment, would have been cold and lifeless; here all is freshness, vivacity, anaffected truth : and thus is explained the very superior style of the writer, who presesses a nerve and spring of thought and a brilliant colouring of phrase, combined with a transparent clearness of expression, such as is rarely

transparent cirarises of expression, aud as is rarray attained by the purely literary writer, and seldom, if ever, found in connection with prefound, professional, and practical knowledge, as in this work.

As an instance of the power of the writer, take the following extract, which shows how an elegance of etyle, and a force of expression, such as distinguish the writings of Captain Minorne, can add to the interest of a passage, which, however related, must bere possessed a claim to the undivided attention of the reader.

the unsireded attention of the reader.

""" " Thus tenameted one of the grandest arease which distinguished the mighty drawns engeted on the ever-memorable plains of Waterlao, a scene presenting to bold relief, genetic shrutch velicus crowned with respirablest triggingly a scene which should be indefibly impressed upon the missis as well of living British argivers as of their excensions in agenyte uniform. British particles at this glorious, this instrumentive spectacled by your imagnation carry you to the reas of that selected position, and a little to the left of the Charleson trans. Belinds the on their reases of their orders advance to the creater of the content of the Let your insignation carry you we was your reasons and the position, and is left to take left of the Unaglerot read. Belond, is the foreground, on the right, a British line of Orvalry advancing to the charge, exalting in the amendments of its innate enurage, indomirable spirit, and strangth of arms. Willist you are admirated the headful order and parhab standamen of their advance, your open are unddenly attracted by the gittering splendour of a line of horosomen in burnhaled conta of mail, riving shows the brow, and now arounding the named of the ridge. They are the forfeancel carranders of France, led on by a facilitarian; gallent sprite, that have hitherto overcome the Secret in giory. Trumpets somed the charge; in the max tortant your ears eatch the low, thussering moise of their lovest hories, and your breaksies a zeitement is wound to the highest as the maximum. verse times clash together with a thret which, of the moment, year expect must end in their autoria ambilisation. Cheser's the Heritish, how they seem to death with their agreements. Now they arge their powerful steeds into the intervals between the nexts of those of the culresters. Swyeds, bernatisch high in sir, gless fittely in rapid succession throughout the lines; here disabiling together, there clanging against heimet and culrent, which ring under their redoubled strokes. Seel the struggle is but a moment doubtful-she culresters, seemingly sententhered by their coats of reall, are yielding to anjector strength, dexterity, and bravery, combined—men and howers seel and stager to the earth, paper traving round—their whole line now near out—others are fairly traving round—their whole line now near out—others are fairly traving round—their whole line now near out—others are fairly traving round—their whole line now near out—others are fairly traving round—their whole line now near out—the seeds of the ridge, to he awey trom off the creek of the position, and being holty parsed by the victors, the whole, rashing down the other side of the ridge, and in the ridge, to charge a collusion and variety and the creek of the ridge, to charge a collusion and variety and the creek of the ridge, to charge a collusion advancing up the other side. At the moment the shoults that patilitie advance, close to your left, and, you are struck by the majorities of the collection of the collusion of

their heroic actions, on the memorable 18th of June.

But description is not alone the force of the writer phaerve the intimate acquaintance with his subject in the

District the intimate acquaintance with his subject in the following equally admirable passage:

"When the tremendous cavairy force which Ney had thus assembled moved forward to the attack, the whole space between La laye Sainte and Hougemonth appeared one moving glittering mass; and as it approached the Anglo-allied position, undulating with the conformation of the ground, it resembled a sac in agitation. Upon reaching the crey of the ridge, and regulating temporary possession of the betwies, its very shoust sounded on the ulstant ear like the onlinear rear of breakers thundering on the shore. Like waves following in quick succession, the whole mass new appeared to rull over the ridge and as the light curing sinche arose from the fire which was opened by the squares, and by which the latter acupt to stem the current of the advancing host, it resembled the foam and spray thrown up by the mighty waters as they dash on stollated rocks and beetling crags; and, as the mass separated and runhed in every direction, completely covering the interior slope, it bere the appearance of innumerable eddee and countercurrents, threatening to overwhelm and sugulph the obstructions by which its neward ocurse had been capposed. The searm continued to rage with the greatest violence, and the devoted the mandeming mass chafe and for away its strength.

against these impregnable barriers, which, based upon the sacred principles of honour, discipling, and duty, and comented by the ties of patriotism and the impulse of national glory, attood proudly unmoved and inaccessible. Disorder and confusion, produced by the commingting for corps, and by these attentions from the faces of the chaquered squares, gradually led to the retreat of marties of honours. produced by the commingling of corps, and by the scattering fire from the faces of the chequered squares, gradually led to the retreat of parties of horsenen agrees the ridge: these were followed by broken squatenes, and at length the retrograde movement became general. Then the Allied dragoous, who had been judiciously kept in readiness to soit at the favourable moment, darted forward to semplete the disorganisation and overthrow of the new receding waves of the French cavalry."—Vol. ii.p. 192.

This, and similar passages, are illustrated by a series of plates of the most skilfall construction. The ground is ongraved by a paculiar process, which represents in railed the slightest alsostic.

engraved by a peculiar process, which represents in relief the slightest elevation, and sinks the smallest depression. by the peculiar curve and measure of the line. by the peculiar curve and measure of the line. Thus, the spectator looks down upon the ground of the battle itself with the clear perception of all its undulations, and its every variety of form and aspect. A second, and very different process, to whick the plate is then subject, places in their positions the troops exactly as they occupied the field. These speaking plans have an accuracy hitherto unimagined, with an effect which is unequalled by any regions attempt. These was recovered to the line. previous attempt. There are portraits of the Heroes of the campaign, which have as much merit as nevelty, being engraved medallions-perfeat portraitsin high relief.

The most intimately sequainted with the scenery and incidents of the days of Jene, 1815, are loudest and most decided in their admiration of the plane and portraits which embellish these volumes.

The personal interest of every passage is enhanced by another novelty. No Officer is named throughout the narrative, but his fate in battle, or his after career, is traced in a brief but valuable note, and thus every link is the chain is connected, and carried forward to the moment of This feature, as a military critic has already the reading. well observed, cannot fail to forward the interests of the publishers.

The best way, however, to do justice to these volumes is to quote as largely as our space will allow from their contents; and, leaving Captain Siborne to speak for himself, we shall conclude this brist notice with another extract of general and personal interest, and content ourselves with hailing this work as a standard history of the Battle of Waterioo and of the Campaign in Flanders—a worthy companion and sequel to the Peninsular Campaigns of

or waterioo and of the Campaign in Flanders—a worthy companion and sequel to the Peninsular Campaigns of Napier:—

"There is not, perhaps, an instance in modern history in which the threatening tide of battis has, through the lightning-like promptitude of decision, and the energetic application of yetremaining resources, been so enddenly and powerfully controlled, and so majectically and Irgaelidly husted back—overwhelming all end everything that, in the previous picultude of its force, it has borne shoft with hospath hopes, and carried along authlingly in its course—as it was by the immortal Wellington in this his last, his crowning victory. Never did a battle-field present so complete, so neagecia is transition of seene as that which succeeded the defeat of the Imperial Guards of France by the Guards of the Sovereign of England and the British Light infantry Brigade. The state of the Duke's Army at the time of Napoleon's last grand attack has already been alverted to, but let us glance again, for a moment, at the awfully-diminished numbers, and almost exhausted energies, of those heroic bands which, in front line, had been expessed to the incessant and concentrated cannonade from a range of batteries forming almost the entire are of which that line was the chord; subjected to repeated and vigorous attacks of all arius during so many hours, and now called upon to "resist to the death" another assault more fierce and determined than any they had yet encountered;—hook at the rear of that line, and observe the palpable defection in the ranks of an Ally whose countagens, whilst it constituted acceptace, too, at increased intervals, the wrecks of the British and German cavalif, with, however, the fortunate exception of the acceptace, too, at increased intervals, the wrecks of the British and German cavalify, with, however, the fortunate exception of the two light brigades as operationed with that of the Presench Army advancing to its last created point of attach, how discouraging an aspect when minds even of those

cheering of the tweeps; sriflerymes occasied in working out their gans from the soil and in which they had become an deeply inhelical appacement and supports pressuring forward to pain the first open the soil of appacement wested by the first lies, to behold and herrying on, wherever wested by the first lies, to behold and herrying on, wherever twented by the first lies, to be the several of the process of t press anuster the combined advance of the enemy's measure or to follow up the advantage already geined by the Allied infanty —he seemed to blead and embody in his own character, in a pre-eminent degree, the heruic valour of ancient chivalry with the stilled address of modern cavalry tacticians."

Who can read these measures and the stilled and the stilled address of modern cavalry tacticians.

Who can read these passages and not determine to procure the work itself?

Liver of the Queens of England, &c. By Agnes Stricklend. Vol. 7. H. Colbarn. Ture seventh volume of the "Lives of the Queens of

This savesta volume of the "Lives or the beneurs of England" will not merely support, but extend, the now European reputation of Miss Strickland's excellent and truly attlacks work; indeed we are not sure whether it is not the most valuable and important volume of the whole suries—the one most distinguished by novelty of information, extent of research, and careful arrangement and pretion, extent or research, and careful arrangement and pre-paration. It cantains the concluding parties of the life of our great Elizabeth, a pleas of biography which has never been assessed in its way; and a copious, complete, and most interesting life of her successor, Anne of Denmark. The volume contains two carious and beautiful pictorial imbellishments, and is the fallest of matter of any of the maries, containing no less than 485 closely printed فننتقض

Bildebrand; or the days of Queen Elizabeth. An His-teriod Romanos. By the Author of "The King's Ren." 3 vols. Mortimer.

Hap we been at the ciber of the author of these volu MAD we been at the cibew of the author of snees volumes where he was meditating—as of source he did meditate—on the choice of their citie, we should have suggested, if only for a joke—"Hildebread; or, the Man with two Mistresses." The "why" will be within his ken on the instant; but, although he hes—nawlesty, we think—allowed the reader to be in possession of the search of Iner from the first, it is not our intention—for we never like to forestal un interest—to enlighted that personge any farther on the subject. However, had we been kept longer in the dark, we should have falt infinitely more anxiety respecting the fate of the fair Spaniard.

much amused, sud much interested, in the permain of this work, although it can hapily be termed the production of a practised pan. The construction is too artificial, yet not sufficiently complex; or, in other words, the plot and the under-plot are not successfully blemied into a whole. At times, we have almost felt as though we were reading two distinct works—now a chapter of another. The writer—evidently from inadvertence—has an under predilection for pet phrases and words: "that person" is constantly in the way; we meet with incomman "promptures;" a "knock" is always "inflorted;" acousting is ever "following in the reals." "following in the wake" of something size, itc. How-ever, we mention these minor objections marely that the author may be upon his guard against them in fature. He

one write well and effectively.

The story of "Hildebrand" is leid, as the title indicates, in the reign of Elizabeth—a period ever abounding with richly-varied material for the writer of fiction. ing with richly-varied material for the writer of fiction. Most of the chief personages of the day are introduced with spirited and characteristic effect; amongst others, Elizabeth, Burleigh, Leicester, Raleigh, Resex, Shake-apears, &c. In repeated interviews, the Queen and Sir Walter Raleigh are very happily placed in juxtaposition. In the capture of a rich Spanish galleon, by one of Sir Walter Raleigh's grainers, Hildsbrand, the hero of the tale, is made to may a consoleuses part. Here, the author tale, is made to play a conspicuous part. Here, the author appears to have had Cooper in view, yet without the

htest air of direct imitation.

But it is by the domestic features of the story that the main interest is excited and sustained. And, in this view several of the characters have seven originality and disincolness; Bernard Gray, especially, who, throughout, is involved in considerable mystery. Hildebrand, himself, is well drawn; so is Inex, though, as we have before re-marked, the reader is too soon acquainted with her secret. Evalue, however, the daughter and heiress of Sir Edgar de Neville, is the loveliest, the most beautiful conception of the whole performance. Gentle, unauspecting, frank, confiding, with the unsuphisticated affections of a young, generous, and noble heart, she is the impersonation of "all that man can desire in woman."

At his earliest pleasure, we shall be happy again to meet the author of " Hildebrand."

The English Fireside. A Tale of the Past. By John Mills, Esq. 3 vols.

ALTHOUGH this new Tale, by the author of " The Old English Gentleman," will please many readers less than did his first work, it will, we doubt not, by all be regarded as much superior to his second—" The Stage Coach;" and none will be disappointed by it. It has, in fact, all the good qualities of the first-named of Mr. Mills's novels -its racy and original views of nature, and of sountry life and manners-its humour and breadth of character, netimes pushed to extravagance, but siways founded is truth and reality—its animated and off-hand style, and its carcless freedom from the conventional caut of suthership. Its story, too, is decidedly better conducted thee that of the writer's first work; at least the serious and "romantie" portion of it, and all that is connected with the establisher bero of the book, the renowned Bamfield Moore Carew, King of the Gypsies—an "Old English Gentleman" of a somewhat different cast and calibre from he of the "five old" song, but a "gentleman" in his

way, nevertheless.

It is not our purpose to enter into a detailed account of the plot of this novel; indeed plot is not the forte of this pleasant and off-head writer. Whether it ever will be his force is more than we can judge. At present we are quite satisfied to take him se we find him and notably as we find him in this hie new work, "The English a blanch as anciable and agreeable a Fireside "-which is almost as sociable and agrees thing as that from which it takes its name.

Excursions in the Vicinity of London. (New Library of Knowledge). Gradock and Co.

Accounted to an intimation in the title-page of this char According to an internation in the same year, and compact little brechare, a person, taking metropolis for his centre, may visit and view all the control may be a seen and the control may be a seen and the control may be a seen and the control may be a seen and the control may be a seen as the control may erson, taking ti objects of attraction, is nature and art, within a circle of from forty to fifty miles in diameter, in about eight excul-sions. And we have no doubt that, by the ficility of reilways, steem-bests, enucles, and combiness, he may, in this age of locomotiveness, affect the object. With much miscellaucous information, the respective result age here laid down with remarkable accuracy and minutaness and, for a trip to Windsor—to Hampton Court—up the river to Richmond and Twintenham—down the river to Gravesend and Tilbury—and in various other directions, —the work will be found to answer every purpose of a Guide-book. PRESENT STATE AND PUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE BRITISH HAVE.
BY A POST CAPPAIN
[Par the " Nevel and Millers !

The the "Nevel and Military Genetic,"]

The well-known maxim of that great historian, statesmen, Maval Commender, and practical scheman, Sir Walter Raisigh, "that whosever commands the sea, commends the trade of the world, commands the trade of the world, commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself," has been abundantly preved by the predominant power so long energiand his kingdom of Games 22-2-2. the predominant power so long exercised by the smalkingdom of Great Britain.

Countries protected by their insular position, containing shundant resources within themselves, to supply either directly, or by means of exchange, every demand of increasing science and civilization, and inhabited by a brave, enterprising, and energetic people, are intended by Nature to exercise a leading influence over the councils

Nature to exercise a meaning immunities were and well-being of other nations.

The British isles are so direcomptanced t their inhabitants, by their enterprise and by the advantages of their position, were enabled tomeoure the high station accorded to them by the world, at the conclusion of the late war, which a similar intelligent perseverance in the arts of which a similar intelligent perseverance in the arts of peace, has contributed not only to maintain unimpaired, but

greatly to increase during the period that has also elapsed.

During the continuance of hostilities, the power of
England was exercised to establish an equitable balance
of power, and to protect Europe from the hostile aggressions of France. Now that, by the blessings of posce, England supports the axiom of the Emperor Antonious, "that the law alone is the lord of the rec."

"that the law alone is the lord of the sea."
Since 1815, the strife of rivalry in wir has been succeeded by emulation between nations, in science and traffic, no less keenly persued, but productive of a far better influence, by teaching each country how dependent it is, for a means of supplying a considerable portion of its wants, on the assistance of others. Occasional jealousies incidental to all eager competition have at times been visible; they have, however, quickly disappeared, producing hardly a ripple on the amanth stream of presuscense. visible; they have, however, quickly disappeared, pro-ducing hardly a ripple on the smooth stream of presence advancement, but yet sufficient to admonish the nation of the necessity of granting with willingness the means of maintaining armaments commansurate with her position, and of facilitating the application of her vast resources to the purposes of defeace, whenever such shall be required. It is doubtless that this state of constant preparation has, is a great degree, contributed, to impresse continuance of the longest peace ever known teather with a dee appreciation by all nations of the grant benefits which flow from it.

But as it has been asserted by Englishmen, both in pemphlets and in speeches, that we have been content to repeas upon the remembraties of our former power, and that we have neglected to keep pass with the improvements of other nations in their Nival armaments, thus endangering our old superiority, I am induced to venture the following observations, for the purpose of andeavouring to remove any erroneous impressions, that may have been produced upon the public hind with regard to the present condition of the British Navy, and to state fairly, for examination, the various goints upon which I found my secretion that it was never so ready or in so good a condition to undertake a war as it is at the present period.

It was formerly too much the custom of England to place her Admirals, at the commencement of wars, in oo mand of Fleets consisting of inferior stips, indifferently found, small, ill-built, and bad sailers, to contend against the Fleets of France and Spain, then containing the fiscat models known: our Officers and seamen were our only superiority.

superiority.

At no period was this maniful neglect more severely felt then at the commenciment of Lord Anson's caveer; the evil was then at its height; and though remarked upon from time to time, it remained unshated until he became First Lord of the indeping the necessary improvement and experience to attimpting the necessary improvement. real and experience to attempting the necessary improve-ments; but the seven years' war intervening, which lasted to the close of his life, his good intentions and wise

arrangements were not completely carried into exacution.

The almost continued war which ensued, may have in part operated to retard my material improvement in the part operated to retard sky material improvement in the science of constructing our ships, but whatever may have been the influence, it is very certain that, notwithstanding the several attempts that have at different periods been made in England to establish a system of scientific improvement in the form of our ships, none have been even produced from original designs, having sating qualities superior to those of our adversaries, before the commencement of this century; fad no great improvement in the ametraction, as tending to their strength and durability, and adopted, before he Robert Esppings, the interface of the Navy, introduced his admirablements of trussing the timbers together. His jusprovements were fully appreciated by the Admiralty, and his facturing is now appreciated by the a Admiralty, and his fastening is no

versally af Mayed. He William Symonds followed Sir Robert Seppings a Si. W. Surveyor of the Nevy, having gained that post in con-

sequence of being the successful compettur in trials in which vessels designed by him proved themselves appearing to those opposed to them; which trials were undertaken and carried out at the instance of the Naval administration of the day.

A comparison between the years 1744 and 1844, as re A comparison between the years 1744 and 1844, as respects the relative conditions of our Navy with those of other Powers, exhibits a striking difference. Our ships, instead of being fewer, are more numerous; instead of being neglected white in ordinary are kept in a state of constant repair; instead of being the smallest and theorems testions, they all (with the strangeton of some few left in our declyrands at the constantiation of the war) possess equal, and the more grount, built by Sir William Symonds, much greater capacity than the corresponding rates of foreign countries; while no Franch, or American can match them in point of speed, stability, or space for atoware. stowage,

Instead of our dockyards being ill-managed and worse supplied, as of old, now worky able to ordinary has her masts, yards, rigging, and bein fitted; and her anchors, cables, boats, and ordinates ready for instant service; besides, a large surplus of these articles despited when a new and admirable system, are kept in store ready for any emergency, or for foreign demands. It is, moreover, reasonable to believe that both is consequence of the many improved regulations that have been, from time to liese, improved regulations that have been, from time to time, introduced into the Navy relative to discipline, and as our great nurseries of foreign committee and coast trade have more than doubled the amount of our mosthant seamen since 1815, we shall have less difficulty, in the event of war, in procuring men for a service that is better understood and more appreciated than formerly.

But what has principally excited the anxiety of the public with regard to our future Naval supremary, is the natural series of the nava name.

troduction of the new power, steam, which has already reduced results of a vastness that were never dramp gtroduction of

of by its great applier.

This gigantic power is, in its various appliances, advancing the cause of religion and civilisation throughout the world, and is comenting a bond of general union, by ribing up common interests and common feelings amon

rising up common interests and common feelings among the various nations of mankind.

It is a power, through its multifarious influences, more capable of maintaining peace than forts and Armica; and, on the other hand, will undoubtedly be the great mover in future wars. The knowledge of its strength and importance, now universally admitted, as is shown by its general adoption, has forced the conviction of the necessity of employing it as another means to aid in the protection of my manufactured. tion of our power and empire.

It is stated that France is much ciuted at its auccessful introduction, anticipating that it will second the means of overthrowing the proud position this sountry has always maintained, and that it will aulify the peculiar advantages we derive from our insular position, which they mistakingly regard as the solo ground of our Maritim superiority, forgetting from how many enuses this in reality proceeds; all, however, connected, more or less, with the prodigious and auccessful commercial suterprise of the country.

In a recent pumphlet, published in the Franch journal, La Prezze, the writer asserts, that "hanceforth the power of a nation will be measured by the number and the force of the steamers which can be set in motion. In this. under certain conditions, I agree with him; and in this rests a sure advantage in our favour, and superior to any we may have been masters of in former wars. He then continues :-

continues:—
"Stam has changed all laws of marigation—neither storms nor caims at sea upose any obstacle to the steamer. While sating boats are chilged to wait for a fair wind, to enter and depart from port, to keep in despirator, to lay un, and loss mustic precions there during a caim,—ateam-boats, earying with their motive fure, boidly face all the desgers of the costs, as ever with rapidity and precision all the movements commanded of them; hear out to sea, or share the costs, sectring as one or other, madeeuve is necessary for their object. In a word, they govern the tarrible element in place of being subject to its causion.

"In order to second and complete the power of the steam Navy, the art of destruction has made, for some years, predigious progress. The inventions of Attiliery, may been brought to perform then, with a success almost informal,—so that at present a Navatwer can no longer to conducted by the same laws as formerly. What part can three-deckers—samewes fonting citadels, which contrary winds so frequently condition to inaction—take against a steamer, armed with Palahan's guns and projection, which as the to be presumed the strongest the ber for the meantime spread have entered the heart of the ship, but in the meantime spread as black a anoke over the resset, that it is impossible for the crew to provide for their safety. Buypose a saling ship having to contain against a cleane-hood, which can maneuver apply resend her sides, throw broaddates late her velocents is evidenily resend her sides, throw broaddates also her vulnerable quarter, and never seem to avoid a rutum, such a contest is evidenily resingual, and the three-dacker, the former conductor at sea, must submit."

Let a modification, modes and, show to the annucleactional dien. 'In order to second and complete the power of the steam Navy,

It is needless to point out, even to the unprofessional reader, the fellacy and abstracts of the above reasoning. True, the subject is one upon which we can only employ conjectural reasoning, asserding to our infouledge and capabilities; but yet, like others, it is subject to influ-ences which bear upon one another, and from which infer-

ences and sound argument can be as consistently deduced, as the truth of history is by the investigation of analogous events and circumstances. And, although careful com-parison, nice discrimination, and clear, impartial perception or causes, both material and physical, are, I own, the qualities necessary to attain a just estimation of this subect, and against which qualities I may have little more than my personal observation, gained by some professional experience, to hear me up throughout my assumptive argument, I do not shrink from expressing with conindence my conviction that, however much Naval wars may be modified by being shortened, through the introduction of steam, I apprehend, and trust to be able to convince my readers, that their conduction, upon the general principle of by-gone wars, will be materially the same. That, although the invention has opened a straight road upon the sea to future fleets, as pioneers have already over mountains and across countries for Armies that, although it will facilitate the regulation of a system of communication, to be maintained between the Government and its armaments, with greater cese; and although it will place the resources of the colonies in a position to led with greater facility by the Minister at home that, sithough trade will be more severely harassed, and coast towns and distant possessions will be liable to be more unexpectedly destroyed and taken-harbours and arnenals piscopi, by its influence, in a position to demand greater vigilance and protection—yet, the change thus produced, I trust fam prepared to show, will not be such as to effect an alteration in the result of contest between nations that have hitherto shown an inequality upon the

It has been said that an invasion of England on the part of France will be greatly facilitated, now that steam power is applied to Naval purposes; but, instead of this being the case, the contrary will be the result (which I shall hereafter show).

Steamers will do more effectually the former duty of cruisers and gun-boats; but their success in this, as in other contingencies, depends upon the activity with which the resources of the beligerent countries are mutually applied, and the saparity of their resources; but these annoyances can be but as the lance and the arrows are in the hands of the Spanish pleador and handerilleros - more incentives to increase the rage, without the power materially to impair the strength of either party. The battle is still to be fought, and the destines of nations can only be decided by opposing their power in masses against masses; large bodies of men, properly led, properly armed, and properly disciplined, must be placed in a posi-tion to make their numbers and strength most advantageously felt; and thus, sgain, the victory, as formerly, will be decided in favour of these who have the best national spirit to urge them on; or who, being equal in this respect, bring the greatest numbers into the field.

Ships are merely convenient vehicles by which Armies are brought together upon tauther element—steam will enable them either to come together more quickly, or to avoid coming together at all, us the case may be; but neither steam or any other mechanical agency (which is common to all) will ever dispense with the moral agency of trained men, by whose conduct and courage slone the issue of all wars must be determined.

It is to be apprehended that steamers will in war occupy the place of frigates attached to Fleets; they may in this way amony the outskirts of the enemy's Fleet, tow ships into position or out of danger, and thereby greatly aid in ening the action. Steam may even be employed to the line-of-battle ship herself, and thus improve upon the old mode of propelling ships by sails alone; still I con-tend that we shall require our large floating latteries to fight the great battle which decides the fate of empires, which must ever be fought by men, that is, by numbers of men noting together, duly led, and fighting under the influence of national sentiment; it can only be in such structures, built to hold large hodies of men. armed to employ those men, and formed to be able to keep the sea, and do the service required of them in all weathers, and at every quarter of the globe.

It is impossible to make up for the want of national perseverance and resolution by the application of machinery sione; and although I do not deny that occasionally o steamer armed with guns of enormous calibre may gree-ously amoy a line-of-battle ship is a calm, or under some other untoward circumstances. I am fully satisfied that by proper arrangements (indeed, such arrangements have been proper arrangements (naeed, such arrangements have been considerably advanced) every sailing alib may be so armed and worked that the moral and physical agents on board of her will prove an overmatch for that power which relies for its superiority on its mechanical machinery alone.

Allowing that steam will become the leading, instead of the auxiliary force, destined through its various appliances to rule according to its possession the fate of nations, do we stand in an inferior position now than we did in ages past? Is it a power more easily monopolised, ruled and adopted by 5ther nations, then by ourselves; or should we, in the event of the prestical results proving its superiority applied as it is at present overships of the Line, be taken

at a disadvantage? Would we then continue, from the a affection and veneration of the old associations and hallowed remembrances of the glorious deeds dene in them by our fathers, raly upon them as our only means of defence, and in the 19th Century—this siècle of changes trust to them and our own good consciences alone for evercoming mechanical power, edded to the resources of the nature and almost equality of our own.

I am not surprised at our enthusiastic neighboure en-tertaining such a chimera, but to see the general squity of thought of our sound-reasoning and more tenecious countrymen, seriously distarbed by such vague and broad assertions, does, I own, greatly autonish me. What I do they really take upon credit the assertions, written without references or authorities, in many of our party Journals, that we are slowly, and with reluctance, following in the wake of other nations in the establishment and application of steam power to Naval purposes? Do they pay their taxes for sums voted yearly and published in the yearly estimates for the improvement and increase of ster construction of foundries, engines and ordnence, and still believe that no Naval administration evinces forethought, or has at heart the well-being of the great service it guides, and upon the perfection of which rests the stability of the

empire?
Within the last 16 years I have visited each of all the stations where England's fleets are employed, and have served twice upon all, except the coast of Africa and the West Indies. In the cast, where British rule governs a West Indies. In the east, where British rule governs a quarter of Asia, and one hundred millions of subjects; and in South America, where she has no great possessions I have seen steamers in almost every port, but none that were not of English build, and but two that bore not England's fisg. From the east coast of China to South-ampton I came by steam, and by steam have been conveyed the greater portion of the Government disputches from that distant country to our own, for the last two years.

With the exception of the section between the west coasts of South America and Chins, the globe is surrounded by English steamers; and yet we are gravely told, and the public as gravely give credence to the assertion, that the Naval sceptre is trambling in our grasp,that we have allowed the Powers of Europe to increase and improve their Navies, nutil they have reached the equality of our own; while France alone has, in point of force and efficiency in her ateam power, eclipsed that of every other nation.

(To he south 200 LOVE IN ITALY.
Amor I person mi Pizzichi, mi Punzecchi, mi Strazzieghi, mi Mazzapirchi.
Il Turco in Italia.

Mazapirchi.

Letter from il Signera Frederica Cignes to Donna Popusia Mori.
Carisaima,—You may lead me by the nose wherever
you like, but I must either be spliced or go dead. I
would rather all my kith and kin became invisible to the
naked eye, than that you should tear yourself away; you
alone can make me; you shall this evening. I will
sooner drop—my penell case—than give you up. Od
zounds, how I feel all overled; and any doubt that little
Cupid is sincere and all hot—Mrs. Mullims knows the
truth of it; and as I say, if he id 8 hours I sam no Banedick,
any I am a bore. Ob! my darking, let un try, let me go, I truth of it; and as I say, if in 48 hours I am no Benedick, any I am a bore. Oh I my daning, let us try, let me go, I am up to anything, I fear nuthing, and ancient Pistol will do the needful. I am three parts suffocated; where shall I go? what can I have to drint? I shall be as mad suffour March bares; I have not shaved myself for three days, and never will, unless you're mine. Ah! I must come; what a terrible stow I in in-how could it be otherwise, when she, for whose sake I always used Bau de Cologne, says it 's no go? Life is ten housered weight, but if Papusia will yield, this night we two will be a pair. Listen to me Papusia, eah, do! pitr my sorrows, ah, do! and get your note ready for old Patol; I 'll call on you at 7.

Sposina Carina,—Dearest of all ducks, my Papusis, what a comfort to my wounded displayage, so find that all it sinus, and oily. We have made a hard bargain with old Pretol—a devilieb hard bargain. Never ultud: it will be all the same a hundred years hance: we shall always be together with clear conscience, and stomachin good order. Who cares for fate? Dees my Pussy know that was can never now go larking on her own account? Oh, yes; she knows all about it, by the virtue of our onth to Pietol. Though this is a surt of apprenticeship, we shall enough the world better hereafter. Itoid up your head, old girl, and look gay, or we will be diskivered.

What a hard jub we had to talk that sld fellow over, and it is almost as hard a fact to hereafter the promise has F. C.

gay, or wa will be diskivered. It what a hard jub we had it talk that eld fellow over, and it is almost as hard a talk to keen the promise he made us give; more so than you would at first the insendant although we shall be confounded sorry we ever gave it. yet comfort ourselves we have made a tolorel big so quieltion.

May 12, at Gibrattar, the Hom Mrs. Capten, the lady of Capt. Currer, the Royal Reg., of a despiter.—May 12th, at the Palesto, Ameright, Piorence, the lady of Capt. T. Manufacture, the lady of a daughter.—May 28th, at Horham halls of the lady of Capt. Evant Jodonness, labe of H. M. 5 12th M. I. Irish Bag., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 36, at 54. George's, Bloomsbury, C. J. F. Bunnary, Enq., eldent son of Light. Gen. Sir H. E. Bunnary, Bart. E. C. B., to Francus, daughter of L. Horner, Esq., of Bedford place—May 26, Grouvenor-st., Chr., ALLIE, Greensder Chards, to Many Sounia, only child of the late C. H. Noel, Eq., of Wallington, county of Licotia.—May 26, at philiagion Church, Joner Putt., Mittour, Esq., Captain 18th Royal Irish, to Farny, daughter of the late Charles Milkord, Eq., of Pitabili.

MITTORR, Eng., Captain 18th Royal Irish, to Farny, daughter of the late Cherica Milioni, Eng., of Pitalii.

At Skeg Hali, Great Oakley, Emex, Lieut.-Colonel John Blars Lines, of Plymouth, Jounnelly in the 6sd Rey.—May 18, in Oliveat., Blebop Weathough, John Quelen, retired Commander Ri. N., aged 69.—May 28, in Great Russel. 28, lhooms-bury, Vice. Admi. Norshon's Thomseasy, in his 7sth year.—May 28, at Holybourse, Alton, Lieuk.-Oci. Thomas Pardharan.-May 28, at Holybourse, Alton, Lieuk.-Oci. Thomas Pardharan.-May 29, at Holybourse, Alton, Lieuk.-Oci. Thomas Pardharan., and Adminat of the Bouth Hants Millia.—May 28, at Maits, in his 44th year, Major T. Clibnoan, ist Bombay N.1.—May 23, at his residence, Hishfield, Southampton, in his Size year, Vice.-Admiral Holles, Major T. Clibnoan, ist Bombay N.1.—May 23, at his residence, Hishfield, Southampton, in his Size year, Vice.-Admiral Holles, Marines, Portsmouth. Halper.-May 7st, 11 Long. Marines, Portsmouth. Halper.-May 7st, Unatt, at sea, on board the Hageséhan; J. C. Wallace, E. I. Comp. Herv., Madras. Captain—J. Wilson, h.-p., 7th Bra., Eastbourne; E. Roberton, Rl. Att., Devesara, H. Geary, do., on board the Retilemake, on passage from China; Janes, Adj. to E. Kont Mil. Lieuksnants—Allen, 4th Dr. Chin, Northop, Flintshire; Scott, 5th V. Dabila; Musfatt, 46th P., on board the Geared Palmer, off St. Lucis; Anderma, 46th P., On board the Geared Palmer, off St. Lucis; Anderma, 46th P., On board the Geared Palmer, off St. Lucis; Anderma, 46th P., On board the Geared Palmer, off St. Lucis; Anderma, 46th P., On board the Geared Palmer, off St. Lucis; Anderma, 46th P., Plytouth; Lethirige, Sth F., E. Kitta: Ophert, Ri. Art., do., O'Hagran, late Ri. Vet. Batt., No. London. Commisserist: Department—Dep.-Com..Gen. W. Maturin, h.-p.; Assist.-Com..Gen. J. Irvice, Houg Kong.

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13, Stratia Singpanas, Cologne, May, is, 1841.

My. Th. S. Ditcon,

Sin,—1 have much pleasure in information of the extraordinary effects of "Howns, inda Markation" (i): "for shore
nius years I had not a particle of fair on they beauty when I was
adually accommended to give this celebrated Oil a crial. I
docordingly shrubased two battles at your establishment, and
strictly fullowed the printed directions: in the course of two
months my head was covered with flow short hair, which I then
had dut off, and continued to persever in the use of the Oil.
The result is, that atter five months' perseverance I can now boast
of as good a head of hair as any man in this city. In justice to
the inventors I make this achnowledgment, and shall feel greet
pleasure in satisfying any equity, I malute you with respect,
ADAM BAUER, 8th Artillery Brigade.

CAUTION! each genuine bottle has the words "Royal-Ann's
MACASEAR Oil."

All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERYEITS!!!

uses. Ask for "ROWLAND'S" MACASSAK OIL. All others are Fraudulent Counterprise!!!

o Horse Proprietors & Others RODWAY'S PATENT CONCAVE SAFETY HORSE. SIIOE, and the only one that prevents slipping on Woodce Pavaments, is now being put on, under the Patentse's superintpedence, at his Forge, 297, Oriord-street, London, where houses are shad by contract, or otherwise, at the same price as with the symmon and dangerous slippery flat shoe. Ironmongers wishing to be come agents for counties or large towas will be treated with, according to the country information may be last, either at the London Establishment, or at 56, Eughaston Street, Birmingham.

NECESSARY PRECAUTION .-CONSUMERS of BRANKY are respectfully informed, that J. T. HETTR, Jun. & Co. will not be responsible for any Bottled Branky that is not protected against fraudalent substitution by the Patent Metallic Capanies, embassed with the words. "Hettra's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield Bars." Sold by the most respectable Wine and Spirit Merchants in Town and Coditry, at 2s. 6d. per bottle, the buttle included.

MESSES. BARRY and SON in returning MESSES. BARRY and SON in returning thanks for the distinguished petrongre they have received, her to inform the Nobility and Gentry the Schlitt making an addition to their premises at the EGYPTIAN HALL. Procuring a great variety of most testwist and elegant articles in their, they have increased their already pleasifid STOCK by importing a great variety of most testwist and elegant articles in Enheument glass, dilgree ornaments, beautified figures and groups (to bronze) of the first class, all of which are particularly attapted for presents. Their miscellaneous about, which is very large, comprises every imaginable description of fancy and decorative attainuery, ladure' and gentlement's dressing eaks, writing desize, arreling cases, abotton books, inkellands, biblig and prayer books, travelling cases, abbits, pastif cases, penson, each, cuit bottles, card hashets, fans, paper keitwa, inflier we companions, fancy unto paper and papeteries, glove botton, present, swelling bottles, das Either of the above articles may be had plain or of the most coulty description. Their letter and mote paper, whether plain, fancy, or suitable for invitations, may be prompted from 4s. to 46s, per seam, and may be atamped in a very companion, manner with either crest, coronet, or initials, dies for which purpose are aspitied at 12s. each. Card plate .engraving may be selected from as immesse assertment triloh Messer. B. and soo nate also agents for the sale of Mg. Robert Best Ede's Perfamery.

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BEIGHT and SETTERN SPONGES.—The Tooth-Break
has the important advisance of ear-ching thoroughly into the
divisions of the teeth, and channe them in the most effectual
and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not
coming loose, i.e. An hispenned Clothes-brush, that cleans is a
third part of the must link, and isseasable of injuring the finest
map. Penetrating Hair-brighes, with the durable unbleached
Russian bristless, which do set agines like common hair. Flashbrushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvetbrushes which act in the most surgrising and successful manner.
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supporties of absorption, visibility, and durability, by means of
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genuine Smyran Sponge. Only at METCALFE's, 13e, B, Oxfordst, one door from Holtes-street. Caution.—Beware of the words,
"from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

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MAGNIFICENT DAMASK TABLE-Dinner Naptins to match, yard square, per dozen 186. 64. Prench, per dozen common Lawn Handkerchlefs, 2s. 6d. per dozen ; very good, per dozen Undressed 17th Siben Sheetings, very superior, per Undressed true pares sectings, very superior, per pair pair pair.

Ditto, nearly three yards wide, without a seam, per pair 18s. ed.

Common Lines Sheetings, from as 9d. the pair; and very strong, for agreants use, the pair.

Ge. 6d.

Brish Lineas, stout and free from dress, the piece of 25

very strong, for any vanta use, the pair
Irish Lisens, stout and free from dress, the piece of 26
yards, for
Ditto, excellent quality, 36 yards for 35s.; and very
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30s. 0d.
Yard-wide Irish, of the parest flax and finest texture,
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The Directors of the National Linear Company, in giving publicity to the prices they are selling their manufactures at, and
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unqualified approbation simple replicate and intention, they
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are confidently renormended as a limit of the confident of the con

remerly to all who suffer from Indigestion, Sick Headach, Billious and Liver Compliaints; they act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperion, imparting strength to the atomach, and compoure to the nervous system. Sold in bottles at 1. 14d. 3s. 9d., and 11s. each, by A. Willoughby and Co., late S. G. Windus, 61, Bishopsgate Without, and nearly all Medicine Vendors.

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the pool of MITTOM, 13, Wells-attreet, Oxford-street, who
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Readstruct quid Brans, Loudant Speed, in the Frenket of Whiteritiers, in the City of Loudon, and Published by him at the Office, 19, Carrentine Stream, Stream, in the Publish of St. Mery-leBitzand, County of Middlenes, wherealt Adventionments and Commanicalions are to be addressed to the Middle-American against 
will save much trouble.—Sagramax, June 1, 1844. 

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE.

Bast India and Colonial Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1844.

No. 597.

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Captain M. H. weeny, R.N.
Lient, James Mozier, Req.
Mejor Cliphant.
Mejor C Office of Ordnapos, 11th June, 1844. THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give NOTICE, that they will sell. by FURLIC AUTION at the TUWER, on THURSDAY the TWENTISTH INSTANT, at EASWEN O'CLOCK, in the Forence precisely, aundry Lots of Old Stores, combining of great couts, bedding, surgical instruments, steam organs of four-lors power, press acrews, tooks of various descriptions, indismonsery, the warr, old from, steel, mixed metal, fire wood, and various other articles. The whole of which may be viewed at the Tower, as apprised in the Catalogues, six days precious to the sale (quadry expected) from 10 o'Clock till 4, span application to the Principal Storekeeper's Office at that place, where Catalogues of the Lots, and conditions of the sale, will be delivered to those persons who may apply for the same. By Order of the Board.

R. Bynam, Secretary. 77THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HER PARDUMENTA.

Her Rl. Highness the Duchess of Glosecater.
Her Rl. Highness the Duchess of Kent.
Her Rl. Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.
Her Grace the Duchess (D.) of Beaufort.
Her Grace the Duchess of Leeds.
Her Grace the Duchess of Jorchum Lindy Mary Legge.
Her Grace the Duchess of Jorchum Lindy Herr Legge.
Her Grace the Duchess of Sinthuret.

The Hight Hon. Lady Harriett Garner.
The Hight Hon. Lady Georgians Listuret. PATRONNICHE. umberland. Her Grace the Dashess of Sith-erland. The Most Hon, the Marchioness THE following superior SHIPS, belonging to Messare. T. and W. Smirm, of Newcastle-upon-Tyue, and built by them for the INDIA TRADE, will leave Gravesend Hathurst. The Right Hop. Lady Alicia other hands will be in attendance, and perform throughout the day.

Centributions of upsini and ornamental works, drawings, prints, bocks, music, autographs, minerate, fruits, downers, dro., are suspectually solvinged to be suct to any of the measurers of the Committee, or the reflect of the Central Employ; or should it be inconvenient for them it is no as increasing, a mesenger will call, on an intimation to that effect being given.

The gates will be opposed at 12. Theses of admissions, 1s. each person, colleges and schools beli-price, to be procured of any member of the Committee, at the grounds, at the Manne Ref. The Ment Hun, the Marchionese of Westminster.
The Right Hon, Lady Charlotte Tallout.
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BUCEPHALUS, 1010 Took, Wn. Ball, Commander, GLORIANA, 1100 Tons, J. S. Wass, Commander, to Sall July 20.
TUDOR, 1166 Tone, M. J. LAT, Commander, to Sail Aug. 16
FOR THE CAPE AND CALCUTPA.
PLANTAGENET, 1666 Tone, JOHN DOMETE, Commander, to Office, 26, Buskiersbury, London, June. 14, 1844. FOR MADRAS.

DUEZ OF ARGYLI, 500 3000, Sign
ander, to Sall August 10.

Por Preight or December 10. For Preight or Passage apply to Capt. JAMES HARDER, 17, Mary And 1 Capt. Wm. Fulchert, et T. & W. Smith's, 78, Cornbill. THE following Splendid SHIPS, belonging to Measts. Genew, of Blackwall, bulk expressly for the ladia Trade, will be despatched punctually from Gravesend, at the undermentioned dates, and smbark Passengers at Portamouth:—FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

OWEN GLENDOWER, 1900 Tons, D. ROBERTWON, COMMANDER, to Sail Jane 39.

FOR THE CAPE AND CALCUTTA.

AGINCOURT, 1900 Tons, E. P. RIEBET, Commander, to Sail July 19.

FOR GALCUTTA. DIRECT. Tarondon.

The Hon. Lady Dallas.

The Hon. Lady Dallas.

The Hun. Mrs. Newenkam Cul-The Right Hon. the Counters of Mansfeld.
The Right Hon. the Counters of Mansfeld.
The Right Hon. the Counters of Mingreod.
The Right Hon. the Counters of Wilton, The Right Hon. the Counters of Charlettiffe, The Right Hon. the Counters of Glenguit.
The Right Hon. the Counters of Glenguit.
The Right Hon. the Counters of Zeliand.
The Right Hon. Lady Harriett B. Hamilton.
The Right Hon. Lady Alice Pent.
The Right Hon. Lady Alice Pent.
The Right Hon. Viscounters of The Right Hon. Viscounters of The Right Hon. Viscounters Britany.
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FOR GALCUTTA, DIRECT.

MONARCH, 1406 Tons, W. H. WALESS, Com POR THE CAPE AND MADRAS.
NORTHUMBERLAND, 900 Tons, G. E. Biers, Ball August 16.
FOR CALCUTTA, DIRECT.
EARL OF HARDWICKE, 1400 Tuns, J. Dans PHILLIPS, NAVAL TAILOR, ail August 18. For Madrae and Calcutta. Vernon, 1986 Toss, J. Gimblett, Cumma ogus 70. Prince of Wales, 1206 Ture, W.F. Bopeine, Come to Seil Angust M.
MADAGASCAR, 1806 Tone, C. G. Whlen, Commender, to MADAGASCAR, 1888 TORS, C. G. WELLER, COMMENCER, O. Sail September 18.

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For Plans and Terron of Facings, apply to Means, Genedian & Co., 16, Cormbill, or 4, St. Martin's Pince, Charing Grobs; or to F. Gusun & Co., 24, Cornbill. Cansing.
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His Grace the Dake of Suther-land.

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Commander, Carries an experienced Sergeon. Lying in the
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The Right Hon. Lord Miot,
Renr. Admiral Sylver.

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And the Mulicinen & Continues of the Mary chons Cricket Club

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Court Martial on Assistant Surgeon a. a. Farent, or	
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14 The Reputies of the Others.	
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Many of the mobile paleoniseases, together with other indies of distinctions, have highly contempted to preside at the statle, which will be dracted in spacious and elegant marguese. Military and other hands will be in attendance, and perform throughout

EDWARD WHEY, BEG.

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FOR BOMBAY direct, will leave the Docks OR BOMBAY direct, will leave the Docks on the 24th of June, the well-known Teak ably Eliza, 1006 tone burthen. Jour Paragon, M.C.S., Commonder, 1978 in the East India Incke. All Goods must be alongside on the 25th, or they cannot be received, as the Baly is under Penalty to the Hon. Best India Company to be at tirevessed on the 25th. Peaceugers may cubark at Deal on the 1st July. This Raily sails well, has first-rate, Accommodations for Paesegers, and will carry a Surgeon. For Light Preight or Paesegers, and will carry a Surgeon. For Light Preight or Paesegers, and well carry a Surgeon. For Light Preight or Paesegers, and will carry a Surgeon. For Light Preight or Paesegers, and will carry a Surgeon. For Light Preight or Paesegers, and will carry a Surgeon.

HOR MADRAS direct, will have the Docks on the 26th of June, the sue fast-saling new English-built ship CUNNTANT, one tons per register, June Hammen, Commander: tying in the East India Ducks. Take ship the ex-estigat accommodations for Passencers, and exclusion on Top-enced Surgeon. For Fright or Passence apply to T. Havasian and Co., Ban-court, or 69, Combili.

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LIBELLETT, MANY ALL LABLATE, MO, 20, 1 A. STRAND, bega to inform the Others of the Royal Newy that he has all the Patterns of the Advantages and the Admirally, which he submits of the best-quality, at the following low princh to:

PRICES FOR NAVAL UNITORMS. Commanders' Conte Les. less.	Comme dores of theherond Unas. Captains, and Com musiders.	Mile, Maniere, Norgeous, and Pursers.	Mates, 2nd Maters, Againment Surgeons, and Clerks,	and sud Class Vo-
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Officers folicing fitted out at a few hours notice, with every requisite for a vivege starts. Chasta, Beddieg, &c.-&c, always ready; such every article warranted strictly regulation.

Ondets, Militery and Diplomatic Officers, fitted on the same advantageous terms. Pull pristed estimates of each m

THE NEW MILITARY COCKED HAT, 145°T QUALITY, WITH FEATHER, FOR £3 35.

### Nabal Entelligence.

PROMOTIONS.
Captain—William Kelly (a)
Lieutenants—L. R. Fitzmaurice (1837); G. W. Preedy (1836), and
R. J. Hinda (1826).

E. 7. Hinda (1836).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—William Kelly (1844., in., (arting), to l'osway; The Earl of Hardwicks (1825., to Black Engle.

Commanders—S. B. Univer (1977.) to Wasp. v. Bagot; H. M. E. Allen (1841), to Imaun; Peter Fisher (1841), T. F. Burch (1840), J. N. Hiránge (1812., to study at Naval College.

Elemenna—M. Burrows (1840), to Keppho; W. Peel from Salamander to Black, Lagle, pro. tem.; F. H. Browns (1841), to Belvidera; I. towke (1816., to thrown; G. Wylde (1816), to Bloylean Picker. Station, (addit.); E. B. Stewart (1816), first to Ruck Eugle.

Match—PSW. Coventry (1837), to Black Engle, pro. tem.; E. A. Buchanun (1816), to Caledonia.

Machanun (1816), to Caledonia.

Midalipmati—T. Branderth, to Excellent.

Mayai Cadela—J. M. Twynden, to St. Pincant; F. W. Nocland J.

fidshipmate—T. Brandreth, to Excellent, fayal Codeta—J. S. Twyaden, to St. Vincent; F. W. Noeland J. B. Rennic, to Algle; B. Yashin, to Algred; M. Hertie, to Congefort, G. S. Godden, to Blazer.
Lealtant-Surgeon—A.A. Jack (1840), to Lucifer; Esnest Killott (1441), to Confinence, st.-v.
[1441), to Confinence, st.-v.
[1441), to Instructor—J. Graham, to Recellent; F. W. Powier, to Inconstant.

Poursmouth, June 13 .- (From our own Correspon ont.)-The Prince George transport has disposed of all her invalids and emancipated convicts, and is in the harbour refitting. Silvia having been detained for a short time, in consequence of a large quantity of tobacco being seized in here has been released, and the pilot and a sailor who were taken out of her have been discharged by the Borough Magistrates; she has taken on board th supernumeraries and packages for the East Indies, and gone with them to Plymouth. Cornwall transport merrived on Monday from Hong-Kong, with a great number of Military invalids, and a few Naval. The people suffered much from dysentory during the voyage, a number died; she has been sent to Chath Cunnet is ready for sea, and the crow have been paid advance wages; she proceeds direct to the Coast of Africa. Her late Master, Mr. M. S. S. Burney (1841), has been tried by Court-Martial for incompetency, it having been stated that he had endangered the brig during her passage from Sheerness, once off Beachy Head, and again off the Owers. The Court-Martial was held on board the Fintery yesterday, and the sentence was his being placed at the bottom of the list of Masters, thus saving his half-pay. Arrow has been maid off. Nt. Pincent is at Spithoud ready for sea; but it would appear that she is not going out, as the 100 Marines, conbarked about a fortnight since, are to be landed. Promotheus has been out of herbour to try her engines; she will be ready for sea by the 20th; ale embarked seven tons of silver and copper money on Tuesday night, for conveyance, on Government account, to Sterra Leone and St. Helena. Teviot, West India Mail-steamer, having been on shore at Beronda, has been allowed to be docked here suggester ain if she has experienced any damage; she will return to Southampton forthwith. Gueners are nominated for Flying Fesh, Osprey, and Daring, and to be appointed directly they are commissioned; as these brigs are perfectly ready for Officers and men, the orders for hoisting the pendants are expected daily. Childers is to come here, to land her money from China; a person from the Tressury is to be down to take charge of it. Sydenhum, steamer, made her number yesterday on passing through Spithoad, from the eastward; she was bound to Southampton, to land Lord Stewart do Rothsay and family; she came into harhour this afternoon, and remains. Collinguaged is fitting along-side the Dockyard-jetty. Nausilus has returned to her moorings, off Bluckhouse. Ships in Port—St. Vincent. Cyanet, at Spithand. Platory, Excellent, Victoria and Albert yucht, Collengwood, Prometheus, Sydenham, Nautilus, and Prince tieurge, transport, in harhour,

Physicism, June 13.—(From our dwn Correspondent.)

—June 8th—Sailed Echo, ut.-v., for Portsmouth, from which place she brought a number of soumen, paid off from the Matabar; also the Mamoake tender for Haulhowline, with stores for the squadron at Cork. 2th-Salled Emerald tender for Portsmouth, having disemburked the Marines belonging to this division, lately paid off from the Malahar. 11th Arrived Jason and Rin, Dutch trigates, under the command of Prince Frederic of the Notherlands; the remainder of the squadron, viz. the Suctional, heig, and Dolphin, sch., parted company in a fog off Theory, and are hourly expected. As soon as the Rin and Jason entered the Bound, Royal salutes were fired by the Caledonia, flor ship, and the Citadel at Plymouth, which were returned by the Putch ships. Our gallant Port Admiral, Sir Pavid Milne, sisted the L'unes soon alter the ships were moned, and was re-

hidled at Mount Wise the tollowing day, under A Royal source from the saluting battery; the whole of the broom in particular, viz., 44th Royal Murines and 75th , were drawn up on the parade before Government House to regrize him; after paraking of some refreshment, he winted aid inspected the Caledonia, and was much pleased with the high disorphue of her crew; in the evening he

dined with the Port Admiral, and after dinner a number of distinguished ladies, who had been invited, commenced dancing, which was kept up until a late frour. H.R.H. has since visited the Dockyard and the other Government establishments, with all of which he expressed himself highly satisfied at the order and regularity in which everything was conducted. 13th—Arrived the Suelheld brig, and Delphia conducted. 13th—Arrived the Snelheid brig, and Delphin sch., the remainder of the Dutch squadron, also the Centurion, 80, lately launched at Pembroke. The Indue, 80, Capt. Sir James Strling, was paid off this day. The following superannuations have taken place lately:—Mr. George Walsler, Carpenter of H. M. ship Kent, 78, on a pension of 50t. per annum. From the Dockyard, Messrs. Lemon and Jenkins, Shipwrighti, and Danhow, Painter, 24t. each, per annum; Messrs. Transcott and Pengelly, Sawyers, 20t. each per annum; Messrs. Transcott and Pengelly, Sawyers, 20th and Pengelly, Sawyers, 20th in the Dickward during the last 7 years, have colour-loft in the Dockyard during the last 7 years, bare been discharged, their Mivices being no longer required. The Delight, 10-gun brig, offered at the last sale at Somerset House, and bought in, is to be fitted as a watchmerset tiouse, and beeght in, is to be fitted as a watch-abit for the service of the Custom House, and is to be stationed in the River Tree. The Board of Admiralty have issued an order, that the seamen of the different guard ships, when susplayed in fitting ships, inspecting moorings, &c., are to be allowed &d. per diem, in addition to their pay. In the Boond, Caledonia, Jason and Ria (Dutch frigates), Nucleich brig, Dolphin sch. In Har-bour, San Javel. Constance. bour, San Josef, Canflance.

Dual, June 13 .- (From our own Correspondent.) Saturday 8-Salled some of the outward-bound vessels from the Downs to the westward. Arrived the barque Wellington from Calentta, and went through to the east. ward. Oth—Sailed the remainder of the outward-bound vessels from the Domes to the westward; a few vessels continue coming in from the westward, but nothing near Oth-Sailed the remainder of the outward-hound no numerous as last week. 10th-The ship Monarch and several other vessels came down from the river, and anchored in the Downs, H.M.'s st. Blazer went through the Downs to the westward. H.M.'s brig Skylark and schooner Benetta went through the Downs to the westward. H.M.'s revenue cruizer Lion into the Downs and anchored. H.M.'s brig Skylark, and schooner Bonets returned to the Downs and anchored, there being too much wind to work down Channel; there are a great many outward-bound vessels lying in the Downs

SHREENERS, June 13,-(From our own Correspondent.)--Pearl nuchored at the Nore on Friday last, and passed up to Chatham on Saturday to be paid off. Sparow came down on Saturday, and having been inspected by the Com.-in-Chief, sailed on her surveying duties. board some supernumeraries from the Comperdores at the Nure, sailed the same day. Skylark having completed her reft:, sailed this morning for the west coast of Scotland, to protect the fisheries. Vernon was taken into the basin last week, and has had her masts taken out. Monorch and Vulture remain in the bashn. Amazon and Boscawen in dock. A Court-Martial assembled this morning on hoard the Chean to try the Master of the Pearl for drunkenous and insubordination: the Court is composed of Capt. W. H. Shirreff, President, Captains Fisher and Martin, and Commanders Fleming and Burton. Touders are advertised for to execute various alterations here, to widen the entrance to the basin, to crept must and top shad, to make and pave trackways, &cc. In Har-

bour-Occasi, Raven, and African, steamer.
Milpono Haven, June 12.—(From our new Corres nonlent.)-On Saturday last the Capt. Superintendent of Pembroke yard went ou public leave, the duties of the otice being conducted by Commander Higgs, who still continues attached to the Royal Soversign yacht. Same day the Clark of the Check returned from public leave. 10th—Mr. Crofton, the newly appointed Assist-Surg. joined the Hoyal Novereigh yacht. 11th. The Centurion left for Plymouth in charge of Mr. Handarson. She was towed down the harbour by two of the mail steam packets and clear of the headlands, when on making sait, she was enabled to lay within one point of her course. Mr. Thomm Edwards has been appointed foremen of ablpwrights at Pembroko, to the vacancy caused by Mr. Turner's promotion, and Mr. Gruned, from Portamouth, inspector at Pembroke, vice Edwards. An additional clark has been added to the establishment at Pembroke.

Duptronn, June 13. - (From our eurn Correspondent.) Deptyone, June 13.—(From our own Correspondent.)
—Sailed 7th Empress, freight ship, for Assension, with
Naval and victualling stores for that island. Remain
—Heaverloy, freight ship, is leading in the London Dock
with Naval and victualling stores for Emily, female convict ship, refitting. Lord Aucklined, Atting to convey
male convicts to Sydney, New South Weles. Navallus,
transport, Lieut. Saunders agent, rafitting. Agincourt
titing for male convicts to convey them to New South
Wales. William Jentine to convey convicts to Wales. William Jenkins fitting to convey consists to New South Wales.

THE SHIPWECKED FISHKEMEN AND MARINERS BENEVOLERT BOTKETY.—We have frequently directed attention to the claims this very important limitation has on the public; a Fancy Fair is advertised to take place next week, supported by the Royal Family and

some of the most distinguished and charitable of our Nobility, and which, we trust, will be well attended to the Members of the United Services, and their familia and friends.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have received a despatch, dated 18th May last, from Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the White, and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the North American and West India station and the seas adjacent, stating, that in virtue of authority duly conferred upon him, he had declared a blockade of the port of San Juan de Nicaragus, and that the same was established on 30th March last. It is further notified, that the measures sanctioned by the law of nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels and surgoes attempting to violate the said blockeds.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Captain R. Fair, K.H., of H.M.S. Conseay, 26, which ship this gallant Officer fitted out for the Cape of Good Hope station in May last. His achievements in Her Majesty's corvice were distinguished and smineatly meritorious. In 1804, when Master of the Beaver shop, with whose boats, and those of the Scorpion, he essisted in cutting boats, and those of the Scorpion, he assisted in cutting out the Dutch brig Assistanta, of 16 guns, and while Master in the Amethysi, he received the praise of the Admiralty for his gallant deeds at the captures of the French frigates Thetis, in 1808, and Niemen, in 1807. Subsequently (when Lieutenant) he had command of a gun-boat in the Walcheren expedition, and afterwards, when he desired to the former graphic he desired a second gun-boat in the watenered expension, and afterwards, when in command of the Lecust gun-brig, he drove a Freach brig-of-war schore near Calais, and ultimately succeeded in destroying her. He was at the single and blockade of Dantzic in 1812. He attained his Post-rank in 1837.

The arrival of the Danas, French frigate, 56, at Brest, puts an end to an idle story which is reported in a Bar-badoes paper, that the Dublin, 50, Captain Tucker, had been sunk, with her colours flying, by three French frigates, for having given protection to the Queen Pomaré, who had taken refuge on board of her. The Danae was one of the frigates at Tahiti, and she mentions nothing of such an svent

THE IRISH SQUADRON .- On Tuesday the For frigate received her final orders for sailing for India, and was to leave Turbert on yesterday for her destination. The Fox will be succeeded by Cyclops, st., Capt. Lapidge, which will be successed by t. gclops, at., Capt. Inspinge, which reasel, with Hecute, st., Commander Bower, from Dungle, are hourly expected in the Shannon. The Lynx is still at Kilrush. Mr. Hart, the late Master, has been promoted from Lynx to Prometheus. Capt. Sir T. Herbert has returned to the family seat at Killarney. H.M.'s at. Lunifer left Kingstown on Tuesday for Wenford.

THE MERCHANT STRAM-VESSES AND THE RE-PORTED ARMING OF TREM,-We are enabled to conradiet the report that any special or particular survey has taken place of the merchant's steam mavy, with the view of arming them, or that any armament is prepared or being prepared for them. The Admiralty have a register of all the mescautile steamers, with their tomage and expabilities, and it is only a revision that has now taken place. There is not a gim or any description of stores specially provided for them in the Government establishments; but if, unfortunately, their services should ever be required, the departments of the Admiralty are so complete in every respect, that, at a very short notice, the available mercantile steam marine could be converted into a most important and efficient auxiliary to the royal naval force of Great Britain.—Standard.

The members of the Navy Club have appointed the 27th hat, for their annual grand entertainment to the Earl of Haddington, in his official capacity of First Lord of the Admiralty, at the usual rendezvous of the Club, the Thatched-House Tevers. Caps or Good Hors, April 16, 1844. Her Majesty's

ship Cleepatre has arrived at Hemon's Bay, struck on a coral reaf on the coast of Medges, 21st March, and whilst weighing the kedge (which had been used to warp har off) on the 23d, Lieut. Molesworth and seven were killed by the natives. This was brought on from two of the natives baving been forcibly turned from pat whilst endeavouring to ateal some of the stores.

H.M.S. Wanderer had arrived at Simon's Bay, reported from Person 22d Feb., bound to England, having on board one million and a half of specie, supposed to be another

instalment of the China ran

stalment of the China ransom. We last week assounced the arrival at Portsmouth of the Arrew, 6, ketch, Lieut Commander W. Robinson, from Elophant Bay, noar Bengucia (coast of Africa), which she left on 14th March, when the H'inchester, 50, Capt, Eden; with the flag of Admiral the Hon. J. Perey, Capt, Edon; with the flag of Admiral the Hon. J. Perof.; C.B., the Conway, 26, and Sapphe, 16, aloop, Com. the Hon. G. Pope, were lying at the former place. The Armen touched at Ascension on let April, and at Payal on the 13th May, for water. She brings levelide from the squadron. Admiral Percy had appointed Commander Kelly, of Winchester, to command Conway, which it is condensity of the Admiralty will confirm. The Com. T. Hydre, Com. H. B. Young, and Sealers, 19, Com. T. L. Gooch, were very sichty; Sealers, had lest her master, Mr. H. W. Pope; and the purser, Mr. James Fumberthy,

rveral hands. Mr. Thomas, one of the mixed mission at Loundo, bad also died. The Arrow has been six years and upwards in commutation, the greatest part of which time she has been employed in arresping the Falt-land Islands, and for the last year and a half as a cruiser at the Cape of Good Hope and the coast of Africa, where in Sept. last she captured two of the largest slavers taken there for some years. She has only lost two men during this long service, and those died from natural causes. Though often in imminent peril, the noter suffered au accident or lost a sper, and has ploughed the ection for upwards of 100,600 miles.

The Lightning st.v., Master Com. W. Roberts, returned to Woolwich-deckyard at nine a, st. on Wednesday, bringing despatches from Capt. the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicks, communding the Binok Regis steem-vessel, to the Lords Communicationers of the Admiralty. The Lightning also brought intelligence of the errival of the Eduperor of Russia at Rotterdam in the Black Emple steamer, at four o'clock P.M. on Monday, after a delightful passage of twenty-one hours—the see being mearly as amouth as a mirror all the time. The Lightning was about two hours behind the Black Eagle in arriving at Rotterdam, although the latter went over more gro than the former, affording evident proof of the superior construction of the Black Kagle for speed, and the excellent quality of her engines. His Imperial Majesty, previous to the departure of the Lightning from Rotterdam, in the most liberal and kind manner ordered diamond rings to be presented to Master Com. S. B. Cook, Mr. Ailen, Additional Meater, and Mr. Payne, First Engineer of the Black Eagle; and rings to Muster Commander Roberts, Se Master Foster, and Mr. Truscott, First Engineer of the Lightning, and 500t., to be paid in Englishd, amongst the we of the Black Eagle and Lightning steam-vessels which conveyed his Imperial Majesty and suite to the Continent; 350% is the sum allotted to the Black Eagle and 1501, to the Lightning. The Chief Engineer of the Black Engineer, in addition to a diamond ring, obtains 461.; the Second Engineer, 101.; and two Third-class Engineers, 31. each, and the stokers 51. each; the able-seamen 44., and the boys 31. each, and the Petty Officers in proportion; the Petty Officers on board the Lightning 71. scamen 3/.. and boys 2/. each, as their shares of the

amount divided amongst the crew of that vessel.

The Black Ragio stam-vessel arrived at Woolwich from Rotterdam, at half-past sig o'clock on Thursday morning, and Captain the Earl of Hardwicks and Lieut. W. Peel came on shore, and proceeded to London by one of the river steamers; Lieut. E. B. Stewart remaining in charge of the vessel. Lieut. Col. Wylde, C.B., of the Royal Horse Artillery, who accompanied his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia to Rotterdam, landed after the arrival of the Black Engle at Woolwich. for the purpose of paying a short visit to his family, previous to his return to Backingham Palace. The Emperor, in bidding farewell to the Officers and crew of the 

tbank ye.

The Herieguin, 16, Com. Hon. Geo. F. Hastings, and Wanderer, 16, Com. G. H. Seymour, which were despatched to the coast of Sumatra to demand redress for the outrage committed on the British barque Robert Spankie, and other vessels, have not been successful in their object. It appears that on the arrival of the Harle ouis and Winderer at Asheen, a demand of redees for the pillage of the brig Fallel Khair, at Qualia Batto, was inaiated on, but after various evasions and delays on the part of the Bajah and his Ministers, the vessels proceeded at once to Qualla Battu, where the outrage on the brig was committed, the principal buildings of which, together with the house of the chiefmin who took the most conspicuous part in plundering the vessel, were set fire to The force subsequently eniled and destroyed. A per torce wave-questry
Murdoo, the scene of the outrages committed on the brig
Robert Spankie, but met with considerable opposition from the natives, who collected in great numbers on the banks of the river or creek to dispute their landing, firing through the topes and jungles upon the boats as they through the topes and jungles upon the boats at they moved up, by which two of the craw were killed and eight wounded, amongst the latter of whom were Lieut. Chada, of the Harleyuin, and Mr. Brooks, of Bordnes, who was a velunteer upon the occasion. In such a case of bush-fighting, although numbers of the enemy were killed, and the rest had eccuped in directions where it was impossible to follow them, it was deemed advisable to discriming the content on which the nightical from

was impossible to follow shess, it was deemed advisable to discontinus the contest, as which the piratical fown and all the bouses about Mardon were burnt to this ground, and the bonts retained to the ships.

H. M. S. Queen, 110, Capt. Sir Charles Sallivez, is to be sent round to Siverness, upon her arrival at Portsmouth from the Meditarraness; the le heavily expected, as the left Gibraltar on the 5th, still his had a favourable wind for coming up Channel. She is to be paid off at Shermess, but will be recommissioned immediately with a commissioned of 250 mass.

a complement of 950 mem.

The Inconstant, 36, Capt. Processantle, arrived at

Berbadoon from Bermuda on the 1st May. Rose, 18, Com. R. Stort, left Jameira for Mexico 3d May ; Hormes, et.-v., Com. Carr, left the same day for Bermuda and

Halifar; and the Boylle, 16, on 7th, for Aux Cayes.
The Griffin, 3, Liout. Com. Jeakin, is ordered for service on the coast of Africa, to sent with Ringdows. 10, Albeitross, 18, and Wasp, 10, in the suppression of the alavo trado.

Champion, 18, Com. Clarell, was at Manutlan 14th March.

March.

Pique, 36, Capt. the Hon. M. Stopford, was at Secritices 2d May.

Pric, 26, Capt. Mundy, and Satellip, 18, Com. Rowley, arrived at Rio from England 23d March.

Sourmanerous, June 12.—H.M.'s. war-atsumer System-Asm serviced at the pier this day, from 3t. Peterabusyh, having on board Lord Steart de Rothesy and suite.

The Children, 16, Com. G. G. Wallacky, friny be shortly expected in England from China and the East Indies. She left Hong-Kong the last day of Fubrusry, on lar homeward hound manage. aer homeward bound passage.

The Che, 16, Com. Fitzjames, anchored at Bousbay on

10th April. She will accompany Cornwellie to England: the latter left Calcutta for Bombay, 17th April. The Royalist, 10, Linut.-Com. Chetwode, was at Soura-baya 8th Dec., about returning to her station (Port Re-

sington.)
The Nimred, 20, Com. F. H. H. Glasse, arrived at Madree, from Trincometee, 18th April, at which date Pilot, 16, Com. Jervis, left Madres for Trincometee. The Spitaful, st.-v., Com. Maitland, left Bombey for Hong-

The following acting Mater passed for Lieutenants at the Navat College on Tuesday: Mr. C. Wake; Mr. J. R. Harward, Ns. Vincent; Mr. J. E. Pariah, Indus.

R. Harward, Nr. Vincent; Mr. J. E. Pariah, Indus.
PRIER MOUNT—Lakenpy, June 11, 184.—Rottes appears in
the Geordre of last night, to the Officer and company of R.M.'s.
brig Buseard, who are emittled to there for the Carefine slave
vessel, captured on 18th July, 1840, and for the Libral and
Juhana, captured on 9th and 16th reb., 1841, that they will be
paid their proportions of the tomage bounty and moistlas of proceeds for the ages, on Tuneday the 2d July inst, at Nr. Bd,
8000. 89.; which the abarm not then baid will be received for
three months:—Carefine—Commander, 78f. 17s. 8fd.; 2d chas,
12s. 00. 9d.; 3d class, 6f. 18s. 42d.: 4th class, 4f. 5s. 11d.; 5th
class, 2f. 3s. 8jd.; 5th class, Jr. 2s. 11jd.; 7th class, 1s. 2s.
bdd.; 3d class, 16f be. wid.; 4th class, 10 lbs. 4d.; 4th class, 8f.
6s. ud.; 6th class, 18f. 1s. 1jd.; 7th class, 10.

### PRESENT STATE AND PUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE [For the " Nevel & Military (involte."] (Conditional from No. 550, p. 888.)

Russia, the most extensive empire upon one continent in the world, and protected at home as she is by forests, marshes, rivers, and climats, almost invulserable, comprises a mass under one rule of \$72,935 geographical equare miles, formed of countries extending along the whole northern portion of the eastern hemisphere, from the frontiers of Posen and the Gulph of Bothuis on the west, to the l'acife Closen and Behring's Straits on the east, or from the 18th to the 190th degree of east longitude, being a distance on the 60th degree of latitude of nearly 6000 miles; and from the north to south, from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea to Circassia, to the south borders of the Caspian Sea to Persia and to Chius, spreadadth of 1500 miles, including i ing an average bro seventh part of the terrestriet globs, governed by the of one man, whose will is the constitution, whose word is the law—an emperor possessing the genius and ambition of an Alexander, and a nominal Army of a million, would, if in alliance against us, judging by the bias he has already abown, turn towards our possessions in the cast, to the old land of Tamerians's conquest and Baber's empire, where the memory of splendous is still linked the threne of Dehly, upon which the descendent of the first founder yet sits in state, although powerless and a pensioner.

The genius of the Russian Emperor might be equal to the task of eastern conquest, if Britain were powerless and the sea commanded by his Fleets; but as power is at present belanced, the Fates would war against him—even were our indian subjects lukewarm towards us and favour-ably disposed towards him. The harriers which secure his power within the boundaries of life own empire, would operate strongly against the aucosasful presecution of a war of aggression; prodigious tracts destined to perpatual starility, thisly unableed, utterly destitute of resources for the napply of an Army, ky in the very route to India, and must be passed before he leaves the burders of his own territory. But these privations and obstacles we will suppose are encountered and overcome by the energy of suppose are encountered and overcome by the energy of his genius; we will imagine the Russian Army emburked in their own ships on the Casplan Sea. To which shore shall it then steer? To the south, to Persia? to pass over the great Salt Desert—the burning country of a stareing people, or to the south-east to gurmomental land of migratory tribes that own no master—that are abliention, and who have bound together by no duty or obligation, and who have never shown sympathy to formigueen.

If at a great sacrifice ambulon overcame these obsta-

Army would cease to be an Army long before the m Army would cease to se an Army long before the snow-capped assemble of the Hindoo Koosh were descried, long before a heatile beyonst gleened in their van, overcome and destroyed by examine over which they could have no control or power to contain against—want, climate, and

fatigue.

Russia might aid her allies with her flatte Fleet, to ityre our North-sea trade, of swa to undertake the chimora of smbarking, in conjunction with France, an inveding army; but the same precentions and protection we should use to counteract such an attempt on the part of France, would be amployed with greater she light deaster, he more distant rival, who would, after the first disaster, he atterty powerless for the remainder of the war.

It is asserted that we should fast the loss of this Baltin trade more than Russia; this I doubt, for we have many resources, through different channels, to make up for the loss of the articles she supplies; while on the other hand the greater portion of her commercial revenue is derived

the greater portion of her commercial revenue is derived too greater parties of ner commercial rewrited is exerved from her trade with us. In the first place, she is a popular nation, with a greater expenditure in proportion to her commerce or manufactures, both of which vital arteries may he said to be derived from one source—the stiecess-ful vigout of her government, which when lopped of one limb (consequent upon the stoppege of her trade) would be effectually paralysed; and in the second place, she has no private resources to support and supply, as we have, the necessition of government.

In 1839 the entire value of the experts from the empire were only 15,833,000., while our imports into it were 1,686,391/., their revenue being about 16,495,000/. ours about 63,000,000%.

In seriously expressing my belief at the possibility of England being able single-handed to keep her own? against the combined alliance of France, Russia, and America, I trust I may not offend the pride of any of the thinking portion of their subjects, or spacer to be uttra-ing a vain braggadoolo by thus stating what may be con-ceived impracticable against odds formed of powers each of the Brat rank.

But it must be remembered when nations unite to ware war against a Power, to destroy that Power they ca only send from their own shores very small portions of what within their own boundaries comprises their internal and intrinsic strength; they can only penetrate where the weak scale of defence offers a vulnerable spot. In a country like Great Britain, compant in size, possess of enormous wealth, full of internal resources, as having a brave and energetic people to protest their homes, their property and native soil, no auch apos esists. If our Colonial possessions are threatened, they bours; while they, like the flying Dutchman, would be dogmed to wander on the ocean until they were either defeated by us or forced by necessity to retire to their own shores

Two centuries and a half ago the portion of North Ameries extending between the 29th and 47th degrees of latitude -from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, was a wild, an-known country, inhabited only by the Indian, as wild and savage as the beast he church. The trackless forests which covered half her surface were alike the abode and protection of the animal and the man. Far west, eggin, the immense grassy region or prairie, like the sea. Was the great Republic of the Inland Continent, over which tribes wandered, warring as the pirates of the ocean do, —the strongest upon the weakest, might their justice and

The Auglo-Saxon race first settled upon those shores in 1907; and now districts covered with cities and towns, divided into states containing opwards of 17,000,000 of inhabitants, form an independent l'ower of the first maginnabilation, form an independent Power of the first sing-nitude—a Power that has risen to that halpht by its nwin energy, that has gained its independence by force from England, the Mother Country; and it is against the people of that country, horn of seed from our own anses-tors, who I could see without despondency united to the two other Powers in affinition allusing against on it. two other Powers in offensive alliance against us; for the American to an solfish and valu at he is brave and as tions; his great pursuit is the adoration of his idoi-self; and consequently, although proud and transions of the independence of his country, his can brook no restraint being energied over the free agency of his own. Anxiom as he would be, in fellowship with most other nations, to see England's Maritime power humbled, he would not risk his private interests, or forego commercial would not risk his private interests, or forego commercial gain, to satisfy the gratification. The bitter feeling of womided vanity which might produce the alliance would be alliand by his God-Rapacky-when the profit was found not to compensate for the lone.

What the healthy hill and solitary tower is to the love of a Highlander, what Pavis is to the Frenchman, Mesca to the Mahoumedess, Rome to the Italian, Athens to the

Gruck, and home and fireside to the Englishman, so is the fever of speculation and occupation of gain to the

America cannot coerce her normiation, or com cles, and the march was continued towards the East, the co-operation for state purposes, at the expense of private

interests, to undertake a foreign and aggressive war; and, owing to a change of feeling, which has within the last fow years arisen in our Navy, in consequence of a better system of management having been followed, it will be found that no great number of British seamen will serve against their native country; while, notwithstanding the enormous increase of population, the American seamen have not multiplied at a sufficient ratio wherewith to supply the deficiency. This is owing to the daily improving capabilities of the country requiring and sapping up all the superfluous population, while presenting a sure means to the industrious of gaining a competence by lebens gaining a competency by labour, and enjoying a very independent mode of life.

The consequence of this paucity of seamen w that although privateers might injure our trade, that although ateaniers might harass and annoy our West Indian colonies, yet no large and effective force could be formed of sufficient power to attack our distant possessions, without leaving their harbours and arsenals open and undefended, to almost certain destruction. Th country better abis to protect berself, or more formidable to sesail; but it is my belief, slao, that there are few nations of equal importance so incapable (owing to her position and elementary formation) of conducting a gigantic foreign war.

great England—while she wars to liberate But Englandthe captive, to aucoour the oppressed, to vindicate her national honour—while she wars the champion of freedom and truth, she will continue, as Canning, that advocute of virtue and high deeds, prophecied, unconquered and unconquerable.

It was by the exercise of the laws of virtue, and the principles of rectitude, we were led on to our greatness—of shore secred laws which regulate the intercourse and moral obligations, both between virtuous individuels and virtuous states; and it is by their maintenance alone our greatness can continue.

Our empire of the East is an empire of opinion, founded upon and maintained by the knowledge of our trath, and supported by the belief in our undeviating integrity. Our honour aliayed the jealous fear of the Spaniards, when they gave the Great Duke the command of their Armies: and our honour made the Turk (the hater of the infidel) and our honour mean our ally and admirer.
(To be continued.)

THE NAVY OF FRANCE.

Tar attention of the public has been directed of late in so singular a manner to the state of the Naval forces of France, that we have exemined with some conficulty the estimates of the Minister of Marine for the ensuing year, and the result is not unworthy of attention. The French Navy has been increased, during a period of 14 years of uninterrupted peace, to an extent and at a cost which no other nation has ever willingly incurred, except under the pressureinf actual war, or to discharg the peculiar duties incident the great colonial empire-such as that of Spain or France was in the last centurydischarge such as that of England is in the present. But w this rapid progress of the French Navy is compared with the stationary condition of the mercantile shipping of that country, and when it is ramembered that the demand for the ordinary services of the Franch ships of war during pence is confined to voyages of coromony or discovery, or the transport of troops to and from Algiers, these estimates really present a very surprising phenomenon.
In 1830 the budget of the Marine amounted to 65,109,900

france, or about two millions and a half sterling. The number of seamen voted for that year was 12,926; the number of vessels affoat, including transports, was 128, and of these only one was a slip of the line.

In 1843 the vote proposed to, and accepted by, the Chamber for the Navy was 106,905,876 france, or about 4,280,000%; the number of esamen was 26,926; and the number or size of vessels was proportionably increased, or rather increased in a far greater proportion, for it is stated on official authority that the number of guns ready

or rather increased in a far greater proportion, for it is stated on official authority that the number of guns ready for active service was in 1843 tenfoid what it was in 1830. The vote so the Navy and the Colonies for 1845 is on the same scale as in the preceding years alone 1840. The amount is 107,341,366. It should, however, be observed, that about ease-tenth of this and the other great aums we have quoted is appropriated to the civil service of the Colonies; but it does not include a vote of about 5,200,466f, for maritims fortifications at Cherbung and other places. The number of seamen now required is 99,073, of whom 33,754 are to serve affort, and the temainder are destined for service in the ports. This force is to be employed to man a great aquadron of avoidation and exercise, consisting of 8 sail of the lites, I frigate, and 3 steamers, whilst besides this fiest, 149 sailing vessels as steamers of less dimensions are kept in commission.

In addition to this numerous armament, it is now proposed to introduce a new class of slips, as a reserve for the Navy, under the name of vessels are commission do said, gartially equipped for sea. This class will consist of 30 ships, including 9 sail of the flue, a Gartice, and 6 steamers, including these two divisions of the French Navy, the total force which sught be ready for sea at a short notice is stated by the Miniber of Marine to resouch to 140 sail and 50 atenment, in all 190 visuels. This Fisci, however, is the most important and available portion of the French Navy. The number of vessels in ordinary (including many of a very doubtful description) does not exceed to many; and the number of new ships launched is very inconsiderable.

Without the slightest wish to speak divespectfully of our neighbours' persevering, though (as we think) mispinced, exertions, we would guard against the supposition that we should look with any apprehensions on this armaneut, even if it were ever to be directed against our own country. These statements are taken from the Ministerial returns, which, of course, put the best surface on the matter; and it is easier in all countries to make a blue book than to fit out a facet. The world has it on the Prince of Joinville's own authority, that of the 5s tessmers which out so good a figure on paper, only six can be said to compete at all with the British steam-frigates; and in the roll of line-of-hattle ships we recognise ant a few veterans, which are eafer in the beam of Toulou than in a gale of wind or in action. Upon the whole, we are rather surprised, considering the vest amount of money spent on the Prench Navy in the last ten years, that the actual result is not greater. For if we take for example the 2s ships of the line reported to be affaut, we shall find that only 4 of them have been leanched in the last ten years; it of them are patched-up vessels of the time of the Empire, which have been more than half re-constructed. two, the Mester and the Algreiras, are condemned; and the Ville de Merseille is not much better; and really the Priesland, the Hercule, and the Genuppa are the quity new first-rates which can be mentioned with approbation. The same remark applies with almost equal severity to the frigates, which used to be regarded as the best craft of the Frenck Navy. Nine 8e-gun trigates and those which are incomination and those which app in committee the whole of this important branch of the fleet, incinding those which app in commitsion and those which are incoming to our own re-

are disarmed.

Without being equally explicit on the state of our own resources, we may mention, that in the lest 12 years only, 20 new line-of-battle ships have been added to the British Navy, carrying no less than 1710 guns, and armed with all the improvements that science and experience have given of late years to Naval

line-of-battle ships have been added to the British Navy, carrying no less than 1719 gues, and, armed with all the improvements that seisence and experience have given of late years to Naval architecture.

In their more recent appealations on Naval matters, French writers and politicians have thought it to take the Naval power of this country as their disheded of comparison. We shall not imitate their example, or attacked of comparison. We shall not imitate their example, or attacked of comparison. We shall not imitate their example, or attacked of comparison. But we may remind our usighteder that, although they have not yet reached such a degree of perfection or atrength as to deprive the members of our Beard of Admirally of their natural rost, they have attained a very commanding maritime position with reference to the rest of the world. On all the various occasions in the course of the last at years on which the French Navy has had occasion to reise its tharacter, to exert its power, and to interpret the resources, it has been placed in amity, and sometime in active on-operation, with the British flag; and the most prejudiced of our would-be sidereasters will admit that the growth of the Navy of France has been materially assisted by her good understanding with England.

If the French Navy admires for no other purpose than to menace this country, and to expourage amongst the people of France a wanton desire of injuring our colonial possessions, or our commercial relations, we also the to not quard against such a hostile force. But nothing is more evident that the power and prosperity of the French Navy mainly depends on its not being brought into collision with our own. For all the purposes of policy or pracetion in every part of the globe, the flag of France is as independent and as majer, respected as that or any maritime power; for thaginryouse of defence, or of operations in conjunction with the other great powers, France can equip a powerful feet, but if the ware plunged in a time of agreement, and oppo

### Military Entelligence.

FROM TUERDAY'S MILITARY GARETTE.
Arundel and Bramber Corps of Sussex Yeocamry (
Juseph Montefare, Gent., to be Cornet. mry Cavalry.

FROM PRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

Whitemall, June 14.

Her Majesty is most graciously pleased to approve of the South
West York Reg. of Youmany Cavalry being henceforth designated by the title of the "First West York Yeomanny Cavalry;"
and of the Morley and Agbring Corps of Yeomann's Cavalry being
henceforth designated by the title of the "Second West York manry Cavalry."

henceforth designated by the title of the "Second West York Yeomanry Cavalry."

1st Dragoon Guards—M. Fenwick, Gent., to be Curnet by p. v. Thompson, promoted.

1ith LL. Dragoons—Lieut. E. V. Mackingon, from 97th Foot, to be Lieut. v. Correpte, who exchanges.

18th Poor—Capt. W. Fulton, from 89th Foot, to be Capt. v. Dickingon, who exchanges.

2sd—Capt. J. Ramisay, from 49th Foot, to be Capt. v. Powell, who exchanges.

3oth—Capt. W. F. Hoey, from the St. Helena Reg., to be Capt. v. Marechaus, who exchanges.

4th—Ens. H. A. Porter. to be Lieut. by p. v. Futton, who re-ligns; W. G. E. Captand, Gent., to be Enc. by p. v. Parter.

4yth—Licut. H. M. Hamilton, from 6sd Foot, to be Lieut. v. Drought, who exchanges.

49th—Capt. C. T. Fowell, from 32d Foot, to be Capt. v. Ramer, who exchanges.

Agth.—Capt. H. H. F. Dickinson, from 15th Poot, to be Capt. v. Folion, who exchanges.

### Filter for the Capt.

### Folion, who exchanges.

### Filter for the Filter from 11th Braguone, to be Lieut.

### West latin Reg.—Eus. A. W. Joyce to be Lieut. without p.

### West latin Reg.—Eus. A. W. Joyce to be Lieut. without p.

### West India Reg.—Lieut. B. Soj. Major J. Lawless, from 4th Braguon Gestrie. to be Eus. v. Joyce.

#### West India Reg.—Lieut. E. B. Glen, to be Captain without p. v. Berwick, dec.; E. A. M. Taggard, to be Lieut. without p. v. Glen, June 5.

p. v. Berwick, doc.; E. A. M'Taggard, to be Light. without p. v. Glen. June 8.

St. Heleen Reg.—Capt. U. H. Mareshnez, from 18th Poot, to be Capt. v. Henr, who exchanges.

Mun.—The Christian names of Rus. Cameron, 45d Foot, are William Gericon, not Walter Gordon, as proviously stated.

Mun.—For Frometions in the Gazelfe of 7th Unit., in 22th Reg. of Foot, read 23d Regiment of Foot.

OPPIUS of DEDNANCE, June 11.

RI. Reg. of Artillery—Sec. Lieut. U. M. Mayme to be First Lieut. v. Macerbary, dec., May 3; Sec. Lieut. G. H., L. Milman to be First Lieut. v. Willia, cashiered, May 13.

MEN.—The dates of the Promotions of the under-mention Officers have been altered as follows, vz.:—First Lieut. M., Biddulph, 26th April, 1844; First Lieut. R. A. Vernon, 28th April

Royal Mid-Lothian Yeomacry Cavairy—The Hon. S. Lard Aberdour to be Lieut.-Col. v. the Earl of Morton, res., April 22.

CAVALBY.

5th Drag. Guards-Have arrived at Manchester from Ireland.

7th Drag. Guards-Cornets Gore and Bunbury arrived

in the Diadem at the Cape on 30th March.—Maj. Le Marchart has returned home on leave.

10th Hussars—On Tassday Mejor-General Lord Downes inspected the troops in Clonmei, and expressed his admiration at the soldier-like appearance and discipline of the mea, and peesed a complimentary eulogium on Major Wellington, who is in command. 12th Lancers—Are on march from Manchester to Not-

14th Lt. Drags.-Lieut. Horton has two years' leave to England.

15th Hussars Lt.Jackson, sentenced to be admonished by a General Court-Martial, has been obliged to retire. by the sale of his commission after a service of ten years. ORDNANCE CORPS.

Rl. Artillery—In Fair Play's letter, inserted last week, there exists a typographical error, viz.:—2d par., 3d col., p. 354, for "next Officer, in either corps, above Colonel's rank," read—" above Colonel Parks."

The transport, Prince George, Lieut. Ward, R.N., from Portsmouth, has arrived at Barbadoes with detachments, under Capt. Wilson. 15 r. and f. 1 bugler, R.A.; ments, under Capt. Wilson. 15 r. and t. 1 ougler, R.A.; 43 r. and f. 1 bugler, R. Sappers and Miners; 128 r. and f. 5 drammers, 20th Regt.; Lieut. Binney, R.E.; Lieut. Garstin. Ensa. Beere, Austry, and A. Beatty, 20th; Assist.-Surg. R. Hassard, R.A., and Staff Assist.-Surg. Croker.

Capt. Trever is ordered from Dublin to Demerara, and Lieut. Raynes from Drogheda to the West Indies. Capt. Shepherd and Lieut. Bourchier arrived at the

Cape of Good Hope, in the Diadem, on 30th March.

INFANTAT.

Coldstroam Guards—Drummer Hopkins has been sentenced to seven years' transportation, for striking Dram-Mai. Caldwell.

let Foot, 1st Bet. Depot...Assist. Surg. Matthew is to relieve Assist. Surg. Barron, at Gibraltar.

1st Foot, 2d Bat. Depot-Capt. Byrne's co. bas arrived at Enniskillen, from Derry.
6th-Major-Gen. Sir William Werre. C.B., &c. &c. &c., commanding the troops in the North-West District, concluded his half-yearly inspection of this regiment (after visiting the detachments), by seeing the head-quarters at Chester is marching order on Monday, the 10th inst. The parade was formed at 11 o'clock, A.M., soon after which the General, accompanied by Major Mundy, &c., Major of Brigade, entered the Castle-yard, and went down the ranks. The General was pleased to express his approbation of the clean and soldierly appearance of the men. The junior Officers were then in succession tested as to their knewledge of company-drill and Light Infantry movements. The General next visited the Regimental movements. The General next visited the Regimental Hospital, and on his return to the Castle saw the men in their fatigue-jackets, and the recruits fully equipped. These latter were considered by the General as a fine body of man, being nearly all young, and from bit. 9 ins. upwards. The General then proceeded to see the dinners, and was pleased to remark the cleanliness and orderly arrangement obtaining in the barrack-rooms. The General afterwards visited the Regimental School, of the sharacter and sook of suiting in which he was pleased to approve. The Officers and Non-commissioned Officers were then put through the new system of sword exercise, after which seral commenced a minute survey of the Regimental Books. In this department the General appeared perfectly satisfied that the spirit, as well as the letter, of perfectly sentence that the spirit, as well as the letter, of Her Majesty's Regulations was atrictly complied with, and that a regularity of entry and examination was adopted which must many heart the best practical results. It is much to be regressed that this regiment has been doomed to so long an injuried of detachment duty; since such must materially deteriorate its discipline and internal economy. Limit. Col. Michel rejoined from leave on the 31st ult. Licit. Belgray, who has arrived in England from India, is at present en leave.

13.—Bankerk at Gibraitar, for the West Indies, on arrived in Till from Cork.

13th—Billon-Serj. Coape has been presented, by Major Pholos, with an elegant pair of eliver condicaticks, sunfiers, and string, in testimony of his seal and unrussitting attention, in the second of saidt yells.

25th—Billon R. Artillery.

25th—Billon R. Artillery.

25th—Billon D'Urban has one year's leave to England.

25th—Capt. Vereker and 104 mee grived in the Diadem on 30th March at the Cape of Good Hope. Her Majerty's Regulations was strictly complied with,

Diadom on 30th March at the Cape of Good Hope.

27th Depot-On Tuesday embarked at Kingstown in H.M.'s ste ss. for Guerneey. mer Rk

30th—On Tuesday the let co., under command of Bt.-Maj. Geddos, with Lieut. O'Grady sparched into Limerick from Cork. The hd.-qrs., under Lieuth Cal.

44th-To the Miller of the Noval and Witery Genethe.

44th—To the Editor of the Noval and Initiary Genetic.

Sin.—Let me assure you once for all, that there was but one Eagle picked up by the 2d beginned 44th, on the battle-field of Salamanca, and that was the Eagle of the "22d Regiment," distinctly marked or painted on the horizontal bar under it. I saw it, and spells to the Officer who picked it up. I know nothing it any other Eagle.

ONE OF COLONEL GENVILLE'S BRIGADE, AT SALAMAGICA.

46th Depot—Assist.-Surg. Thumpson proceeds to St. Lucia to relieve Assist.-Surg. It Bean, who joins the depot. Lieut. O'Toole has embaried for the West Indies.

48th Depot—Received yesterdy their routs for Huli. They are to be replaced by the depot, 27th Rag., from Nass. Notwithstanding the circumstances which have

Nass. Notwithstanding the circumstances which have secured, and which it has been so injudiciously adjusts make a means of division between the Military and inhabitants, no corps will ever have left Guernsey more respected and regretted than the 48th. The people of this island have never considered the body of the deresponsible for the disorderly acts of a few of its undisciplined recraits, but, on the contrary, have been at all times happy to acknowledge the general good behaviour of the men; whilst the Officers, by their honourable, judicious, and amiable conduct, have secured the lasting respect and friendship of all who have had the pleasure of

making their acquaintance.—Guernsey Star.
Rt. Marines—Captain J. Dowmen, Commending detachment, Pigeon-House Port, Dublin, has six weeks

leave of absence on urgent private affairs.

The Emperor of Russia went on board the Black Eagle at Woolwich on Sunday evening, and, with Prince ert, greatly admired the fine looking and remarkably clean detachment of Rl. Marines under Lieut. Marriott selected for the occasion to serve in the Black Eagle. His Imperial Majesty first expressed his approbation the hearing of the men, and observing a medal on the breast of the Sevjeant, and on the breasts of several of the privates, the Emperor, in the kindest manner, saked the Serieant for what acrylon he had received it, and was answered that it was the Syrian medal, granted to those engaged in the siege at Acre. His Imperial Majesty then addressed Lieut. Marriott, and complimented him in very flattering terms on the fine appearance of the Non-commissioned Officers and men under his command, and gave orders that they should at once shoulder arms as the easiest position on duty. The cloth was laid for dinner on tables taken on board at the last moment, and placed on the deck of the Black Eagle, His Imperial Majesty having expressed his desire to witness the sosnery on the banks of the river Thumes as the vessel prococded down the river. At an early hour on Monday morning His Imperial Majesty, dressed in Military uniform, was observed in conversation with Captain the Earl of was observed in conversation with Captain the Earl of Hardwicke on the paddle-box, and during the day by his urbanity and kind disposition completely gained the ns of all on board, having freely entered into conversation with several of the petty Officers. The Sergeant of the Marines was especially noticed by His Imperial Majorty, and by his request went through the ma-nual exercises of the British Service. The Esperor then took the Sergount's masket, and went through the then took the Sergennt's masket, and went threshed the exercises of the Russian Service; and in showing the different positions remarked that the British sodiec, the presenting arms to salute the ambrior ranks made three movements—placing his right land upon the musket, raising it to his breest, and lowering it to the proper po-sition; but the Russian soldier only made two movements, pincing the right hand on the musket, and turning it round as it was conveyed into its position, without elevating it is the least. The Esperor added, that the British movements were certainly the most greecful, but British w British movements were certaining the most graceful, but I the Bussian movements answered equally well. At the busian movements answered equally well. At the busians movements answered equally well. At the busians movements answered equally well. At the busians of the exercises, Hist Imperial Majetty presented two severeigns to the Segment. On arriving at Hassett have arrived at Emgeton. Helpful Canadian Rifle Regiment — Amberatory, to welcome the Emperor on his arrival. The King of the Netherlands was received by Ris Imperial Majetty on board the Black Eagle. The Ri. Marines being under this morning from head-quarters (Ningara), under the command of Capt. Taylor, to replace one that our

appearance, and the King of the Netherlands remarked that he had not seen finer men. The Emperor was so pleased that he presented a diamond ring to Lieut. Marriott, and ordered that 9% should be given to the Sergeant in seldifican to his previous gift, 5t. to each Corporal, and 4t. to each private and the drammer of the Rt. Marines; and the respective sums were handed to them on the quarter-deck of the Black Rapin at the time they were about to disembark at Woolwich on

Thursday morning.

55th—We publish with much pleasure the following Letter of Thanks from the Mayor, Aldermon, and Burgesses of the horough of Gravesend, to Lieut McCoy, of

56th—On Wednesday the first division from Fernsoy, arrived at Kilkunny to replace the 60th. The 56th give detachments to Waterford (two cus.), New Ress. Carrickon-Sair, and Castlecomer.

58th—Capt. H. Matoon and Lieut. Dresing arrived in the Duke of Richmond at Hobert Town, in January last. 60th 2d Batt.—The Crown Prince of Denmark visited

on Monday the Castle of Stirling, and was received by a guard of honour of this bettalion, under Captain Munro. Bir Archibald Christia then secompanied the Prince round the castle and soldiers' barracks, and also the armoury in which many of the old Highland arms appeared parti-cularly to attract his notice. He was attended by Pro-fessor Alicon, and several other gentlemen who reside in the neighbourhood.

-Arrived at Cork this week, having received the order to embark for India. Major M'Lood, a Peninsula Officer of 35 years' service, will be promoted to Lieut. Col. 70th...... A serious affray has occurred between some men

of this gallant regiment, and the police at Leeds: it arose out of a trifling squabble between two soldiers and a meson at a public house. Some of the police have been sent to the infirmary, and with a view to prevent similar disturbances, on Teesday, the Military were kept to their barracks, and the police did duty in detachments of three the Ycomancy Cavatry having notice that their services might be required at a moment's notice. On Wednes-day, the magistrates were occupied nearly all day in examining several persons apprehended for taking part in the disturbances. A number of both soldie civiliene it is expected will be committed for trial.

72d-Embark from Cork for Gibraltar, and after a tour on the Rock proceed to the West Indies.
74th Depot—Embarked at Kinesie 10th June for

Chatham,

76th-The five companies detached in South Wales will rejoin their corps at Portsmouth the last work in June. 80th—According to the latest accounts the whole o

the Regiment was mustered at Sydney, in expectation of the order to embark for India. The detachment at New Zeeland was relieved by the 96th. Ens. Davis arrived at

Hobart Town in January last, per the Duke of Richmond.

81st Depot-Capts. Orange and Edmonstone emburk for the service cos.

82dDepot-Capt. Robertson embarks for the service cos. H5th Depot-Lieut.-Col. Mauneell embarks in Nevember for the service cos.

-Liout. Hacket and Ens. Bethune a the Diadem at the Cape of Good Hope 30th March, 93d—Two cos. have replaced Capt. Moffat's co. 54th

Cashel, and Head-Quarters 93d are at Templemore. Rife Brigade-Capt. E. L. Gover, late of this corps, and Private Secretary to the Governor of the Cape, died the week after landing on the colony per Diedem from

95th Depot—Lauded at Kinsale on 7th June from batham, to replace the 74th.

, 96th....Part of a Non-Commissioned Officat's detach ment at Norfolk Island descried while on guard, and took team Revisional limits occurred while on general, and took to a whale-boat, with a party of convicts, in which they escaped to sea, though several shots were first after them. Privates Brady and Bryan were of the number, but the former was taken out of the water swimming.

98th—A detechment of 8 Officers and 300 mea, on board Cornwall, arrived at Hong-Kong on 8th January

Id West India Reg.-Lieut. Deckner, Fort Adjutant at Honderas, met his death by the foundering of a cauce, if which he was going to one of the Keys. He was in the 25th year, and leaves a widowed family to England to deplore his loss. Assist-Sarg. Macertany and Enc.

barks to-morrow under the command of Br .- Major Nusb. A company proceeds at the same time from head-quarters, for the Isle our Nois, to relieve one that head-quarters, for two zers was arrive, to remove one came to bead-quarters, a distance of spwards of 500 miles. You will naturally suppose by looking at the different stations of this regiment (I believe I may may different stations of this regiment (I believe I may say without fear of contradiction), the finest regiment in the Service, that we are not a favoured corps. 1, however, am proud to say that although we have been quar-tered on the frontiers for upwards of two years, we have only lost four men by desertion. Our highly-respected and worthy Chief, Lieut. Col. Effici, only left us two days age for Niegers; he came up here on a tour of in-epection, and expressed himself highly pleased with the sinter of his detachment, and that we had loft him nothing to find fault with; each a compliment coming from so distinguished as Officer was highly flattering to Officers and men. The names of the Officers of this detachment are Major Maspherson, commanding: Capt. and Bt.-Maj. Weyland, Capts. Atkin and Taylor, Lieuts. Munro, Black, and Douglas, Ens. Kingstall and Dower, Assist-Surg. Millar.

Thirty-six Infantry of the Line as they now stand for foreign service, with the years in which they returned from abrued. Sth June 1844.

Year of landing	
in U. Kungdom.	Lotalkii adtates.
	AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O
1840	Bint, 72d, Goth lat Ba., 83d, 14th, 14th, 84th 66th
1641	torn, 73d, 84th, 66th, 84th, 28d, oth
1444	6th, 47th, adeh, 48th, 6pen, 74th, 67th
1043	sth, 44th, 20th, 41st, 7sth, 1884, 44th, 49th, 7sth, 187th, 187th, 187th, 187th
1844	36th, 47th, 99d

CHATHAM, June 10 .- On the 8th inst., several detail. ments of regiments serving in India, arrived in vans from Gravesand at the Invalid Deput, Casement Barranks, Brempton, consisting of one Corporal and four privates of the 3d Buffs; two Serjeants, one Corporal, and 25 privates of the 9th Foot; one private of the 10th; and three Serjeants, two Corporals, one Drummer, 16 pri vates, with Quarterm. Serj. Leighton, 31st., with 8 women, and 17 children. These corps, in charge of Lieut. Trevor, 3d Dragoons, embarked at Calcutta on 4th Feb., on board the ship Karl of Hardwicks, Capt. Houning, and put in at the Cape of Good Hope, remaining there seven days, and sailed again on let April. On the ship's arrival opposite to St. Heisne, on 21st April, they hove to, to take in despatches for England, and after a very excellent passage of 122 days, arrived of Gravesend on Fig. inst. Several passengers embarked at Calcutta-among wore Gen. Nost and his lady, with two daughters; Lieut. Burrill; Capt. Edmonds, 9th Foot; this Officer was coming home for the benefit of his health; he, however, died a day after the ship had passed the Bay of Hengal. the Cape Gen. Nott, lady and family, disembarked, and were left there when the ship sailed. Most of the soldiers that have come home have been in India upwards of 20 years; some of them happened to be on board the Kent Indianan when she took fire in the Bay of Biscay in the year 1825. The troops are healthy. In the British Channel the Earl of Hardwicks spoke the Queen and Prince of Walse; both these vessels have troops on and also the ship Maidstone, having on board Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Napier, late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. The late Serj.-Maj. William Neelance, 12th Lancers, from the care and attention paid to him since in hospital by the medical authorities of Fort Pitt, is much better. Col. Stawell has written for him to return to his ragiment, which will be allowed as soon as he is capable of bearing the journey.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY. - The gentlemen Cadets studying at Woolwich, have been supplied with beautiful new carbines, about 24 ibs. lighter than those issued to the Non-commissioned Officers and Gunners and Drivers of six compenies of the Royal Artillery, and in progress of sex compenses of the Moyal Arthory, and in progress of being delivered to all the companies in that branch of Her Majesty's Service, when rendy to be issued. This handsome arm has given great astisfaction, and every carbine is equally well finished as any few ling-place could be for general use. The gentlemen Codets have acquired a perfect knowledge of the exercises of the new arm, and fired from them yesterday for the first time. The new Infantry cup, with a peak indice and another behind, has seen been cap, when a peak impore and account usually, has give occu-taken into use by the gentlemen Cadeto, who appeared in them for the first time on Sunday, last. It is said a similar denotiption of cap was issued to the Army about the year 1818, with the addition of some white ornaments, but it was soon discontinued. The new Infantry Cap is easier for the head then the chaco still generally in use; but the appearance of the latter is preferred to the furmer by all ranks in the Service. The helf-yearly examination of the Gentleman Caders has been find by Gentlemen Cadets has been fixed for Tuesday next, the 19th inst. An examination of 36 candidates for admission into the Royal Military Academy took place during the past month, and the reports of their qualifications, having been submitted to the Master-General, the following is a

list of the 28 who were declared eligible, and ordered to join on the 1st of August, 1844:

join on the 1st of August,
i. John Charles Weir
2. Constantine L. Ysoman
3. Sidney Baynton Farrell
4. Richard Warges,
6. Dudley Thomas Barnard
7. William F. Lembert
6. Charles William Barry
9. Francis C. Maude
10. Reginald Onslow Parmer
11. Francis Flace
12. Patrick John Campbell
13. J. De L. Standersop

. J. Do L. Bounders Edmund Bouthey

14. Spenser J. P. Childers
15. Charles Augustus Rice
17. Augustus J. Clerke
17. Augustus J. Clerke
18. George M. B. Stephen
20. William W. A. Lukin
21. Sagiord Freeling
22. Welter John Grimston
23. Charles E. Oldershaw
24. William J. M. Haptings
25. John Morris Savage
26. John Peet 25. John Mor 26. John Peel

27. Charles Henry James 88. Octavine Yarke Costs The numbers denote the position they stand on the roll according to merit.

The Depots of the 2d, 3d, 18th, 40th, and 55th have given 800 volunteers to the 53d, 60th, and 61st, which age. expect to embark at Cork, direct for India.

The result of the investigation at Dominica, into charges preferred against Staff-Surgeon Connell, Liout. Stewart and Mr. Miller, for disturbing the inhabitants of Rossoau at night, has terminated in their receiving a severe reprimand. Dr. Cannell is ordered to Berbico, as severe repriment. Dr. cament is accurate to Bernies, as subordinate to the Staff-Surgeon there. Capt. Griffith is deprived of the command of the troops, (the same being vested in Maj. Hill,) both of 1st West India Reg., for which he was pronounced "unfit," and is to proceed to Demorars to put himself under the command of an Officer there. Mr. Miller is removed to Barbadoes.

Col. Edmund Morrie, C.B., is appointed Civil Com-

missioner and Magistrate for the district of George, Cape of Good Hope, g. Mondie.

Detachments of the 3d Lt. Drags., 3d, 9th, 10th, and 31st Regs., on board the ship Mari Hardwicke, arrived at addressed on the 7th June from Calcutta.

Detachments of 29th, 31st, 40th Regs., on board ship Person, arrived at Gravesond 7th June from Calcutta-Detachments of 3d, 13th, 30th, 40th, 50th, and, 16th

noors, embarked at Calcatta on 13th March, on board

Windsor, for England.
Detachments of 31st, 39th, 44th, 50th, and 63d, ambarked at Calmita un 8th March, un board Madagusoar, for England.

Detachments of 3d, 25th, 57th, 63d, and 94th, on board ship Wellington, errived at Gravesond on 10th June from Madres.

#### REVISED PASSAGE WARRANT.

War-Office, May 6, 1844
Sir, -- I have the honor to incluse Her Majesty's Warrent of
this data hypricing the Warrant of the 19th Oct., 1849, for Regulating the Passages and Passage Allowaness of Officers of the
Army.

- The alterations which have been made do not affect the principle which governed the former Warrant—that an Offices should pay for his over measure at act that sum only to which he was subjected for his ordinary measing on shore.
- agoras suppress our ma oranisty messing on shure.

  g. ity the Warrant of 19th Cat., 1943, Officers messed on board Capen's ships, whether at the cash of the Captain or at the mass of the Lieutenants, and Officers flassed under the centract, at the table of the Master of a vessel chartered or bired by the public, were liable to prescribed suptributions from their pay for their awn messing, and for that of each member of their family, which contributions were to be stopped from their pay by the Secretary at War.
- s. The Warrant of the 6th May, 1864, has established that—
  A Floid Officer, messed at the table of a Captain of the Navy,
  will have to contribute the stap of 2s. fid, a day for his own meaing, and the daily same prescribed, in the 18th Article of the
  Instructions, for the messing of such member of his family. This
  contribution will be deducted from the pay by the Socretary-atWar; and the Lords Commissioners of the Admirally will issue
  the prescribed allowances to the Ungapies of the Navy.
- 4. A Field Officer has, however, the option of joining, with his family, the ward-room moss.
- family, the ward-room mess.

  A Officers meased at the table of the Lieutenant commanding, or at the table of the Lieutenant of a ship of war, will receive from the facestary-at-War sa, a day, in aid of the expense of their own massing, in advance for the agains number of days as the pay is issued in advance on embagisation, but will be required to pay to the Officers of the ship, the actual abare of the agreement in the mess equally with the Officers of the ship, and will also pay to the Officers of the ship the proportion of that actual expense presented by the 18th Article of the instructions for their wives and obliders permitted to embark with them. Such proportion of the payment is to be made in advance, as may be considered by the Naval Officers necessary for providing the mass for the passage.
- 6. Officers messed in vessels hired or chartered by the public, in which a proper table is, under the contract, to be provided by the Master, will be hable to a deduction of \$a\$, \$d\$, a day from their pay by the Secretary-at-War for their own measure, but must themselves pay to the Master the same prescribed in the 14th Art. of the lustractions for the messing of each member of their famile.
- 7. Officers provided with passages in the contract steam-ves-sels are to be subjected to the prescribed contribution of se. 6d. a day themselves, and mugat pay in the queens the contract rate for the accommodation and mussing of their families.
- 8. Officers entitled to a free passage, and providing their nwn mess on board ship, will be allowed as, a day, to be paid to them by the Secretary-at-War, but are not entitled to any allowance whatever for the measing of their families.
- g. I have to request that you will ountion Officers to be particularly careful that the presentant and the content of the cont 3. I have to request that you will matter consider the mean country careful that the prescribest espidentes are in every instance obtained, to enable them to receive the bloom althomaces which Her Majosty has been graciously pleased to manction.—

  It have, dg.—

  He Manuscon,

bave, &g. The Officer communing — Regiment.

### Correspondence addressed to the Aditor.

#### THE NEW CHACO.

To the Editor of the Navat and Military Gasette.

Sin,—The new-langued cap has been actually issued, and taken into wear by some regiments; and I have had the felicity of witnessing the ugly reality on the heads of some of Her Majesty's Infantry. I need scarcely say that my personal observation of the striking effect and harmonious proportion produced by this favoured handdress, has not diminished the mingled indiguation and contempt with which, in common with every Officer is the Service, I regard it. What possible advantagethe Service, I regard it. What possible advantage—what hidden and marvellous good qualities—are supposed to have found a place in this specimen of ingentity, a man at loss to imagine, the sole tangible and apparent hquest being its greater lightness, and power, by means of a peak behind, of protecting the head from the raise, both improvements that might easily have been worked out in the present form of chaco. It was, therefore, understand for any numerous section of the case, we have of the called for and unnecessary to make any change of the kind, and least of all to an upsightly and disfiguring little hat—such as is now our lot to wear. It is really too bad, and beyond a joke. No one can possibly look at the appearance of the man already sporting it, without laughter, so completely (as if no better ultimate aim and intention were devised) does it seem calculated to convert the best ver-up, amartest, and most soldier-like looking man that ever marched after a drum, into a sub-ject for the pencil of Cruikshank! And why should such things be? Why should our unfortunate foot-solsuch things be? Why should our unfortunate fout-not diers be thus still further degraded in their wallke pride and panuply, while the Clevalry and Horse Artillery are well and resistully dressed and appointed? Why should the Infantry stone—the renowned Infantry of Rugiand 1
—by this new barlequinade in their uniform, attain to a yet more unenvisible distinction then hitherts, amongst their gay comrade.? Why should they be made to feel yet more keenly than aver the "deep guif" of risioule "that is set" between their humble appearance and that of their more favoured brethren—the mustachised heroes of the gun and sabre?

It seems, verily, at if those in authority over our soldiers, not contented with allowing to flourish the many positive hardships which stready dishearesh them, and induce so many of them every year to desert, were further wifully and blindly ast on the perserse intention of rendering, by successive alterations for worse, the uniform worn by the lufantry so utterly bete-ful in appearance, so deplorably mean and deficient in the commonest tests, in middition to its peculiar poverty of material, as to render the outward seeming of the men not only a matter of shame to themselves, but a fruitful subject of gibe and southing amongst civilians. How far such a line of proceeding, obstinately persevered in, in times like the procent, can be considered either safe or politic, or likely to promote a loyalty of spirit and con-tentedness of feeling amongst our soldiery, must be manifest to every man of sense in the country.

I cannot help remarking, too, how—while the wise-acres who preside at the clothing-board have thus made themselves as busy in depriving the British soldier of one of the few articles in his uniform at all neat or well shaped, how thoroughly they have shut their eyes to many other points calling for improvement. If a reduction in weight was desired, there was the great clumpy knapsack, the still more clumpy cross-belts, the awkward and ponderous pough, all susceptible of increased lightness and portability, to say nothing of increased postness. If a change for the better were deemed advisable to the soldier's smortness of appearance as well as comfort, there was tawdry trhite lace, the trumpery shoulder-straps, the general clownish make and absence of all fitting in the man's garments, all crying to be done away with. But these were not even glanced at; the unfor-tunate chace was alone to be condemned; and yet, in most of the items of dress and accountements above men-tioned, our Infantry is not only miserably appointed, com-pared to their more favoured brothren of the Cavairy, but we may almost may, one of the worst-dressed Armic in Europe—and feariestly add, that there is not an Officer in the Service who does not daily feel and comment upon our glaring deficiency in these respects. What can be worse, I repeat, than the size and shape of our hoapsack, or that of our pouch? Are not both altogether see surge, and made of our pouch? Are not both alfogether too hippe, and made as if purposely to overload, and by their awkward fitting to tire out the host soldiers? What can be more hideous and unbecoming than our Oxford-mixed trowsers, and their miserable beading?—our patry power buttons, and little pinched-up shoulder-straps i—the centre Companies looking still more wretched from their contrast to their flanking brethron with wiege. (These same wings, by-the-bye, are things that should be worn by overy man in the Army; they are peculiarly finglish, and a better set-off to the soldier than any other shoulder against.). But why areas of what we might be 2---in all know what But why speak of what we might be 2-we till know what we are, and that, had so that is, from the tendency of so many Commanders to having their mon fitted with gar-ments like a sentry-box, we shall all shortly he still flore attractive in the " new phage."—I am dec. Mann. April 28

THE LATE MAJOR GENERAL HORACE CHURCHILL.

Str.,—In the Skipp of the Nami and Military Gaselie.

Str.,—In the changes of your Gazelie I have generally seen a record of the services of all Officers of distinction who have falled in the service of their country; but there is one shope memory is held in the greatest there is one shope memory is held in the greatest there is one shope memory is held in the greatest there.

tinction who have fallen in the service of their country; but there is one shope memory is held in the greatest respect by his farmer companions in arms, from his kindliness and gracinalty of disposition, from his gallant bearing, and from his telent as an Officer. I allude to my late friend and brother Officer, the late Maj. General Horace Churchill of him I have seen no record.

Again, Her Maj my has been most graciously pleased to shower honour and rewards on all the survivors who distinguished them selves on the faild of Maharajpoor; but shall the conduct of the Officer of the greatest rank who lifed that day, for one whose extraordinary gallantry was especially noted in that day's general orders, and whole davotion to he duty was notariously the ultimate cause of his fall—stall his conduct be entirally forgetten? Has he no hith or in.) Are there now an whom the reward of a grately country might be dispensed? Or shall it be seld that then the gallant soldier dies for his country, the fatal shot that penetrates his heart, cancels the debt of his country or gratitude?

In each week's Gantte have I expected to read some name, and in each Joulal to see some paragraph, which would tell the tale of the gallant squider's posthumous reward.

Landon. June 10th.

Landon, June 10th.

### THE NELSON MONUMENT.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sta,-After the heart-stirring appeal made to the good sense and the best feelings of the people of England, and particularly to the opmineroial classes, for a subscription to complete the monument erected in Trafalgar-square, to one of the most devoted Naval heroes that over fall a sacrifice in the cause of his country, by the Editor of the Evening Sun, on the 20th of May last, and subsequently, and at different periods before, by your able and talented Gazetts, I am surprised that nothing as yot has been done. What is the cause of this spathy? Has Nelson ceased to What is the cause of this spathy? Has Nelson crased to occupy the thoughts and affections of his country? or, is patriotism become an empty sound?

shall certainly begin to think that loaning, banking, and funding, by creating debts and producing a numerous class of idlers, besides awarping away that noble class of souptry gentlemen - men of low estate - has produced, or is producing a change in the character of Englishmen. I hape these fears are imaginary; for he assured, Sir, that a time is coming when England will be obliged to put forth all her strength to resist the storm.

Notwithstanding the flourishing state of France, and its apparent amily with this country, the pamphlet of Prince de Joinville has excited, and is exciting "Young France," who are sugarly watching an opportunity to go to war. A spark may involve us in a moment with our neighbours. To be assured of this, you have only to enter the selons and coffs of Paris, and to listen to the observations of this excitable people. But the evil would not rest here. Would America remain neutral if we were rest bere. again involved in war with France? I should say, certainly not. Therefore it is time for us to be "Up" and thinking. A CAPTAIN IN THE NAVY.

Paris, Juna 10.

[Another witter, with reference to the munificant gift of 500%, by the Emperer of Russia, very justly observes:—
1 is not this sufficient to make Englishmen blush with courty of a foreign potentate to erect a menument to their greatest Navab hare—in fact, the greatest navab hare—in fact, the greatest one the world ever produced? Surely the will induce Parliament to make some grant, on the nation to rise, an masse, and remove this blut from the 'scutcheon."]

sension exists for the sudden dispatch of troops to India. Now, to most people the justice and expediency of relieving regts, which have been twenty years or more in that country seems a fliciantly evident; and with regard to "military seems a fliciantly evident; and with regard to "military seems a fliciantly evident; to ge out during the number." With respect to the previous services of the three bettellook under orders, the 35d certainly served a more in India before; but after the most term at

A brief mation of the uniview of this distinguished subder opened in our Gunetic of Mith Japa land. Say.

home, much longer, I had ave, then now falls to the tot of any corps, this regt. had the Mediterramenn stations, escaping the rotation to the West India. The last last, 66th, like all the Rifle worps, had slways favourable foreign stations, until it was deemed indispensable to foreign stations, until it was deemed indispensable to bring them into the general Line duties, and the 2d bett, was sent to Jameice. Then your correspondent says of the 61st that, "after service in Lemnice, they were element years at Ceylon." Now, remarks of this port might propably be applied to almost every corpe that is ordered for colonial dair, such is the pressure upon the infanter of and the implication of partial or unjust selection is tately without foundation. Have we not recently soon two distinguished light corps sent from America to covered their tour in the West Indies? vis., the That and The 52d had gone three tears before from Gibr.

June 10.

THE OLD "SHANNON" AND THE "ET, LAW To the Editor of the Naval and Milliary West

Bin.—I was much surprised on abserving in the lan.
Nevy List that the Old Nhannon's name is changed to
the St. Lawrence, possibly as a compliment to the memory of Capt. Lawrence, of the American frigate Chanpeake, who, from having been buried three times, may
now be considered a saint now be considered a mint.

In my humble opinion it is had policy to build a new Sannon of 50 guns and 2000 tons, when the old one is but 1000 tons; for Brother Jonathan will always swear and déclare th o none Shannon to be the ship that cap-If it was necessary to tured their little Chesapeaks. build a new Shannon before breaking up the old one, ought, in my humble opinion, to have been only 1060 tohe, mounting few and heavy guns, like Festal, Sparten, Pris, of nearly that tonuege. Yours, &c.

Salisbury, May 27. BOSTON.

QUARTERMASTERS AND TROOP SERJEANT-MAJORS. To the Editor of the Roral and Milliary Gazette.

Sin,-In reply to a letter in your Gasette of the 25th ult., headed "Quartermasters," and signed An Old Carairy Officer, I must beg to deay that there is the allightest want of a Quartermanter-Serivent aspecies and the Cavalry; as I can prove from indisputable facts that the Quartermanters are not employed on duty the fourth part of their time-I might may, indeed, not more than are hour out of the 24-the Troop Seriesat-Mejors performing the chief part of their duties. Your Correspondent asserts that no assistance is rendered to the Quartermaster by the Troop Serjeant-Majors; but of this, from what I shall here submit, you and your readers will best judge. The Troop Serjeant Majors keep a delly diary of the number of Officers and troop horses for which forege is drawn, as also the number of men for which bread and meat are issued. The forage is drawn immediately after morning stables, the Troop Serjeant-Majore attending, each of whom down forage for their troops re spectively, and hand to the Orderly Officer a signed spectively, and mand to the tructly triffer a signed certificate of the amount, the Guartermaster having nothing to do but stand by to assist in seeing it weighed. This part of the duty does not accupy many minutes, after which they proceed to draw bread and meat, but only on alternate days; in this instance also the Troop Serjeant Majors draw for their men, and enter the number in a book kept for that purpose, the Quarternumber in a book kept for that purpose, the Quarter-minter, as in the preceding case, being merely present with the Orderly Officer to report upon it in the exect of the men having any complaints to make. Now all this does not occupy more than half an hour, and then the duty of the Quartermaster is done for the remainder of the day, whilst the Troop Serjeant-Majors attend fields days, stables, drills, and parados. In addition to being present at what the Quartermaster so much complaints, about, the Troop Serjeant-Majors draw the foul, for their troops, which takes place once in the week; they are present at the issue of clean bedding, change is When a re ntonaile. &c. &c., when required. ment leaves their old cantonments, the Troop Serjean Majors remain behind to give up the barracks, bedding utensils, and every thing in their charge. When with Majors precede the troops and take up the question they require, and not only their Captains but the Commanding Officer holds their responsible for a strict performance of those daties, the Greekernsster being more formance of those distinct, the Geneticementer being moreing a looker on; nor does that individual knew in the later degree the stage separately, or the suggesting collectively, but by the returns readered daily, welling, and mouthly by the Troop Serjean-Majore. How do whole aquadrons and troops manage at out quarters, where there is no Coopermanter in-Why, the whole of his duties are performed by the Troop Serjean-Majore. The Office Covalry Officer states that in the Infastity, the Quartermaster has a Guarterinanter-Serjean, a Corporal, and Pientes to maint him. I had here to state that in the Equality series to a Orderly Troop Serjean. Major, Orderly Serjeant, and Covantry Research had a Covantry there is an Orderly Troop Serjean. Major, Orderly Serjeant, and Covantral hadd by there is an Orderly Troop Serjami-Major, Orderly Seriesat, and Corporal held remonsible for the

chrestiness of every part of the Barracke daily, whilst the Chiefermaster is affing at case in his room. Comminding Officers do this in order to make the appointment of Guartermaguer as respectable as possible. In every Cavalry Barrack there is a special man (generally an old pensions) retained by every succeeding regiment for the purpose of heaping the Barrack Squara, &c. tiesn and properly awept. Brooms are allowed from the Ordinutes Dapartment for the world; the women are made to clean the cooking bouses, weaklanging &c., the Orderly Trees Sarksant, Major being the responsible success for one

nance Department for this work; the women are made
to clean the cooking houses, washi pusse, &c., the Drierly
Troop Sericant Major being the responsible person for getting all this done, and who gives not the orderly room a
certificate to that effect. What restee to the new system
of necessaries is easily got over there is an impection
in accountaries easy every weak of fortunight, immediately
ich the Troop Serjeant Moors take a fatigue-man
the Quartermenter's store to receive the articles
of, but the legis of them a sand test upon the
arrounder, he must have a Berjeant (blees the
style of the legis of them is a perfect singuire
the Paymenter (those situation is a perfect singuire
pared with the Quittermenter is allowed a Paymenter.
Serjeant. The object of this smark is to place the
Chartermenters upon an equality with the Paymenters
give heavy accurity for their apointments. I know
the Old Cavairy Officer to be Found Quartermenter,
and not a very old saidlar.

(Correspondence continued at page 361.)

(Correspondence continued at page 381.)

LONDON IN the L. London in his middle of the 19th bentury! London, the metropole of an Empire apon whose vasty confines the sun doth have set! One emperium of the world! the boasted entre of civilization, of civic virtues, and of Christian culture! What should be the attributes of the altimus to transit the other latter glorious distinctive applications? What should they not be! Yet how few among the limp and of myrieds that inhabit the proud at the limp and of myrieds that inhabit the proud at the limp and of myrieds that inhabit the proud at the limp and of myrieds that inhabit the proud at the limp that of wellings, proug the merit to such distinguished self-suite! Are they indeed, but the arranged after which the pride of and sower, acquire by the solitar virtue—industry incited them are suffice for thee letter gloss and viof a moral worthlessness and spoid decrepitude, which atigms to they name.

inoitable terms of these is the gloss and viof a moral worthlessness and spoisidescriptudo, which
stigms to thy name.

And what other distinctions are in reality thy modificat those of superior wealth, lift the worldly power
which it confers? Are the virtues of the worldly power
which it confers? Are the virtues of the superior to
those of past ages—to those of the worthippers of the
guds of Greece and Rome? Are they squal to the means
se hand; to the means that ye beat; to the glorinus
means that have been given to their perfection! Considered even politically, are they equal to that which the
happy structure of the wivest conditation framed by the
mind of man should guarante?

No—tio, they are none of these? Among the inhabitants of ne city in Europe, where Christ's word is
preached with all its Love and Charities, doth the action
so much give the life to the preference, the essumption,
and the seeming? On the chapter of no people are the
soul-blighting effects of the allightedy and all-absorbing
pursuit and worship of the god learness of no people are
severy turn and in every intract—to the patrician
manaion as in the chapman's word; it betrays itself in ill
its various debusing and withering shades of influence
stranger, of the most ordinary perfection, in the demeaages of alapost every individual he beets, whether whirled
by in the carriage of the cold and selfah aristocrat of farmore contamelious merchant, states of with metallic sharpsees up the fastures of the purity easting trader, and out

neur of aimpet every individual be been, whether whirled by in the carriage of the cold and elifab aristocrat of the more contamelicus merchant, stands with metallic sharp-account the features of this purity dusting trader, and on that of the more grave and intellegated profession.

In Landers, more than in the wilds of the desert or in the hands of the uncultured salings, man, civilized man, seem his fellow on the road of his with the malignity of world, and seems to detamed or up peasing stranger in his boatife and imperious look, his right to live and move meaning of him on the same pathwith himself—to wear a covering equal to his own. In London, each eye its ballow as though he considered him our two many on the golden prey which is the gold of his heart's idolatry—as a mother dreaded compatitor in nursuit of the golden prey which is the gold of he heart's idolatry—as a mile candidate to the consideration of respectability in the English world's gross same. In London, the Christian man preys more rathered upon his fellow the find; and how ingloriumly does he seek his depression!—how vile, how debased the arts with which he sail the nobler weaknesses of the man's nature are the modes in which be competes with his fellow on the housing grounds of civilized life! The tiger's not more pitiliess, more cowardly—the will more gluttourns, more mean. The eavage exuits even in the rade virtues his for, and meets him like a san's he of Christian.

civilized London dogs his fellow like a fox, to steal from him the fruit of his labours; or, taking him at disadvan-tage, preys like a volture upon hig substance, and gorges f with his rain.

India has ber Juggerneus Handro has kingland; but the uncoluned frinces has the publicative plea of the religion of his fathers to excuse the excuse of his blind and functions devotion, that most bottent of all inventions and functical devotion, that most potent of all incentives to the human mond, which points to the rewards in that future state to which we all saper. What exculatory plea has, however, Christian Einstein, in the 18th century, for prostrating all the mobile finalities of the civilized man beneath the wheels of the grave monator if its advention—of that deformed di-withering idea which it has set up in its midst—that all groups and set of which these countries which which evacuates them body and saud? Misses, which evacuates them body and saud? Misses worship of such a gud, and denie it in its adoptation the blessing of a futurity. bleaning of a futurity.

worship of such a god, and denied it in its sederation the blessing of a futurity. The simple courters of common hypothetic which is to met in the demeanour of the number states and vadest tiller of the soil in the regular Surappin district, which is common to the set by taked Calonic, the finite nity of feeling and kindly desire from the London, to his fedium-nam, as of a fallow-latinger to the sand wide and glorious field of nature, where or the alike the sun and the dews of heaven wheel that the desired was and debased humanity! Tithin thy dwellings, and is thy ways, man has assumed the storp of his copy culture, obliverating from his mine and heart the simple yet noble impress of his Naturo's fied. In London, he is, another being of another works—the world of name's execution, and the very bond that make interest him to his hind in woven with wides and heartless treachery.

Who treads the makes of thy strute but has apt marked the ruling influence of the structure map seeds,

marked the ruling influence of these same withering fastings, as deploted even in those is whom sterner man seeks, as in their last resert, the kindlier feelings of his resert iss. London, seen in thy weaken the softer feelings of cross nature are extinguished by their tell intensity it how is thy temples and in the streets your women, and envious us the world-around them, gaze at their is stear in this world's pigrimage, savy and making their looks, as though they would strip her with our eyes of the covering which honesty has exceed, and olight the fairer form which Nature had modelled on their

own!

Truly, in London bath the Filind of Evil set up his throne in men's hearts. In London he doth stalt in his domination over the sopia of his thousands and tens of thousands. The the living heli—the emperium of man's worst devaloped passions, without the result of Nature's own uncultured rude nobility to pallists his faults. And this is London—the seat of civilisation, of Christian culture, and the intellectual arts. If such be their fruits, who would not rather recede to the rude virtues of past ages, than advance to—what? Who would not rather dwell with the rough uncultured hour? in his rudents there is humanity, charity, and love, compared to the rude, heartless brutality of the civilised mob-

Mr. Wyatt's Equestrian Status of the Duke of Wel lington.—The nubic set of libership of which the sub-joined letter from Count Orion bears record, and the beautifully expressed feeling towards the illustrious hero who is the subject of it, seem to rander it desirable that it should be laid before the public :---

nckingham Palace, Londres, à Juin, 1894.
Online La l'onne Buckingham Palace, Londers, h.; Julia, 1844.

Morbinum on Printer. Je viene do recevor la magnifique donation que au l'Emperiur a dalgoé ma mire espatitre par von mains. Je van neuroproser de faige part au comité de est acts al mobile, qui acra reur par tura les generalpieurs qui montiment à neuro nimere blacke ha in Dur de Weffington, avec les nifenes annimente de gentiude et c'admiration que j'épenne Venites. M. le Centre, exprimer à les Majeuté mon prisond passer et un viso rei minimaliament.

Agréez, je vous une M. le Conte. Vanamente.

respect et mu visa reconnationates.
Agréez, je resus pres M se Comte, l'assayance de la comaldéra-tion duringuée avec laquelle "ful l'housieur d'étre voice serv humble es fers devené acriteur, au Path Mall, liftic n, brit

We may, perimpe, enhance the interest of these let-ters by observing that the work to which they alited (and which is now rapidly progressing) will be the most colonial equestrian statue to the world. It is computed that it will weigh upwards of forty tons. If report speaks true fand in these days of sentimy we gee up

seen to doubt it), Covernment has lately given as aincin-metal towards the formation of this great national ornal an may be nufficient to make about half of one hand legs ! - Court Sournal.

### To Reader's and Correspondents.

We really must decline entering into a discussion with "A Constant Reader" (Post-office, Bray): the circumstance of a corps having here 80 years at home cannot in any usey affect the present rotation system. When dur Correspondent adopts one signature and one address, we shall be glad occasionally to hear from him, but we have no space for lengthy or invidious discussions, which can be productive of no benefit to the Nervices.

To 'livergina."—The Major of the regiment is the party to whom inquiry should be addressed.
"Vindex" will see that we have not overlooked the

party to whom inquiry to what we have not overlooked the subject of his letter, and the letter, and the letter, and the letter, and the letter, and the letter, and the letter, and the letter, and the letter, and the letter, and the letter and the letter and the letter and the letter and the letter and the letter and the letter and the letter and the letter and the letter and the letter and the letter and the letter and the letter and the letter and the letter and the letter and the letter and the letter and lett

cayers read by a cleryyman of the Church of England?"

—Certainly not justified.

A Correspondent (Gerney), inquires—"Whether the bear-skin cap is yet form by the Granadiers of the Army and the Fusilier corps—and if so, by which of -Bear-skin capsture not to be aguin issued to the regiments and corps in question; but as we do not keep a Clothing-book for the Army at large, we are un-able to inform this Correspondent which particular regi-ments have not yet worn out their bear-skin daps.

Again we repeat that we cannot further assist Serjt.-Major Spelling: with repart to any presumed error or omission in the published. "Historical Heaved" of his late regiment, he should address himself to the Editor of that work — Mr. Cannon, of the Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards.

Office, Horse Guards.

We would have communicated with "Soranus" had he given his address: however, the only course likely to promote his views that be adopted without tous of time.

"Banediat" (Hrighton) inquires—"Whether a Cantimanding Officer, in grafting permission to a private to marry is fustified in quality by juch conditions as are annexed; because such is the practice in a regiment serving in the worth of Ireland?—

"On payment of not live than one pound into the Navings tank, and the not less sum of one pound by inclaiments in each year, hereafter. A. B., Liqui.-Col."

Form.—No. 1234—Privite——, of Cuptain———Company, has my permission to get married to Mary

Company, has my permission to get married to Mary

Approved on the above con-"ditions.

A. B., Lieut. Colonel.

We believe the Commanding Officer is fully justified

in adopting so good and commendable a measure.
To "Jersey."—Hellary is a full fluttu station.
"A Serjanut" writee—" Shall I be entitled to a gra-

tuity and medal if no other Court-Martial intervene previous to my discharge, and if no more are discharged in that year than the prescribed number—under the following circumstances, namely t—In 1825 I was appointed an effective Corporal; in the latter end of 1826, tried by a Regimental Court-Martial and reduced the tried by a Regimental Court-Marian and reaces, but forgiven on the spot by the Confirming Authority; further, in my Record of Service I have credit for all my service of a Corporal without interruption; and the same is verified by the three Field Officers who formed the Hoard that inspected the regiment's service in 1830."

By the strict letter of the Regulations this Correspondent would not be eligible, but on a representation of the circumstances to the proper authority by his Commanding Officer, we think it highly probable that the gratuity and modul would be separated. medal would be granted.

Erratum.—In the letter of "Ratical Officer," last week, at its conclusion, instead of the word "defiance. " deference."

We received while at press a Prospectus of a Nava Club to be established at the two see-parts, Portsmouth and Plymouth; at present about 140 Officers have put mes down as willing to support such a Club.

The Back Numbers and Volumes of the N. and M. Guzette can be had only at the Office in Catherine-street Strand. The volumes for the years 1837, 1839, 1839, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, 11. 17s. Oil. such half-bound bers in Ireland may abtain this Paper fro Mr. Yages, Library, Grafton street, Dublin; and is Soothind from Mr. Redouth, High street, Edinburgh.

Signatures to Letters in Type-"R. G. P., "Lincomen," Detta."

### Naval & Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1844.

Tare history of the Pative Army in India is replete with instances of valour, destion, fidelity, and discipling. The warlike races of India from which the Native army is chiefly recruited, may be said to inherit all the qualities, mantal and physical, which make a warrior; and if we claim for Europeans apperiority in these great qualities, we only claim them in common with those who have made the descendants the Northern nations masters of made the descendants. The Northern nations masters of those of Asia in arta and arms. Of late years, however, we have been, by most injudicious agulations, cramping the energies of our Sip bees, while a very few years ago a fetal blow to the disculing of the lative Army was dealt in abolishing corporat phisheless. From that hasty and pernicious order of Lor. W. Bertinck may be traced distinctly the gradual loss hing of that admirable discipline so ably and so leniently diministered in every Native corps. The regiments which have recently mutinied, it is well known now, would not be have listened to the few disaffected among them, has the wholesome fear of a disgraceful punishment—as add oral punishment is hald to be by high-caste natives—in ended over them.

We have full information from Officers in the three Armies of India, of the evil effects produced by the abolition of corporal punishment in the Native regiments; and if it be true, as we begin it is, that an order has been sent out to rescind that of Lord W. Bentinck, we congratulate the Armies of a measure so just, judicious, and absolutely requisite the Native Army, worked enormous

and absolutely requisit the native army, worked enormous injustice for a time. We well remember, prior to its modification, when the order clearly defailed the Hindoo and the Musulman from the lash, while it let the Portuguese and other Christians saving in the Native regiments liable to it. Indeed there have been instances of sentences passed to the effect we have stated against Christians.

Our rule in India is the rule of opinion. Could any; measure have been developed more calculated to lessen that

rule than abrogating, as a diagracing punishment, the infliction of stripes in the case of a native of India, and continuing that punishment in full force upon our own countrymen, our fellow-pldiers, our follow-Christians? It has on many occasions happened that corporal punishment has on many occasions happened that corporal punishment has been inflicted on Her Majesty's soldiers and on the European soldiers of the East India Company, in presence of a brigade, two-thirds of which were natives of India, Can we reflect on this and not additre the stern and Spartan discipline which stayed the burning indignation of these European soldies from open mutiny and releasing their fellow-countrymin and fellow-Christian from a punishment not to be inflicted on aliens and idelaters, while they were given to witness its inflation on the European—their brightes example in war, and that soldier of whom at best the native Sipahee is but the copy? We again repest our congratilations to the seatlous, just, and considerate Officers of the three Armies of India, that their hands are to be trengthened, and their old and sound discipline re-established, in justice and immercy, as exercised during long yars of fame and honour.

Tux attention of the public has been gradually drawn to the state of the Navy, and within the last two or three years vast improvements have taken place. The Nevy needed the outery that was made at the time, and the exposure of our deficiencies then, in stores and ships, have done good. In truth, a similar exposure might be made of our defenceiers state as a Military power, atterly baequal, with our bandful of an Army, to properly defend our own counts, and to garrison our vast Colonial and Indian Empires. It is really a grave subject for reflection what England is to do for an Army larthe event of n war with France and we give a war with France as an example, with quite as little wish for a war with that nation, as the Prince de Joinville expresses for a Naval war with England. Where is the small but excellent Army of England !" It is scattered over all India, and Tthe lieges in good humous... a test of tab to the whole

dispersed widely, in amail sambers, over our many olonies and possessions. Where is the Army to resist fifty thousand man assembled on the coast of France, inity thousand men assembled on the coast of France, and liable to be landed on our hitherto inaccessible isle? Can we spare men from Ireland even? Still less from our Foreign settlements. Stem has its disadvantages for us, as well as advantages, but we are too apt to think early of the latter. We sak, at it wise to leave this fair land of England without a great national and constitutional force always ready to be called out?—we mean the Militis. When has this force been out for training? nay, more, we ask, has it any bal existence—has it been even lately balloted for? Lathere any one Regiment of Milita now enrolled, armed, and trained? Not one! It to-time, full time, that if our Standing Army is not to be more than a handful of men-the nation should be no longer left without a force to defend our shores. We believe few will be found to deny that it must be on our Militia we shall have to depend in the event of a sudden

Ir is amusing to us on this side of the water to notice the means by which the Government of France, when any object is in view, works on the passions or fancies of its subjects. We have seen, by appealing to their love of glory and innate desire for war, how the wast fortifications of Paris and its environs were run up, and how the Government never allowed this zeal to cool until the whole work was completed. To this ruling passion of Frenchmen's minds it has been found advantageous to Shrow in occasionally a small dose of alarm to atimulate them to action. They are naturally penurious, and carry this feeling with them into the Chamber of Deputies, where, after the first challitien of generosity, they are often troubled with a cold fit, that makes them hold hard by the purse strings.

Recently a more liberal grant was wanted for the service of the Navy-forth, comes the pumphlet of the Prince de Joinville, which plays beautifully on the passions and prejudices of his countrymen. First, he tells them that had the Eastern question ripened into a quarrel, the French Fleet, on the coast of Syria, would infallibly have defeated the English squadron, which, by the confession of some of its own Officers, (we suppose he alluded to something said by Sir Charles Napier in the House), was inferior in numbers and discipline. But, then, says the Prince, what would have been the use of this victory; our Fleet, although conquerors, might have been damaged, (rather likely), and where bad we the men or materials to restore it to its former efficiency?

He then flatters them further by painting the future exploits of the Steam Navy of France, which is to be navigated without sailors, and strike dismay into all the fishing villages on our coast, beside the pleasure of capturing and burning our merchantmen. As a cort of background to this brilliant picture, he throws in a small portion of fright-if they dog't increase the grant and the Steam Navy, then will the English come and burn Dunkirk, Havre, Cherburgh, and perhaps singe Brest itself.

When the grants for the service of Algeria came to be discussed, some costive Deputy wished to reduce it by 1).000 france; this immediately brought up the Old Soldier, Marshal Soult, who startled their faculties by announcing that the Emperor of Morocco (not Mary Anne Clarke's Bond-street shoomaker) had pronounced a Holy Was ! As the Perisians probably form their ideas of the Moore from Othelio, they will at once conjure up the idea of an Army of such fellows ander the influence of religious fenaticism. Seeing the effect produced, the Minister of War makes them imagine the elempointment of their to build farthiness for them on the frontier, and defend them from the grim looks of the Blacksmoors. Let us consider Mr. Hume attempting to strike of from the Army Belimstes the enormous sum of 490L, and the Secretary-at-War telling Manchat the Empirer of Birms had mounted his elephant! Somatimus a bit of gratuitous compliment to the national vanity is thrown out, to keep

If we were inclined to puzzle our readers, we might set them to guess how fir Robert Poel's measure for regulating the banking system could be assessed into a ex pliment to the French people. This is the way it is managed in the " Journal des Debate; " after giving an outline of the plan, which it is said will no doubt be carried into effect, the writer continues

right late smooth, the writer continues—

"This bill be amother step taken on the other side of the Chunnel in political and administrative controllection, into which
Great Britain seems forced by some hidden power. After enciralising the poor laws, and a control emperation of the system of
railways, we are come to the amission of paper money; thus,
the doctrine of controllection, of which France has given the
inflicture, and which has been copied by all the nations of the
Continent, has at length found its way into this aristnoration
regime, which requires so much division in the way of local influence, that would seem to offer insurmognitable difficulties. It
is a Tory administration that has accomplished this new conis a Tory administration that has accomplished this new consumer, one of the signs of the april of the times the most view, and a most remarkable proof of the influence that our courty exercises, in peace and war, by hardsuperiority of mind well as by the power of the eword, over the destinies of world."![1]

The impression that might be received in the first instance, that England was impelied by some secret power, is entirely done away by the after reflection, that she is only soted on by the superiority of French intellect.

WE would request attention in the promet quarter to the discontinuance of a small allowance hitherto granted to the Staff Serjeauts of Infantry. For many years the allowance of fuel for one small room was granted to every two Staff Serjeants, as appears by the Warrant of 1838. Recently, however, this allowance has been limited to the Serjeant-Major and the Quarter-Master-Serjeant, by an order from the Board of Ordnance. We too well know the wishes of the Military Authorities to improve the condition of the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Army, not to feel confident that it has never been contemplated by them to place two Staff Serjounts in a room without fuel and light. At all events, the Government cannot intend that these Serjeants should, out of their pay, provide fuel for a room in Barracks. We regret to add, that in all the new Barracks the rooms for the men have been made as large as practicable, and for the alleged reason, that as only one fire-place is in each room, no matter how many men may occupy it, there will be a saving of coals and candles! Is it thus we are to keep our soldiers from spending their spare time in pot-houses ! We ask, can twenty-five or thirty men find comfort in their Barrankbarn, in a cold winter, with one small fire and a dim candle? The evil, instead of being amended in the case of the Privates, is now extended to the Non-Commissioned Officers

WE have occasionally adverted to the position and prospects of the French colony in Algiers, showing the progress that has been made towards the final settlement of that country. More than fourteen years has now elapsed since the first attempt at conquest, each year presenting some fresh obstacle or difficulty, which have required the greatest efforts of France to meet. These may be indeed called gigantic, with reference to the numerical strength of the enemies opposed to them. Since the first two years of occupation the French force, of all arms, has never been less than 70,000, very frequently more-at one period above 80,000-of as good troops as any in Europe, commanded by excellent Officers, and fernished with all the appliances of war; and yet they have failed, during that long period, to complete the conquest of a set of herbarous Arab tribes, without discipline or coherence, and the peaceful occupation of the province of Algeria seems still remote; for they, have now raised a freak enemy in the person of the Emperor of Morocco. The system of tactics pursued by Marshal Bugeaud, of having moveble columns, and assimilating their matches and manus of procuring subsistence to those of his enemy, has the very great success in different quarters; but still freit als ments of opposition seem to arise in quarters the least expected, and belle the combinations of the Franch General. After the seizure of the Smala of Abd-el-Kader, and the submission of a vast number of unpyronounceable tribes, we might have been led to the equolesion that the whole province was gradually bending under the yoke, and that the French, after all their trials, would have been

allowed to remain in quiet possession. On the contrary, so late as the 12th of May, the French Marshal, commanding in person, was opposed to a mass of Kabyles on the right bank of the Oued Sobsou; he defeated them, and they retired to the left bank, where they joined another division of their countrymen ; they were attacked by the French General on the 17th, who fguined what their General calls a difficult but brilliant victory, in which the Arabs left between 300 and 400 on the field, beside a considerable number of wounded; he had not ascertained exactly his own loss, but perhaps it might be about thirty (une trentains) killed, and about a hundred wounded. " The Marshal proposed to continue for some days to ravage the country of the unconquerable (indomptable) Flicene, who had mover received laws from any oue." In a subsequent paregraph, the Marchal mentions that these pleasing means of bringing people to reason had succeeded, and that these indemptable Flicens had sent in their aubmission. As they had conquered the only invincibles that we have heard of in Algeria, we would naturally suppose that the whole game was up; but we find that, recently, in defending the amount of credits for this service in the Chamber of Deputies, Marshal Soult acknowledged that's new enemy had sprung up on the western frontier : that " the Holy War has been proclaimed in Morocco; and that 13,000 men were concentrated opposite to the French positions." It appears that the brave and indefatigable Abd-el-Kader first took refuge in a part of the desert considered as neutral territory. | "Since then, he has repaired to Morocco, rallied to his standard several tribes of the empire, ever ready to obey their Sovereign when it aunts their convenience, and who, blinded by religious fanaticism, were easily fascinated by the exhortations of Abd-el-Kader, and insomuch, that the Emperor was unable to resist the impulse communicated to him by his subjects, and was obliged to proclein the Holy War. The Minister of War. however, thinks that 'the sight of the French troops, and the dispositions made by the Generals, would be sufficient to check the warlike ardour of the hordes of Morocoo." " This, however, seems doubtful. In addition to the persussions of Abd-el-Kader, the recent dispute of the Muora with Spain may have given additional impulse to this hostile feeling; while a proud and haughty people, full of religious seal, may prove more troublesome fees than the French are aware of. Mahometanism is more bigoted in proportion to the ignorance of the people amongst whom it prevails, and no country has been less visited or enlightened then Morocco. It extends from the Gulf of Tiemeen on the east, to Cape Nun on the south-west, bounded by the sea and the Atlas Mountains, which last afford a succession of defensive positions, and finally a retreat secured in the trackless desert; it is further peopled by a numerous and warlike race. Whilet events on the western frontier hold out a pro-

mise anything but peaceable, an event has occurred at the other extremity of Algeria, which, though of not very great consequence, is sufficient to show that even in the long-conquered province of Constantina, the French have sectched the snake, not killed it." The Duke d'Aumale had left at Biscara a actali garrison of about 45 Officers and men, intended as a sincleus for the formation of a new hattalion of Constanties Pasiliers, to be raised from the lately submitted tribes; some of these native recruits and the este of the fort (Cashah) to Mahommad Sighir. the Kalifat of Achmet Boy, and his followers, during the night, who surprised the Frenchmen in their sleep, and killed them all except the Berjeant-Major, Peliage, who escaped; and they carried off in plunder 60,000 france, left in charge of the Commandant for the payment of the recruits in posse, 300 muskets, as many uniforms, and two pieces of Artillery. This anodote may serve to about how much the French may depend on the apparent submission of the tribes, and how much they owe to the highway to Toulou being open to them. Arguing hypothetically, after the facilition of the Prince de Joinville, if a war was to take place between France and sup mation superior to her in maritime resources, adies to the culosy killed them all except the Serieant-Major. Peliuse, who

of Algeria; and all the men and money that have been expended in the attempt to awar it to Prince, might as wall have been thrown into the ecc.

We last week offered some remarks on the political character of the late Lord Sydenham. As we then observed, his recent Messeirs are but a passgyric; and his personal character is there represented in the most favourable of lights. It is but with his public server that we are concerned, or we would addupe some facts (and those connected, too, with passages in this work), to show that he had even more than a sufficient shape of that "self-confidence" attributed to him by him Magrapher; and that, in spite of an assumed affability, he was to fact selfwilled and dictatorial. We shall, however, forbear to enter upon this subject, merely remarking that When his biographer pronounces him next to Fift perhaps " the most remarkable instance in modern times of the early attainment of great public aminence by the force of talent alone"—we presume he means to limit the distribut to our countrymen, and even then his claims are very doubtful. On the Continent we think we here heard of one Napoleon Buonaparts, and others. Did Fitt himself rise by talent afone? Who was his father?

When in 1829 we find one party of politicians beauting, and an opposite party admitting, as a national bands, that our weapers had nearly doubled since 1625, we can-not but deplore the miserable infatuation of men calling themselves statesmen, and can scarcely refrain from wishing that a refusal to take the agricultural produce of other countries, especially of the north of Europe and America, should, at any hazerd, lead them to skut out our manufactures altogether, as predicted by the authori of this mannoir.

At page 308-9 we have an elucidation of the schemes of emigration so diligently promoted by many of our leading public men. With respect to Canada, Lord Sydenbam proves very clearly that all but the hardy agricultural class will raffer or perish by the change. To withdraw this class is to sap the strength of England, and probably to raise up future powerful adversaries to the mother country. The project is therefore certain to be ruleous one way or the other; but it falls in with the favourite schemes of a certain most unprincipled faction, with whom self and self alone is the governing motive.

At page 91 we meet, from the pen of Mr. Thomson, with a most severe, though perhaps unconscious satire on Lord John Russell—the greatest man whem, whether a noble or communer, he ever, by his own secount, had the fortune to meet. Poor Lord Hydenham ! his math lay not amongst the favoured haunts of great men, or his powers of perception were very limited. The Editor's Dedication to the former nobleman is singularly unhappy in its phraseology--almost ludiorously so to those who remember the relative personal appearance of the two Whig statesmen, there placed in justsposition.

By far the most valuable portion of the volume worth all the rest-may be found comprised in the following passages of Lord Sydenbem's journals and letters : a testimony, not to be auspected, to the sterling value of mere money yetting nations—such as his own party would render ourselves. It is pleasant to find Lord Brougham, in his "Historical Skatches," entering upon a lame vindication of the Americans, and pronouncing Lord Sydenham unqualified to form an opinion upon the subject, as having been only two years in Canada! Was Lord Brougham himself ever either in Canada or the United States ! We rather think not.

too lesient to the Yankees in his second series, I do not mean in his orticisms upon their social habits. Spliting and chawing, sating with their knives or builting their mean, or sleeping three in other people's hads, are all disagreeable in their way, but regard only themselves or any intortunate traveller; but I mean in greater matters. Their government seems to me the worst of tyrannies—that of the mob supported by the most odious and profligate corruption. No man who sime at power dars avow an opinion of his own. He must pander to the lowest prejudices of the people, and in their parties (the two great ones which now divide the Union, the Locolicoes and the Whigh, the only object of the leading men of either is to instill some wretchedly low sentiment into the people, and then exploser it for their own adventage.

of the neerple, and the theory consult the Whiges, the only object of the leading men of either is to leadl some wrethedly low sentiment into the people, and then exploiter it for their own advantage.

"There is searcely a statement of either who would not added the most violent or the basest dootyme to mourrow, if he though that he could work it to advantage with the majority. If you resember the character of the newspaper editor in Cooper's movel of 'Homeward Bound,' you have the type of the whole people, high and low. It is the corrections of Walpole's that made of Commons extended over a whole people. Feculiation and jobbing, the only objects; deltasion and the basest fastery of the people, the means. The joke is, that we is Agroys are ant to fancy that the flovernment is a cheap one, the patronage little, 'the means of correspiton small, and the people careful of their own interests as opposed to the attempts of their rulers; this, all because we find the President getting only 1990d. a year? The reverse of all this is the fact. I will venture to say that there is more jobbing and dirty work in one State of the Union, than in all Dawning Street and Whitehall. Every place is the object of party contest, and they are immunerable in each little flovernment of each fatte. The people being the direct bestowers of all, it not immediately, at ieast indirectly, are adulated in the most diaguating and degrading way, and the trans from which an educated inhulster of legroughmonger in England would turn with diaguat, is greetily awallowed by them. The result, of course, is general debasement. Those who aim at place and power are dorrupt and entrupters. The meanse who bestructhem are ignorant, prejudioed, dishonest, and utterly immoral. You will naturally say, under such chemistances, how is it that they aware to repulse and of resh field, and the burble will have at once. If they differ undertake there is not passed to the work place and the passed or repulse and of a resh field, and the burble will have a considerin

### THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia, attended by Baron Brunow, ent on Saturday forenoon to the Senior United Service Club, in Pall Mall, where his Imperial Majesty alighted and inspected the different saloons.

The extent of the Emperor's munificance will be best understood from the following detail of some among the very many acts of liberality which have distinguished his Majesty's sojourn at the court of Queen Victoria:

Her Majesty's Household .- To each of the principal Lords of the Queen's Household (six in number) the Emperor, upon taking his departure, presented a magnificent gold anuli box, elaborated with a beautifully-executed enamel portrait of his Majesty, surrounded by diamonds. These hoxes are of Russian manufacture, and of the most superb description. The Equerries and Groom in Waiting on the Emperor were also presented with boxes of a similar description, surmounted by the Imporial cipher and set in brilliants. To three chief officers of the Royal Mows the Emperor presented massive gold buxes teas elaborately ornamented than the preceding. A variety of smaller gold boxes, watches, and rings, were left by his Majority at the disposal of the Master of the Household, the Hun. Mr. Murray, for presentation to the principal domestics under his direction, while the munificent sum of 2000i, was given by the Emperor to be divided among the servants employed in the departments severally presuled over by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the

The Society for the Relief of Foreigners in Distress has acknowledged a spontaneous contribution by the Emperor is aid of the fonds of 1000 guiness. A draught for that sum having been transmitted on Saturday lest by Chovalier Bankbausen to Mr. Labunchere, the secre-

tary of the society.

The Nelson Testimonial.—The Imperor having exertained that the funds for the erection of this national tribute to our greatest naval hero were inadequate to its

completion, immediately directed Count Orloss to inclose a draught for 500l. to the Duke of Wellington. The draught was accompanied by a letter from the Count, written by command of his Majesty, and expressive of the pleasure the Emperor felt in contributing towards the

erection of a testimonial to so great a warrior.

The Wellington Testimonial.—This great work, which has been so long in progress in Mr. Wyatt's studio, and which is now rapidly approaching completion, was not forgetten by the Emperor. The funds, sithough large, are as yet wholly inadequate to the magnitude of the work, and Count Orloff was directed to inclose a draught similar in amount to that contributed towards the Nels Monument (500%), to the Duke of Rutland, one of the most active members of the committee for its srection. The draught was accompanied by a note similar to the one addressed to the Duke of Wellington.

The Ascot Race Fund.-The Emperor's munificent ontribution towards the stakes annually run for at Ascot is already well known. It is therefore only necessary to say in addition that the prize will consist of a given of plate of the value 500L, having engraven on one side some subject illustrative of Russian history, and bearing the Imperial arms on the other,

The Pour of St. George's Parish .- Not the least se sonable act of benevolence on the part of the Emperor was the presentation of 200 gainess to be divided among the poor of St. George's parish, Westminster, at the discretion of the rector. The donation was accompanied by a letter to the Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, the incumbent of St. George's, which stated that his Majesty having resided a few days at Ashburnham-house, felt gratified in offering a small sum for distribution among the poor of the parish in which the mansion is situate, at the discretion of the rector.

German Haspital .- Towards the formation of an hospital for distressed Germans in London the Emperor con tributed 100 guiners.

The Russian Embassy Household .- Here, as at Buck ingham l'alace, the Emperor left a munificent sum for distribution among the domestics, the maitre d'Aulel, Mr. Penrce, having the honour to receive from His Majesty a

reacte, having the honour to receive from his majority a magnificent diamond ring.

Colonel Rowan, Mr. Mayne, and Captain Hay, the Commissioners of Police, each received a diamond ring from the Emperor in acknowledgment of the attention shown to his convenience; and the various efficials in the office of the Consul-General, M. Benkhausen, were also presented with similar tokens of the Emperor's liberality.

Captain Sir Francis Collier, who had the honour to steer the barge which put the Emperor salore, has been

presented with a handsome gold anuff-box, set with brilliants, and bearing the Imperial initials in the Russian character on the lid. Commander Smith, of the William and Mury yacht, and Mr. Oliver Lang, the mater ship-wright of the dockyard, have each received a aplendid diamond ring; and 25% have been distributed among the crew of Sir Francis Collier's barge, the labourers who put the carriages and beggage on board the Lightning steamer receiving 20% among them.
Shortly before the ambarkation of the Emperor in the

Black Eagle, one of the sailurs conveyed on board a bundle of straw, for the purpose of being used, when covered on the top with a piece of leather, as a bed, his Im-perial Majesty preferring that simple material when lying down for repose to the handso prepared for his convenience. e to the handsome and luxuriant couches

The Emperor of Rassis intends, it is said, during his present visit to his Royal brother-in-law, the King of Holland, at the Hague, to proceed to Amsterdam; also to the little village of Zaardam, formerly inhabited by Pater the Great, and whose cottage has, from time to time, been kept in the most scrupulous order, and preserved in nearly the same state as at the period when the illustrious carpenter resided there.

The Emperor's visit to this country cannot fail to have good effect, as it has done so much to remove the prejudices which excited against him by the public representations made of his character, us there has been nothing throughout his whole conduct during his visit except the most courteous demensions and affability to all, and a deep sense of the attention paid to bign; and it is impossible by could have assumed this appearance had it been contrary to his disposition; but one glimps; of his countenance and fine bearing must have been sufficient to the unprejudiced, to dispel the illusion.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the King of Saxony and suite, left Buckingham Palace yesterday for Claremont. A detachment of the 17th Lancers formed the escort. The visit to Claremont will be short, as her Majesty is expected to return to Buckingham Palace this day.

Sir Henry Hardinge, the new Governor-General of India, had arrived in Paria, accompanied by his son and his silic-de-camp. He landed at Dieppe on Sunday, and immediately started for Rouen and Paris, from which place he was to go direct to Marsailles.

There were flying rumours in the fashionable circle

last night as to the possibility of a speedy dissolution o last right as to the possibility of a speedy dissolution of Parliament, owing to the dilectum into which the Premier is said to have got hisself by more than one of his late measures. On leaving the French Play, a ministerial M.P., who stands high in the House, was heard to say to a friend who stands higher out of it.—"A general election would give us a majority, but and so good a one as we have now."—Court Journal.

would give in a majoray, but hat so good a one as we have now."—Court Journal.

The Dukedom of Sussex.—On Thursday, the House of Lords art as a "Committee for Privileges," is order to hear the evidence to be produced in support of the claim of Sie Augustus D'Esie to the various titles and rights possessed by his father the Duke of Susax. The pidges, as on the former occasion, were required to attend, and at 10 o'clock took seats on the woolsack. After receiving evidence, and many letters had been read, the further hearing was fixed for Tasseday week.

Captain Siborne had the beacur of presenting to His Majesty the King of Saxony on Tasseday, a copy of his "History of the Watarleo Campaign," to which His Majesty is a subscriber. His Majesty (to whom Capt. Siborne has the honour of being personally known,) was pleased to express his admiration of the work. Sir George Pigott, Bart,, of Knapton, died at Paris, on the 28th ult., in his 80th year. He was the eldest son of Maj.-General Thomas Pigott, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, now Sir Thomas Pigott.

title and estates by his son, now Sir Thomas Pigott.
The Duke of York Pillar.—Workmen have this week

been employed in preparing scaffolding for the purpose of affixing electrical rods from the base to the summit of this piller in Carlton-gardens, in order to protect the

iofty pile from the effect of lightning.

A ball in aid of the funds for the relief of the distressed les, was given on Monday evening, at Willis's Rooms A large number of persons were present, but the attend-

A large number of persons were present, but the attendance was not so numerous as was expected.

Royal Thames Kacht Chab.—On Monday the match for the Grand Challenge Cup, the possession of which prize is the object of the utmost ambition amongst the Members, was sailed by six of the yachts belonging to the Club Atta Country part 12 the signal cup was fixed. Club. At a quarter past 12 the signal gun was fired and the hoats slipped from their muorings, the hows canted round with the tide, their weather jib-shorts being hauled down taut to their weather bows, and their huge foresails paying their heads round faster than even it. Polka" has turned the heads of half the town. T Onome took the lead, closely followed by the Gazelle, Mystery, Exquisite, Blue Bell, and Laigna. The Exquisite is a very feat little boat of about 15 tons, but all the others are of 25 tons. In Erith Resch the Guome still retained the lead, but the Enigma had crawled up close to her taffrail, whilst the Gazelle was a good third, and the Mystery, Blue Bell, and Exquisite following close in their wake—the little Exquirite holding on with ber larger cumpetitors in excellent style. In Northfleet Hope, however, one of those southerly slants came oming over the flat land, and carried away the Gazetle's topmast, and as the wind luiled at intervals, she was sorely orippled by this disaster. In Gravesend Reach the Enigmu ran by the Gnome, took the lead, and rounded the buoy at Coshouse-point at 24 minutes to 3, the Gnome 24 encouds only astern of her; the Blue Bell and Mystery came round 2 minutes after, and then the boats hauled their wind, and the real sailing began. Stokes, who was sailing Lord Alfred Paget's vessel for him, well knew the acting Lord Alfred Paget's vessel for him, well knew the capabilities of his eraft, and by apringing his luft occasionally, lifted her well into windward, and gradually fore-reached and weathered on the Gnome. In Gravescud Reach he had passed all the ether boats, and crawled up alongside the Gnome, to windward, and goutly drow shead of her, taking the lead, which he retained to the last. The Gnome gradually dropped astern; she was passed and considered by the Real and the Engage and in Long Reach it because quite evillat that the match was between the Blue Bell and the Enigme, and in Long Reach it because quite evillat that the match was between the Blue Bell and the Myslery. In St. Clement's, however, Sawyer (who was sailing the Blue Bell) made a based in so windward, whilst the Myslery fetched right through the Resch and obtained an advantage which decided the fate of the day. She rounded the buoy of Greenwich at 5 minutes to 6, whilst the Blue Bell was only 12 or 14 seconds sterm of her. The Enigma came up shortly after, a good third, followed by the Gnone, whilst the orippied Gnords and the little Enquisite brought up the rear. Lard After Paget was thus again the successful competitor, and when the cup was presented to him by the Commoders, Mr. Harrison, his Lordship seid that he had appeared on often as a wineer, that he was almost ashamed on show himself on the decks of the steamer; but still his westered to express a hope that he should appear in the highly objectly next year. The next should appear in the agent objectly next year.

match comes off on the Afth inst., when several of the
beats are to sell round the Nore, for a prine picture.

Suicide of a Noldier, A great pensetion prevailed in
Lampeter on Thursday last. A private of the 78th Regi-

Lampeter on Taursday last. A private of the 78th Regi-ment, a detachment of which is stationed at the Townhall, fitted up as a barracks, had broken from his q the previous night, in order that he might visit a girl whom he wanted to marry; for this offence he was suc-

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fined the next day in a room adjoining that of the caldiers, used as a genrel-room; but about 12 a.m., under ex-treme excitement of faciling, he shot himself with his piece, which he had demanded to clean as usual. His brains were blown about in every direction, and the breast presented a most frightful appearance. An inquest was held on the same day, when a verdict of temporary derangement was breight in by the jury. The principal evidence went to show that he committed the act under greatly excited feelings, arising from the idea that he should be tried by a court-martial. He was buried without military honours.—Bristal Messens.

The Weather.—It is exted that there has not been so long a continuance of dry weather in spring and sammer since the wear 1755. ented a most frightful appearance. An inquest was

siges the year 1785.

On Saturday evening an inquest was held at the South-ampton Arms Tavers, Nise Elms, before Mr. Carter, upon the body of Lieutenant William Heavy Leaver, R.N., who died suddenly in the suffer-room of the above who died suddenly in the suffer-room of the above tween. The deceased gentleman was in command of the Admiralty Semaphore at Esher, Cooper's Hill, Themes Ditton. He had come to town on Thursday preceding, to transact some business, and having despatched it he went into the Southampton Arms, which adjuing the South Western Railway terminus, to chique some refreshment previous to returning home. He called for some bread and above and also and was in the set of some breed and cheese and alc, and was in the act of taking the first mouthful, when his head fell back, and he expired almost momentarity; Dr. Statham, of the Wandsworth Road, who was called in, destared death to have arisen from the rupture of one of the larger vessels of the heart. The Jury was satisfied with the surgeon's opinion, and returned a verdict of "Died by the visitstion of God."

On Tuesday last a frightful accident occurred at Fresh water, laie of Wight, to Mayee, one of the Preventive Service at that station. His walk of duty led on the edge of ane of those tramendous precipiess which bounds th "sea-girt isle," and it is supposed that his brain becoming diszy from the height of the eminence on which he was placed, he lost his footing and fell on the rocky shore below, a distance of upwards of 300 feet. Another seaman was on the road to relieve goard, and observed him safe on the cliff but a short time before he arrived at the spot. When discovered, although some signs of life remained, he was so horribly contused as to bear but few marks of humanity about him.

A duel was fought at Boulogue, on the morning of the 7th inst., between Captain Bulkely, attended by Mr. W. Hill, and Mr. Pitzgerald Higgins, attended by Mr. Pinucane. Three shots were fired by each party without effect; after which they left the ground. The meeting was occasioned by Mr. Higgins having made some very offensive observations to the Captain at the Cafe du Passage the preceding evening.

Our Advertising columns include an appeal from the widow of an Officer left in a state of complete destitution : we need only ask the affluent, the charitable, and huma to inspect the testimonials to which this distressed Lads refers, as vouchers for the scenracy of the case she sub mits to their benevolent consideration.

Mr. Webster, of the Haymarket Theatre, has become

leader also of the Adelphi.

Lyreum.-" The Three Fra Dievolos" was produced here on Monday evening. Liveliness is the chief recom-mendation of this bagetelle, and laughter its principal sim -in both of which matters it is perfectly successful. The company is very good, and the theatre is every night well

### Barliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUREDAY, June 11.—Bill be repeal the Act by which the Second St. Assain and Benger are united.—The Barl of Powers moved the second reading of this Bill, and was supported by the Bishops of Bangor, At. David's, and Salasbury, and by the Earl of Whitehean, and apposed by the Dake of Wallengton, the Architeler, and apposed by the Baskops of London and Lincole. The second reading was carried by a flashoutly of twelve, the sumbers being—For it 69; against it 35.

THURBOAY, the June.—Mercera.—In reply to questions put by the Earl of Charmenn, the Earl of Aramens stated that the Emperor of Morocco and the Government of Spain had accepted the mediation of this equatry in the quarrel that had present between them; and that he confidently anticipated that a just and remomable aftilement of their differences would speedly be effected. With respect to the actual hostitutes which had commenced between Borocco and France, Lord Aberdsen stated that he regarded it as an affear allogables trilling and sometimed, and one that would not lose to any serious breads of triguishing between Prance from any hand in jumenting the quarrel between Spain and Monro.

FEIDAY, June 14.—Supercession of Brothele Bill.—The Bishop.

Moors.
FRIDAY, JUNE 14.—Suppression of Brothele Bill.—The Birlion of Exercise mores the secund residing of this Bill-onlysh French annuals seconded the motion, in a special for minimum matter of which privated very general loughter, which ever the light feverand Presides could not recipile from loughter.

A little more than two and a half yours ago he half from a statement, that of the most notes one brothels at Loudon those which were the preparty of the Dean and Chapter of Westenhater were the most naturences. It would be recollected that the Down and Chapter had refused to

place in Westminster Alber, on the score of morale and religion, a status to Lord Syron (hear, hear). He did not quarral with them for that decision, if they reslip believed the reception would be injurious to morale or religion; but he thought it was gross incunsistency in their specifing the one and admitting the other, except there was this distinction, but he magnitude they taken into consideration, that the status would not pay may rest and that the other would (hear, hear). The consound of the Bean and Chapter reminded him of those, who "Compound for size they are included to." Inuch laughter.—The Sishop of Gouveners stokened the Dean and Chapter and Lord Sanvoux as blamed them for continuing to exclude the status of Spron by Thorwidsen —The Bishop of Lounca justified the Dean and Chapter for excluding the status.—Some conversation followed, diring which the Sishop of Exceptions of Jacket of March and Chapter for meanments to public men, instead of placing them is churches. The fillit was uitimately read a second time.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Jiwa is.—Inconferien.—Sir James Grawam stated that the spread of incondicates in Morfolk, Rushilk, and stated that the spread of incondicates in Morfolk, Rushilk, and that of Execution of the Government, and that they had instituted inquiries to ascertain the origin and the perpetuators of those fires, but without encours. Their indivine, however, lot the Government to helieve that the peacentry generally were in no way implicated in these crimes, but that they were perpetuated by a few malignest persons—nerhals by a langic individual—independed alone by personal mathivs.

Well of Meres.—In asswer to Mr. Bullan, Rir James Granan amounteed that the wint of grow in the case of O'Consoll and Others had arrived to town, and that everything had been done by the Government to expedite its progress. He trusted it wintid be beend in time to-easile the Judges to proceed to their resulcitive circuits within ten days of their usual period of departure.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.—Magur Dulias Bill.—Cig the resultance of the fire proposed by the Government, Mr. Mis as muved as a memericated, reducing the Unity upon Rugar, the produce of British Possessions.—The Unitar entire in the Excungues opposed the amendment, in the grounds that until the question of the continuance of isocantinuance of the income tax was decided, the continuance of isocantinuance of the income tax was decided, the continuance of isocantinuance of the income tax was decided, the continuance of the engine ment on the revenue; and also that as the florversment proposition was only to continue for a short time, it was not worth risking a loss to the revenue; and also that as the florversment proposition was only to continue for a short time, it was not worth risking a loss to the revenue; The constitute of the criginal mention—For the Government, The Constitute of the criginal mention—for the florversment, 30.

The tensity of this division was received with load and repeated

overnment, 30. The result of this division was received with load and repeated cherring. Whos it had subsided fir it. Page arose, and with great egitation of manner, and in a faltering vince, stated that the first business on Mondey should be the sesumption of the proceedings on the subject of the sugar suties.

### Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

France.—His Royal Highness the Duke d'Angouleme died at Goritz, on the 3d just. The King of the French and the Court have gone into mourning. Among the prints that are devoted to the prosperity of the Orleans dynasty, La Prosec is the only one that has the good laste to vouchasie a brief tribute to the memory of the Duke d'Angoulomo. "He was born," it observes, "at Vorsailles, on the fith of August, 1775. A spirit of justice and moderation was what characterised this Prince, who had a very sincerclove for rectitude. He was affable and brave. Named Named Generalisatino of the French troops in Spain, he gave proofs of those qualities in the expedition of 1823, and in the drawing up of the colchrated Ordinance of Andujar. The following anecdote is related of him :-- In an inspec tion, a caunon-shot grazed his head. Being remonstrated with on his thus expasing himself to danger, he raplied, 'Well, I shall die in good company. It would be quite a Propoh death.' And he continued his inspection.

The Manager publishes despatches from themeral La-moriciers, commanding the French troops on the Morocco frontier, announcing the commencement of hostilities between bim and the forces of the Emperor of Morocco. General Lamorisiers appears not to have been the aggreesor, and upon that fa ot lays considerable stress.

greasor, and upon that fact lays considerable stress. His despatches are introduced by the following paragraphs:—

"As may be seen by the annexed correspondence from Africa, received this morning by the Minister of War, a shirmish took place on our territory between the troops of Leaf, then, Laminiclere, and ign or itse Cavaly of the Aid et Bokhari, and Suy Arab Cavalry, in front of Onesias. Notwithstanding this mad ackneybourie, which might reasonably be attributed to one of those acts contrary to discipline so ordinary in similar Armles, but which, moreover, was radely chastleed, we perset in balizating that the regular troops, under the command of Ri Genomi, will look twice before tiery commence bushtities estimately if, against our expectation, the Emperor of Moroeco was so budy advised as to attack us, the grood dispositions taken by Gen. Lamericlere, the co-operation of Gan. Hedeau, who came from Timescan to support him, and the presence of Marshal Sugeaud thous the present moment, would not fail to cause this should be after present moment, would not fail to cause this size sega to repent of having yielded to the insugations and threate of Abd-el-Rader."

It will be seen from the following announcement to

It will be seen from the following announcement to the Moniteur that the Prince de Joinville is to be placed in rummand of the equation to be sent to cruise on the

so remained of the equipment to be went to fruite on the second of Morocco,

"The King, on the proposition of the Minister of Marine, has just decised that the Prince de Jouville in to boost his fing in one of the mine of the line of the squares of evolutions, and to presend in her, accompanied by a steam frigate, two smaller stramers, and several light vanish, to crudes in the materia country at the state of Morocco. His Royal Highness was to leave Paris for Tradon on Sunday, to assume the command of the marel division which is to not under his creers.

Eliusia.—The grand assemblage of troops which manually takes mines at St. Petersburgh at the commence-

annually takes place at St. Petersburgh at the commencement of this month, will, in the absence of the Emperor,

be reviewed by Prince Parkonttoh, assisted by the Here-ditary Grand Duke Alexander and the Grand Duke Michael.

-The King of Hanover has preated a new HANDVER. distinction, in honour of fifty years' military service, an given it the name of the Cross of Ernest Augustus. consists of a gold cross, bearing on one side the letters. E. A. R., and a grown, and on the other the number fifty, and is to be considered a grade above the Cross of William IV., which is to be given up when this new Order is conferred. After the death of the knight this cross, like that of William IV., is to he restored to the Soversign. The first officer who receives this arces is His Hi, Highness the Duke of Cambridge.—The King has well earned the title of the Friend of the Army. His Majouty's 74th ansiversary was calebrated with much pomp and solemnity at Hanover on the 5th instant.

CAPE OF Good Horn, April, 16 .- News had been received from Natal, which was not considered very esti-factory. The report was revived there that many of the Buers were about to remove further into the interior ; and although the result of their emigration to Dalagon Bay had disappolated their hopes, atill there was a hankeling after independence of the British government, which may lead to the withdrawal of many of the Dutch formers. Bir Percgrise Mattland, the new Governor of the colony, was expected to effect various reforms in the administration of its affairs; and despatches from Lord Stanley ware said to have been received, deciding the precedence of the the trans-Clovernor over the judges, and authorising that functionary to act independently of the Governor over special occasions where prospetitude was necessary. This is especially directed to meeting any difficulties on the frontier or at Natal. We regret to find that it was Exmoured at the Cape that the eminent French and Swe unturalists, Monara. Delgorgie and Wilberg, had been murdered by the natives in Matsilikatae country.

### **East India Intelligence.**

Tux Indian Mail has brought to the French mercantile world confirmation of previous reports respecting the dis-astrous effects of a hurricans, which took place at the lake of Bourbon, on the 21st February. As we have seen no account of similar disasters in Mauritius, it may be supposed that that island has escaped, and the effects of the tempest been confined to the neighbouring solons, where it has done infinite damage; the ships Jacques Carper, of St. Malo, La Cipsy, of Nants, and the Julia, of Bordeaux. have been wrenked on the count. The following details from the Mimarial Bordelain, may interest our renders ; -" On the morning of the 21st February there was no appearance of any atmospheric change; shout 3 o'clock in the afternoon, however, a slight can tall, accompanied by a break from the south-east, which bles to strong aqualla at intervals, during which the heat was intense; the atmosphere because filled with variours, and the enercury in the harometer began to descend; between 4 and 5 o'clock it had fallon several degrees, and orders were given in the port for the ships to put to sea. A little before ansact the appearance of the weather was very threstening, the red and bronze-like light proceeding from the satting our was reflected on the clouds driven before the south-easter, blowing in heavy squalls, that got up the sea with the greatest rapidity; at 8 o'slock it blow in whirlwinds from the southward, lightning flow through the clouds, rain fell in torrents, the sea was frightful to look at; the hurronne was in full force. From that time until I in the morning the hatometer con-tinued to fall to three degrees below "tampest :" the wind had doubled in violence, the sex was forious, and the ravines and pond, or small lake near the town, swallon by the waters descending from the bills, overflowed in all directions. At this moment the town of Sr. Paul den in a frightful position, when auddenly the wind dropped to dead calm; this was the interval when it changed from the pouth to the east, then the waters, whose course had been impeded by the wind and waves of the sea, and had already overflowed the high road and the lower part of the town, found means to secupe; the pond was relieved of the superfluous water, and it. Paul was saved from immediation; but if the town was saved, such was not the case with the country, where on the morning of the 22d, from 7 till 9 the north-past wind priduced the most disastrougeffects. there follows a long detail of enquition-bridges carried away, augar-mois, houses, and cortages blown down, with the loss of many lives; chaputs, haspitals, and colleges anrooted and damaged; a small telet to the River des Ramports was nompletely covered by the water, and a person of the name of Gigant Henry and his family of 12 persons, swept off mto the sea. The ager grop, which forms there-lautibe of the income of the bland, and nearly furnahes eight millions, of pounds, would the year be reduced at least one-balt.

Cal. Studdart and Capt. Concily.—Capt. Grover has received further letters from Dr. Wolff at Meshed. A chief of a carayan, named Kurhan, who goes to Bokhara

every three months, states that Stoddart and Conolly are alive, and imprisoned in the Kaisi, outside Bokhara; and the Doctor says, "Kukulli, a Turcomen Chief, showed me a letter from his brother at Bokhara, in which he states that Stoddart is alive to a certainty; and the Assoof Adowla (Vicercy) of Khorassan, to whom I sant the King's courier to inquire where I should go to meet him, at Madann or Meshed, sent me word that Stoddart and Conolly were alive last year." Dr. Wolff also mentions that an Ambassador from Russia had just arrived at Bokbara.

#### COURT MARTIAL

Head Quarters, Bombay, 4th April, 1944. At a European General Court-Martial assembled at Bel-aum, on 14th Feb. 1844, and of which Maj. C. Wahab, 16th Regt. Madras Pl. I., is President, Assist.-Surgeon S. K. Parson, of 20th Regt. Madras N. I., was tried on the

Regt. Madras F. I., is Pracident, Assist.-Surgeon S. K. Purson, of 20th Regt. Madras N. I., was tried on the following charges, viz.:—

1st Charge.—For insubordinate and disrespectfel conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer, and subversive of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—ist. For having at Belgame, on the morning of the 12th day of September, 1843, appeared upon the parade ground of the 20th N. I., whilst under arms, dressed in a while hat and fannel jacket, and there remaining looking on until directed to retire by me. 2d. For having, at the same time and place, disobeyed my order in not immediately retiring from the parade until ordered a second time to do so by me and go to his quarters. Surg. Parson's) preseuce, and not feasily quitting the parade until ordered a second time to do so by me and go to his quarters. 3d. Foghaving, at the same time and place, disobeyed my orders to him, Assist.-Burg. Parson, to go to his quarters, by going to Assist.-Burg. Homald MacGarlane, of the 16th N. I., who was walking a short distance from and within night of the parade of the 26th N. I., and proceeded with this officer to his (Assist.-Burg. MacGarlane's) house, instead of his own quarters, as directed by me, and then and there consulted and discussed with Assist.-Surg. MacGarlane's) house, the surge of the 26th N. I., and proceeded with this officer to his (Assist.-Surg. MacGarlane's) house, on the hight to my conduct towards him (Assist.-Surg. Person) on the morning of 18th Sept. 1443. 4th. Fur insubordinate and disrepending towards me, his Committed of the 26th N. I., and presenting in the same insubordinate and disrepending towards me, his Committed of the 30th N. I., and presenting in the same insubordinate and disrepending towards me, his Committed of the 30th N. I., and directed to place him (Assist. Surg. Parson) under errest. Sit—Fur having disobeyed an order conveyed to him (Assist. Surg. Parson) in an officer letter from the Adjutant of the 30th N. I., and in intersp

check the same, thus disregarding an order previously given by me at a meeting of the Officer, that I should hold the senior Officer prevent responsible for any impropriety of conduct that may be evineed by any of the efficers of the 20th N.1. at any pablic place.

Second Charge.—For scandalous conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a gentlessan in the following instance:—Fleet Instance.—For falsely stating in an official letter to the Superintending Surgeon of the Southern Illyticism of the Bombay Array, bearing date 18th Sept., 1843, that certain parts of the lines of the 18th N. (specified in the said letter), had not been cleaned since the arrival of the 28th Reg. at Beignum, thereby reflecting injuriously quen my conduct as a Com. Officer, by imputing neglect on any part of an important duty. 3d—For false liminusing in an official letter to the address of the Adjutant of the 38th N. I., bearing whights 18th Oct. 1843, that he (Assist. Surg. Parson), was watched by use or Capt. George Munro Arthur, 28th N. I., bearing whights 18th Oct. 1843, that he (Assist. Surg. Parson), was watched by use or Capt. George Munro Arthur, 28th N. I., or pother individuals employed by the said Capt. G. M. Arthur or myself, the same instination being contrary to feet, and malelowsly false, and calculated to injure my character, honour, and regutation as a Commanding Officer and a gentleman.

Officer and a gentleman. 3d—For having at Beigaum, whilst in official intendances at my house, at erderly Robus, on Sept. 29, 1843, falsely asserted in reply to a question from me, that the report to the Subth N. I., a copy of which report was then personally submitted by Assist. Surg. Parson) knowing at the time of maling that false assertion, that he had made a more particular report to a official letter dated the 18th of he had of the Substitution of the same wouth and year, upon the same subjects, as mantioued in the first instance of the second charge, which particular report to the Superin. Surg. Parson) had been made on

quarrel with him, (Assist. Burg. Parson)" of which the Court acquits the prisoner.

That the prisoner is not guilty of the first, second, and third instances of the second additional charge.

Sentence.—The Coort having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above apsolided, doth sentence him, the said Samuel Kent Parson, Assist. Surg. 20th Madras N.I., to be admonished in such manner as his Exc. the Com.-in-Chief shall see St. (Signed). Char. Waraa, Maj. 16th M.H., and President.

W. H. MAGAULAY, Capt. 21st Egg. Offg. Jage Adv. Confirmed, and Assist. Surg. Parsons Emershy admonished agreeably to the Sentence of the Court, and he is in be released from arrest.

(Signed). T. McMaray, Unit. Com. and As is in be released.

Confirmed, and Assist.-Burg. Parsons affiliersby admonished agreeably to the Sentence of the Court, and he is in he released from arrest.

(Signed) T. McManon, Lieut.-Gen. and Coun-in-Chief. Revents by the Court.—A long and laborious investigation being now concluded, the Court feels it necessary to gubmit to like Exc. the Com.-in-Chief the following observation explanatory of the very unusual length to which the proceedings have been extended: Two adjects appear particularly to only for the expression of the Court's opinion, viz., the vagne and indistrict insture of some instances of the charges, and the indiscriminate aummoning of witnesses upon the proceedings, whose attendance has proved upon their examination, whose attendance has proved upon their examination, whose attendance than proved upon their examination, whose attendance than proved upon their examinations, meavedshis in support of charges of an indefinite nature embeasing a period of so many months. The Court expecially adverts to the fourthinstance of the second charge and the first instances of the acquaintance with the evidence adducible in their expect, or have been paid to the evidence adducible in their expect, or whether there existed safficient evidence to justify even pairing the princes upon his trial. Witness after witness has been brought forward for no apprexist resons, except that their acquaintance with the princes might possibly have emphisit them to any pomething to his diendvantage.

Thus has the time of the Court been econgoid during many days, not by inquiring into any apertific acts of ariminality, but in endeavouring to sinci from a succession of witnesses whether during several months of occasi intercourse with the prisoner, some expression may act have ecough him in their hearing directly or by implication direspectful towards the prisoner, whose suspicion that such had here the one, agreem to the court have affected the only original ground for exhibiting these instances of the charges.

In explanation of the facility had

Among the witnesses unassessarily summoned, the Court deems it right to particularies fares. Capt. Adams, the Amiet. Quarternaster General of this Division, was called at the Francator's instance from the performance of a special difty southly instance from the performance of a special difty superior, was declared by the Prosecutor to have been assessment for the purpose of speaking, set to any parts of the charges, but to accepting respecting a sabile right of pathway which the Court considered wholly highsteric; and Capt. Mant, the Degine Court, communicated to the Prosecutor his inability to give any evidence in the case, and by producing whom as a witness the Court has been deprived of his official services dearing a trial resdered more than usually articous and protracted, from the circumstances which it has now hecome the duty of the Court to bring prominently to His Excellency's notices.

Chan. Wanan, Heijer, 16th Reg. M.N.I. President. (Signed) W. H. Macaulay, Capt. Six Reg. M.N.I. President. Mismosis by the Communication-Chief.—The ambient of the preseding charges, another whole of the master which has now been investigated, are no initiately? womented with the justrior reconcessy and decipies of the mismosis R.I., that I consider it my duty to transmit the presenting for the information of his Exc. the Most Hols the Court.-in-Chief. How may of that Producesy, by whom such stops will be taken in relation thereto as his Lordeine may be placed to think fit.

(Signed) T. Modulanos, Lieux-Gen. and Com.-in-Chief. By order of his Exc. the Com.-in-Chief, S. Pownets, Lt.-Col., A.G.

### MILITARY PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

(Continued from No. 196, page 262.)

MADRAS.

Braff.—Col. A. Cocke, 38th N.I., app. Brigadier of 2d class, and to commend at Massilipatam; Capt. W. H. Miller, Artilli, app. Commine. of Order, Negpore Subbid. Force, v. Hyslop; Lt. J. Daston, app. Dop. Com. of Orde. at Camenanore, v. Miller; Lt. J. Ogenteriony, Eng., app. to charge of survey on Neitgherry Mille; Lt. F. S. Gibb, 24d N.I., app. Dep. Assist. Quarterm. Gen. centre Biv.; the services of La. Col. J. Campbell, C.B., 41st N.I., principal Assist. to Agent of Gov. of Fort St. George, in Ganjam, replaced permanently at disposal of Com., in Chief, for regimental duty; Lt. A. B. Thornbilli, 8th Cav., app. joint remount Agent for purchase of horses for mounted corps of Governments of Madras and Bombaft.

Lesst Cavaley.—1st Res.—1s. Stal. 2011.

principal Asalat. to Agent or Gov. of Fort St. George, in casagam, replaced permanently at disposal of Com. in. Cited, for regimental duty, Lt. A. B. Thornilli, shi Cav., app. joint remount Agent for purchase of horses for muunted corps of Glovernments of Matras and Bombagh

Least Cavalax.—ist Reg.—it. Col. S. Beldock, treand, to 8th Cav., Cornet S. Praser, posted. 3d—Lt. J. G. S. Cadell, to return to Europe on furi. for one year without pay. o'th—Cornet H. M. Eliott, posted 4th—Lt. Col. F. Straton, transf. to 1st Cav. Asvillanv.—Maj. Gen. B. M. G. Showers, to return to Europe on furi. Ist Lt. J. L. Barrow, transf. from 3t to 1st Batt., and to act as Adj. and Guarter-m., during absence of Lt. and Adj. Wade; 1st Lt. G. Selby, transf. from 1st to 3d Batt., Capt. F. Burgone, leave to Neilgherries on med. cert.; 1 ist Lt. (S. Capt. R. Burgone, leave to Neilgherries on med. cert.; 1 ist Lt. (S. L. V. Ley, retired; 1st Lt. A. R. Scott, to charge of co. of Sappers and Miners, proceeding to Aden; Lt. (Els.—Capt.). J. Patrickson, from the latter to the former; 3d Lt. G. Jones and H. G. Blabop, pented to 2d Batt., and St Lt. C. Desborough to 4th Batt.

Enuinemen—2d Lt. C. C. Johnston, to act as Assist. to Surper-intensing Engineer at Presidency; Capt. A. T. Cotton, app. Civil Eng. of ist Div., and Capt. C. E. Faber, Civil Eng., 3th Div. Rusoran invastrat—3d Reg.—Lt. Col. R. Budd, pouted, Lt. Col. W. J. Butturworth, C.R., transf. to 1th N.I.

NAY. Inv.—1st Reg.—Eas. L. Me. W. Strachey, to Rusp.—on furi. for one year without pay. 6th—Km. A. H. Rees and H. W. Urqubart attached to do duty. 16th—Cap.

NAY. Inv.—1st Reg.—Eas. A. M. Owen, att. to do duty. 46th—Ea.

A. May, diamissed Err. by sentence of gen. Court-Martial-Sth.—Ens. J. H. L. Kerr, posted; Rus. J. F. J. Stevenson, prom. furi. to Eur. 2d. C. B. Compton, to Capt., and Ens. B. Checkman, to Lieut. 4gth—Lt. T. M. Drury, to reture to Eur. on furi. atth.—fine eas. J. M. L. L. Kerr, posted; Ins. J. F. J. Stevenson, prom. furi. b. L. Capt. B. Govern, posted to 1st N. V. B.

Infinity.—A. M. Owen, C. H. Bees, H. W. Urquhart.

BUMBAY.

Brany.—Copt, H. Sillen, 1st Fusitiors, to act us Assist.-Sup. of
Barants at Fassan; Maj.-Gen. In Fusition to command Morth Div.

Guring absence of Supj.-Gen. Butter on wird. pert.; Rig. B.

Hugbes, C.B., to seem. Move Higslie; L.-Col. W. D. Bobertson,

pd N.L., to com. Heightels at Doren; Rt.-Capt. K. H. Thornbury,

dis M.T., 'also, Religious at Doren; Rt.-Capt. K. H. Thornbury,

dis M.T., 'also, Religious Bla-Maj. C. Beabow, 18th H.L.,

deficie Com. of Reprise Warrer local corps; Durant R. P. Arthur,

tapi. A.D.C. on Fessional Sulfer the Governer; Maj.-Gen. Morre,

leave to Neighbertin bir due years do mad. sert.; Li. G. B.

Manbes, Ragisson, pape. Esta. Engleses at Foona; B.-Capt.

Lione Cavarar.—Se Rep., Cornet W. B. Dick posted; Cornet

C. Backler proposed to Meet. v. Alken, deseased.

AND EAST

Augment.—Rec. Lt. A. Ayboun to join 4th Co. 3d Reit, at fales, and Rec. Lt. H. Wallace, 4th Co. Golpandianes, at Sensit; it. J. K. Ellenwhins to act an Dep.-Coll. in Redscip. Lt. C. R. Douglas granted furlough to Barrope on medical certificate.

To now, invarian-mit Reg. (Pradison), Res. Lt. E. M. Mande, det. of Dayar 7th Ageil; Second Liout, J. Simmin's posted.

2d Lr. Cav.—(L.). Lt. A. R. Saughers to dotty from fact, to Eur., Lt. J. L. Hendiny accidentally billed, white tight shouting on het April, near Kaira, in General; pervious of Lt. Col. Taylor placed at disponal of Com.-In-Chair from date as which Balor Raylineon assumed office of Folikical Apast is Tartich Arabia; Res. C. F. G. Churet to Livet, v. Hending, Sec.; En. L. Turquend posted; Lt. C. F. Christin fart, to Burrope on med. cert.

Navret Biranter.—let Reg. (Greenath.)—Lt. G. Michailm app. a Dep.-Coll. in Hyderabed collect. 101—This sarpe has retred from Aden, and is now statispeed at Bumbay; Lt. T. O. Blokwite to duty from fart, to Eur.; it March, and processed again no med. cert. 11th March; Bas. T. C. Doughes statisfied to de duty. 18th.—Capt. W. Brown app. as Inspec. of Folica in Scholes. 13th.—Lt. W. M. C. Live in duty from fault to Eur.; Ex.-Copt. H. Lavie to med. cert. 18th March; Bas. T. C. Doughes statisfied to de duty. 18th.—Capt. W. G. Live in duty from fault to Eur.; Ex.-Copt. R. Lavie to med. cert. 18th March 2 th. C. L. B. More, to duty from fault to Eur.; Ex.-Copt. R. Lavie to med. cert. 20th. Copp. 18th. E. Bayande, Trangese Dupart.; and Lt. C. H. Morse, A. P. C. to Biel. Con. Morro, pinced tem. Revnet Warre to Notification on year on med. cert. 18th.—Capt. W. Ward from sick leave to Notification on year on med. cert. 18th.—Capt. W. Ward from sick leave to Notification on year on med. cert. 18th.—Capt. W. Ward from sick leave to Notification on year on med. cert. 18th.—Capt. W. M. B. C. Col. H. B. Robertson transf. to 30th M. I. 17th.—Col. (Maj.,Gre.) P. Pearcon posted. 58th.—Lt. O. M. H. Noten. ponted. 18th.—Lt. G. Stank

### Littrary Notices.

Travels in Kordofan; embracing a Description of that Province of Egypt, and of some of the Bordering Countries, with a Review of the Present State of the Commerse in those Countries, of the Habits and Customs of the Inhabitants, as also on Account of the Slave-Hunts taking place under the Government of Mehemed

Ali. By Ignatius Pallme. J. Madden and Co.
The title-page of this work very fairly indicates its cha racter, and it may be further understood by the following concise statement of the translator, in his Prefuos :-

concise statement of the translator, in his Prefect :—
"Ignatius Palines, a Bohemian by birti, it would appear,
undertook the journey to Kordofan, on commission, for a mercantile establishment at Cairo, in the hope of discovering bew
channels of traffic with Central Africa. In the pursuit of his
object, he sojourned longer in the country than any European
before him; the information he fagushes respecting the present
state of this province of Repyt in particular, and of the Belled
floodan in general, may, therefore, be considered the most
suthentile in extrance at the areaser time! Soudan in general, may, therefore, be considered the most authentic in existence at the present time."

Altogether, the work bears the impress of truth, and of

an intelligent mind on the part of the author. The nature of the country, and the characters, habits, manners, and

an intelligent mind on the part of the author. The nature of the country, and the characters, habita, manners, and castome of the different tribus by which it is inhabited are well deteribed. We have space, however, for only one brief extract—a nurious and amusing description of the toileite of a Sheikill's wife, of the nouncid tribe, Bakkara. "The women and gris-ans very taknaive and friendly with those they know; they all shock hands with me, and made repeated inquiries about my health, and frequently saked me what I wished to est or drisk. Nor are they by any means stry, for I seen had the opportunity of heigh present at the subsition of a fisheith's wife. The lady sat on an angure's (nedstand), entrounded by a number of young and beautiful Nagro gris, appearant the subsition of a fisheith wife. The lady sat on an angure's (nedstand), entrounded by a number of young and beautiful Nagro gris, appearant to open all the various maintain of the most beautiful activit feathers, whilst the others arisinged her hair, in ecceptions woulden pag. A third shaw sunded her fort, a fourth ground amphat to open all the various maintain fort, or it is no easy tank to open all the various maintain fort, a fourth ground amphat up a fine powder between five store. Another slave being any appeal of a point of the time the sundered with the story, a staling denought wheiling, more than one point of meeting batter, within winesserial by head the best of a point of the there was rabbell to be head to not be ther met.

The results of its supplier, which for head of a point of the open had the story, thous two large land in any and required, and trees the grism in an account by head the orea arms. On her forthment throughout, of amber, about printing of the head of a gold coin, were houg, and required and arbiting over her right shoulder, and thus the tolists of this black of a gold coin, were houg, and required, and trevien of a gold coin, were houg, and required and arbiting over her right shoulder, and thus the tolists of this bl

Prisones was completed. She now admired hereof once more in the mirror, represented by helf a peard died with water. It most not be imagined that these women in any way offend apainst the distance of elitency; for although, like the other inhabitance of this het elitents, they are totally naked, with the exception of a piece of celton, or a leathern aprox (rahet), reund their loins, they never transgress the rules of the most right property. The women are, without amorphism, handeness, and are tracted very well by their husbands. Their occupation constate in enoting, and attending to office demontic dation; but when, the man go into bettle, they by no means remain idle apectators, but secourage them with their shouts, and anist them in every way in officing the mean resolute resistance."

The Life of Sir Hugh Pollucer, Bart., Admiral of the White, and Governor of Greenwich Hospital. By Robert M. Hunt, Esq. Chepman and Hall.

We are informed, in its Preface, that :-"This memoir would not have been undertaken, if the unformed calcumine which forced Paliting, in vindication of his own honour, to bring his Commander-in-Chief to trial, had not been studionally revived by the relative and biographer of Admiral Reppel, after their repose in judicious allence for more than half a contary."

It accounts to be approximated into in the days more that many

It assess to be sessewhat late in the day, now that pre-judice and party feeling have subsided (and never have those evile been more florestly prevalent than they were during the trials of Kappal and Palliner), to re-revive a subjest which, from its peculiarity of circumstances, must be always more or less painful to an English reader—to a reader justous of the Naval honour and glory of his country.

country.

"Eggel was chosen to command the western equatron—the chief defence of the hingdom—at a time when the threatened coalescency of France and Spain, and the revolted our American colonies, placed the asfety of Greet Britain in the student petil. A French first of immenal magnitude was met off Breet by an English armament fully manned and equipped, equal to them at first, and greatly superior in metal on the day of highle, but after an indecisive action of a few hours' daration, the enomy were permitted to form their line unmoissted, and to return to port unpursued, whereby a momentum opportunity was sacrificed of capturing or destroying the great marine furce of France."

This, as has been intimated, was a truly painful ciroumstance to every Englishman of right feeling.

It is not our intention here to enter, or re-enter, even in the remotest degree, into the merits of the case. It is something, however, to be assured that the present biographer of Sir Hugh Palliser " is himself a souman, therefore in some degree qualified to form an opinion on the facts, and to discuss the merita of the proceedings of both Officers on that important oc-casion." We are also given to understand, that in addition to the family documents intrusted to him, he "was favoured by the Earl of Sandwich with several interesting papera from his valuable collections of manuscripts, topapers from his valuable collections of manuscripts, to-gether with the private letters of Pailiser to his illustrious ancestor, then Pirst Lord of the Admiralty." To the Hon. Sydney Herbert, Secretary of the Admiralty— to Henry Belferd, Esq., Keeper of the Records—to Sir Hunry Ellis and other Officers of the Ritish Museum— and to William Hamit Proand to William Upoott, Req., for the opportunity of re-ferring to the Anson MSS., and other original records in his care — Mr. Hunt acknowledges his obligation for much valuable assistance in the procecution of his labour. Thus it is evident, from these representations alone, that The Life of Sir Hugh Palliser' constitutes no unimportant addition to our stores of naval biography.

In his vinducation W filr Hugh Palliser, the wr performed the duty of an advocate; and if it may be thought that he has occasionally gone out of his way to attack Admiral Kappel, we must uscribe it to the honest seal which he appears to feel in the cause of his client.

English Prose'; being Entracts from the Works of English Prose Writers, with Notes of their Lives.

English Proce Writers, were a compilation, it is a very remarkable book. As a compilation, it is of the first order; but its chief merits are far beyond the heat compilation. Many of the those of even the best comfilation. Many of the biographical sketches, of which there are in the aggregate shout seventy or eighty, are the most happily condensed, the most lucidly characteristic we have ever met with. For instance, the virtues and the vices of the great Lord Bacon-elas, that the latter, ingratitude, avarice; and the receipt of bribes, should have been smonget the basest and the meanest to which poor human nature is incident! —ere brought within a single focus, in a manner strik-

—are brought within a single foous, in a manner atritingly graphic and effective. And, how just, how delightfully appreading, is the following sentence, introductory to certain passages from the writings of Colonel Napier:—

"If the character of the writer may be judged by his works,—by the secience which the layers to weare into pictures of great events, and the spirit with think he portrays them.—to Colonel Napier.—as the deliwing pellenges from he history bear with most—belong devotion to woman, undesanted courage utterly free from equality or pursonal hearted, courtery to examine, and sympathy with every gallant notion, whatever the country or appreciation of the hero."

"Without looking farther, this fine character is abundantly borns out by Colonel Napier's admirable letter—as latter breathing the very soul of chivalric honour—to the Duchess of Abrance—from the Preface to the first volume of his History.

With chromological lists of authors prefixed, this hand-some and compact volume, containing affatter to the ex-

tent of 1000 pages, as usually printed, is divided into ten sections:—Narratives of Fact, and of Fiction—Letters—History—Morals and Raligian—Philosophy and Pullay—Speeches—Drama and Dialogue—Voyages and Travels—Natural History—and Miscollanies. It is a library of

Farming for Ladies; or, a Guide to the Poultry gard, the Dairy, and Piggery. By the author of "British Husbandry." Murray.

A rutter excellent book; produced, as Murray's be generally are, in the best possible style. It is full of information, of a ourlook and amusing, as well as of an instructive character. The writer, a thoroughly practi-

meanments character. The witter, a thoroughly practical man, justly observes, that
"This little treatise is neither independed for the base cottages
nor for persons of large fortune, but for these laddes in the middie mote of life, who study healthful downship economy, either
for the pleasure or the profit which it affords, though, is asying
lide, we may justly add—that a cottage healthful might gather
methil histo from its contents, and that a decises would lose
nothing by its person."

uething by its perseal."

"In Loadon, the common prime of poultry are generally an high, that people of narrow income, if living in form, one achieve afford to put any on their table. Fortunately, however, the mate is now growing general anning persons who are downled in trailes and professions, of getting a lost, or villa, for their families in the outlets; and if to their gardens be added a pastional for the feeding of a now, with shade for the accommodation of a pig and poultry, in the meaner of a little farmery, or avan for only a few mode and beau, it is inconnectivable how much the world add to the incurrence of the table, without at all increasing the expense."

The arguments in favour of verify rising, which such pursuits necessarily induse, and of which "the much illustrious lady in the land" sets a noble example, are altogether unenswerable. For the general good, we can-

illustrious lady in the most sees a nouse manager of allogather unanawarable. For the general good, we cannot resist the temptation of transcribing them. The author seems to have had another "libertious" person author seems to have had another "libertious" person.

author seems to have had another "illustrious" perpent in his eye—the Duke of Wellington:—
"Indulent habits are, it is true, not to be easily aurmousted; but if a determination be made to conquer thum, it may be done without much exertion, by gradually rising every day a short time serier than usual; then, when that has become inhitual, increasing the time; and, above all, making it a rule, although it may east an effort, to spring out of bed the moment of awaktier in the mornior.

in may east an efort, it spring out of hed the moment of awaking in the morning.

"Now, let us calculate the ingresse of profitable life, if two
hours aday be thus added to one existance. Fought very generally
devote nine or ten hours of the lour-and-twenty to their hed;
loaving fourteen to secretaine of theilness or pleasure. But,
emplosing them to be reduced to seven or eight, three two hours
and in such day—heirs feurteen in every seven—are just as anyoning teach day—being fearben in every neven—are just an entire day of additional compactful in the week; which, if summed up for a term of threescers years, will amount to more than onth pears and a half of reducals time added to our life."

We cannot mater into any detail of the nonterna of

this volume, which are exceedingly multilatious and in-teresting; but we atrougly recommend it to the consideration of our readers.

The Bouties of the Opera. Part II. Barber of Seville.

Bogue.

RESPECTIVE the second Part of this publication, we can but repeat the praise awarded to the first; that, with its decorative vignation of somery, costume, and situation, and its various-coloured erabasque borders and orniments, it is extremely alegant and benefits that the portreit sions (Madema Persiani, an Recine, in the "Ba Seville," engraved by Mote. from a maintime be sions (Madama Persiani, as Norina, in the "Barber of Soville," engraved by Mote, from a painting by R. D. Smith) is worth double the entire coat—and that the work promises to become almost an "indispensable" to the frequenters of Her Majesty's theatre. We may just hint, however, that the eyes of our charming contatries, as presented by Mr. Smith, are somewhat larger than those with which nature has favelued the original. The story of the opera is very amusingly sketched,

, The Plotorial Guide to Greenwich. Ort & Co. Thus is put forth as "A Holiday Handbook, descriptive of the Trip down the River—the Hospital, and its Chapet and Navai Gallery—the 'lid Palace and the Observatory -the Park and Blackheath; with twenty-three engravings on wood, from original aketches." With considerable on wood, from original aketches." With considers information, the whole is neatly and prettily executed.

(Correspondence continued from p. 375.)
CULINEL LEACH, C.S., ON EXAMACES.
To the Editor of the Nonel and Military Genetic.
Sin,—I was glad to see, in your Paper of the 25th of May, an article on a subject to which I have repeatedly May, as article on a supers to wasse a have repeatedly endeavoured to draw attention, vis.: the importance of reducing as much as possible the great weight carried by the Infantry soldier. Offering suggestions on this or any other point connected with the appointments, arms, and organisation of our troops, must be a unsiese and hopeless undertaking, as long as the consideration is, not whether the alterations proposed are likely to add to their efficiency in the field, but how they will affe amouncy in the folia, but now any will asset them whilst stationed in gurrisons, at home or shroad,—a rock on which we have too often split. I am perfectly well con-vinced that his load might be somiderably diminished, and that his efficiency, instead of being impaired, would be much increased by it. When fully squipped for the field with musket and bayones, amountain, knapack, belts, great-cost, blanket, canton with some water in it, and a haverack containing three days' rations of meal and bread, he carries upwards of sistly pounds, in which are not in-

cluded his cap, boots, and wearing apparel. I would, therefore, strongly recommend those who are scentical as to his load being too great, to shoulder a musket, strap on their own persons the different items above named, and then acriqualy consider whether the powers of the strongest man must not be severely tried by marching hour after hour with such a load, under a burning sun, or knee-deep in mud in heavy rain, and, after flattering himself that his day's work is nearly at an end, and the brouse at hand, he in ordered to advance some miles farther, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's rear-guard; posted, perhaps, on ground so steep and rigged, that a cat would be puzzled to ramble over it. Those simple feats are sometimes performed on, half rations, and frequently without any; and my old Patinsular contrades know that I have not coloured the picture too highly, but merely described what we have too often witnessed ever to forget.

The number of men who on different occasions during the war in the Peninsula were obliged to leave their ranks from sheer exhaustion, baffles all calculation; and it is no exaggeration to say, that had their muskets, and their load altogether been much lighter, thousands who dropped by the road-aids and were randered for a time hors de combut. would have been able to keep their places, and take a part n many encounters with the enemy, in which they were utterly incapable of joining.

It should be remembered that exertions almost super-

natural are frequently required from Infantry; battles on which the fate of kingdoms depend may be irretrievably lost by a column arriving too late at a certain point, in conse-

quence of the men being overloaded and jaded, and unable therefore to reach their destination at the moment intended. "It is the power of marching," says Marshal Ney, in his instructions to his Officers, "which constitutes the strength of Infantry; and enterprises which seem to present the greatest difficulties become comparatively casy by the advantage accruing from rapid marches." This is no mean authority; and I would ask in what manner the "nower of murching" can be attained so effectually, and with such certainty, as by arming the soldier with a light musket, and taking every ounce weight off his shoulders that can possibly be dispensed with? It would be highly desirable that a committee, consisting of old and ex-perienced Officers, should be assembled, and their wits ast to work to ascertain what portion of the (so styled) necessaries right be dispensed with; and the opinions of Intelligent Non-commissioned Officers and privates would be extremely valuable; for who could throw a light on the question half so well as old campaigners, who have marched and fought year after year with the said sixty pounds on their backs? It would be almost an insuit to ask any Military men of common understanding, if he does not consider that this subject merits attention a hundred fold more than many of the frivolous and unimportant matters to which, unfortunately, so much valuable time is devoted every day. With many this reasoning will avail but little; for old, prejudices are not easily overnome, nor can I expect that men will all at once feel interested in a subject on which they have never yet, per-haps, bestowed a single thought. With a view, however, of proving my position a tenable one, I shall call to my aupport a few facts, which "are stubborn things." When our Army landed in Portugal on the 1st of August, 1808, the men's kaspancks, and a considerable part of their coutents, were ordered to be left on board the transports: tents, were organicated to be lett on board the transports; nor did they see them again until they reached Lishou, after the convention of Cintra. In the great-cont were inclosed one shirt, one pair of shear, one pair of stockings, a hand-towel, a bit of soap, razor, comb, and shaving-box; and the brushes, usually encried by each man, were divided between several. I should like to ask any one who belonged to that Army if, on arriving at Lisbou, there was anything in its appearance denoting a want of cleanliness and umariness, although the men were nearly, if not quite, two months without their knapssoks?

evening before our Army commenced its march from Talavera to the southern frontier of Cortagal, Gen. Crawfurd, having the retreat of Sir John Moore's Army to Corunna and Vigo fresh in his recullection, took it on himself to order the men of the Light Brigade either to burn or leave on the camp-ground a certain portion of the contents feare on the camp-ground a certain portion of the comments of their knapsacks. At this distance of time I do not perfectly recollect of what that portion consisted; but amongst other things, shirts and brushes strewed the ground in abundance. Now, sithough my logic may not carry with it much weight, or shake the belief of men biguted to old hackneyed systems, the two instances 1 have quoted will possibly have a tendency that way.

I have often expressed a belief that it would be advis-able in future compagns to do away with the blanket and to make the great-coat suffice for all purposes; and the countless maledictions and executions I have beard uttered by the men sgainst the former, and the number of fathoms deep in the Bay of Biscay they often wished it, convinced me very many years ugo that to discontinue it would be wise, as no advantage according from it in the camp or bivotack could compensate for the labour of the feiler Lingto Retired Captain 2 Was this contemporarying so much additional weight. In the two last plated in the Order in Council of 1840? Please, Sir, campaigns in the Peninsula, (1813 and 1814), when the

large camp-kettles were done away with, and tents carried for each company instead, the blankets or great costs were ordered to be given into store; one, it must be cancluded, being considered sufficient. Of the two, in my humble opinion, the great-coat is decidedly the best; for the soldier, when on sentry at night or in tempestuous weather, can put on his accountrements over it, and move with freedom: whereas if covered with a blanket, he must prowit mide if suddenly obliged to advance or retrest from his post by any movement of the enemy's pickets.

Ere I conclude, allow me, Sir, once more to observe that I have frequently, in the columns of your Paper, proposed that in lieu of the blanket, a piece of light waterproof cloth or Mackintosh's composition, sufficiently long to cover the feet of the soldier thoroughly when lying down, might be affixed by books or looms to the bottom of the great-coat; and when he is on sentry, this cloth could be turned up and laid flat under the skirt of it, so as not to interfere with his walking. When rolled up, the cont might not look quite so neat and pretty as without it; but the comfort of dry and, comparatively; warm feet in the wet bivouck, ought to be a much weightier consideration. This appendage to the cost, if not considered necessary in foreign or home gerrisons, might be kept in store, and not issued until the the field.—I am, &c. J. LEAGH.

RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS.
To the Editor of the Naval and Miliary Gasetta.
—A few weeks since there appeared in the Naval and Military Gazette a letter from a Commander, calling the attention of the Service to the amount of pay granted to Retired Captains, viz., 10s, tid. per day (the same as that of Retired Cuntains of the Ordnance and Marine Corps), and advocating a considerable increase, viz. to 15s. per day. I do not see that in any fairness such a pretension could be maintained, seeing that the hundred senior Captains on the Active List have but 14s. 6d, some of those veterans having held the rank 36 years; but there might be a satisfactory compromise come to. The junior Captains have but 10s. 6d. per day half pay, but as they advance their pay increases, and in rank they advance rapidly, acquiring that of Colonel after three years. Not so the Retired Captain. He cannot supire to further rank or encolument, and it would not be con-ceding too much to allow him 12s. per day, and to his widow, should be leave one, the same pension as awarded to the widow of a junior Captain, viz., 80f. instead of 75f.—a mean increase of 5f. beyond that of a Commander. This distinction is as unworthy of our rulers as the increase is paltry. On the same principle 1 differ from my brother Officer in his suggesting a second class of Retired Captains at a different rate of pay, because in asking too much one gets nothing; but on this point, as on the other, I would come to a comprewith his views, and I would suggest that the tirement of old Commanders for the brief period they may be expected to enjoy it, considering their advanced ago, should be rendered more worthy the Service by increasing the number from 50 say to 80, or 100; by esta-blishing their pay at 12s, per day, and the pension of dows the same as Junior Captains; and to such Officers as accept the retirement concede the same privi-lege that has been accorded to the "Superannuated Admirals," that of being placed on the list of Captains with an asterisk prefixed to their names, as is the case with the Admirals, and of gradually rising on that List as the non-effective Admirals do, it being understood that no increase is to take place either in their pay beyond 12s. per day, or in the pension of their widows beyond 80% per annum. At present the retirement is rendered as humiliating as possible, and is really not worth acceptance.

When the Committee that was appointed to inquire into the grievances of the United Service onme to die the case of the Communders, it was objected that the increase of pay—id. per day—was miserably small when the alteration recommended was a rationment (in fact, a final settlement for long and faithful service), and this objection was meanly met my one or our admirate, who stated that the retirement " would affect only the Senior Officers on the Lut, who would not expect promotion in any other way, and that by giving the Retired Officers the same pay as the Junior Captains on the Active List they could have no cause of complaint." There was no Commander present on the Committee, Sir, neither was these in the House of Commons when the Report was presented there, to advocate the rank he filled, and to comment on the continuations remark respecting the probable premation of the Officers under consideration ; so their cause withered to that as it does in very other consideration. It being, however, stated by those our kind superiors and guardians, that the promo-tion in question was intended to apply " to the Senior Commanders on the List," will you inform me how it Commanders on the List," will you inform me how it came about that a Retired Commander of 1831 was

was a solid benefit and advantage conferred on the Officer that obtained it, as it gives him a present increase of pay of 2s. per day, and for his widow, if he shall leave one, it secures an addition of 15s, per annum in her pen-sion. Thus, Sir, to the Retires Commander of twelve years' rank, as such, is conceded a most unjust preference years rank, as such, is consected a most unjust preservice and important advantage ever Officers on the Active List, the senior of whem, awaiting the step he has attained, has held the rank nearly threat times as long; and if this class of Officer is to be included in the promotions to Retired Captain, which are "like angels" visits." Officers in my position on the Llat skin never expect to arrive at their turn. It would be gratifying to have the merits of this case, which many of my brother Officers agree in considering as even worse than "too bad," fairly explained. I fear, however, that like all instances of the nfair exercise of power, the only solution it will admit of will be found in the old adage of "might is right," and that now as ever the weak and undefended must go to the wall.—1 am, &c., Devon, 25th May, 1844. ONE OF THE SHALVED.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Bank Stock, 198 74
R per Ct. Red. Anus., 98\$ 2 \$
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BIRTHS.

June 5, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, the lady of Capt. Banks W. Golonis, Bengal Engineers, of a non.—June 1, the Lady of Lients-Cot. the Hon. C. B. Patres, of a son.—June 4, at Melville-stree, Edinburgh, the Lady of Lients-Cot. Wathers, E. L.C.B., of a non.

Edinburgh, the Lady of Lient. Cot, Wateres, R. I.C.B., of a som.

MARRIACIES.

Firms 6, at \$t. George's, Handwerted, John Clavel, eldest son of Golond Markel, C.B., of Stiedmore House, Dorset, to Emily A. Harster, only daugiter of the late Capt. Bingham, R.N.—June 19, at Manylebone Church, Capt. J. W. Dalling, E.N., to Frances Amns, close daughter of Col. Fanshawe, C.B., R. Engineers—May 39, at Kingston, James Cho. Honors, Eq., Master H.N., to Maay, third daughter of E. Naylor, Eq., R.M.

ginerre—May 29, at Kingston, James Gro. Honors, Riq., Master R.N., to Mary, third daughter of E. Naylor, Eaq., R.M., DEATHS.

March 27, on heard H.M.S. Aleri, on the censt of Africa, Lieut. William Burnsows Wills, only son of Capt. T. G. Wills, R.N., of Brackhurst House, near Gosport—March 3, at Port Louis, Mauritius, aged 43 years, Maria, wife of Capt. Drummond, Barcark Maker.—June 6, at Green Bank, Selkik after a long and severe lilness, Anne, wife of William Brydone, Eaq., Paymaster and Purser, R.N.—June 9, at Wellington House, Co. of Dutham, Jank, the wife of Col. Mills, aged 62 years.—June 2, at Anascreagh, Galway, William Brackground, Rig., formerly Lieut. In the 61st Rig., late of asselby House, in Lincolinship, and recently of Aswardly, hear Splishy, in the same county—June 9, at the Eigh, Southauphen, Lourak Carlesina, wife of Capt. J. G. Weir, late 19th Reg., and only daughter of F. Price, Eaq.—March 24, at Neighterry Hills, Mairas, in his 29th year, Capt. A. F. Conn, of H.M.'s 53d keg.—April 19 at Adea, Arabia, Llout. N. M. Hungha, H.M.'s 17th Reg.—June 1, at Rome, Lady Adam, O.C.B.—Jan. 11, at Finchley, Eliza, reliet of Lieu.—Gen. Salvin, aged 20.—June 14, at the residence of his father, General Murris, Hyde Park-gardens, Capkain J. B. Moens, late of 1st Dragoos Guards.—June 1, at Walker-streef, Edinburgh, Mrs. Mandarstra Machonald.

DAVIS'S 1MPROVED FLEXIBLE CONCAVE HORSE

Mandarta Machonald.

Davis's improved New Invention.—A. Davis, Sponge Metchant and Brush Mandactarer to Her Majesty. Prince Attent, and menty all the Rl. Pamily, 35, Strand, and at 26, Regent-at., Water-looply, 2 down from Jermyn-at., begs to acquaint the Nobitry and Gentry by has succeeded in making great improvements in Horse Brushes. The peculiar merits of Bust's', improved Horse Brushes are continued by its fixing their to every extreme part of the horse, thoroughly searching lote all the cavities, bending itself in all directions, to prevent troublement irration. This novel Brushes are constructed on acleatific principles, quite supersedes all other inventions, insamuch as the action is tompered by its own elasticity, not requiring any presaure, as common brushes, all projections on the surface of the coat are equality cleaned, it having hean irried on horses of all descriptions, with the most antifactory results. They iciding properties of this celebrated Horse Brush is formed by springs and categot, growed in between the upper and lower parts, being equally divided, forms as sissiff conceptly, so thick libsired, and hitherto suknown in all other inventions. Robberses and gentlemen, it town and coverry, as thick libsired, and hitherto suknown in all other inventions. Robberses and gentlemen, it town and coverry, any distance, with the following articles for the use of horses and curriages, at a saving of at least 49 per cent, under any house in Registed.—Here and curriage brushes of every kind; aponges of the best quality, at haif the sadders' prices; chamole horse-clothing of avery pattern, horse blankets, honds, brooms, turner, cooperage, rupe and wool doorsatis, soap, blanck-lead, acouring-paper, and sleves for house-hold use, at Wholsenie Prices. Havis's celebrated Tooth-brushes, composition for hardway, carriage wool man, banders, composition for large and training and country get had tredit said graper to the guna. Also inventor of a new and imprived Mails, and India-rubber, by which it is imposeshe DAVIS'S IMPROVED FLEXIBLE CONCAVE

Mesors. Anthry and Co., the extensive Octalities, of 27. Corn Sill, are now disposing of their large knock of Official Appoint ments and general Wearing Apparet, at extraordistry low yrickee in consequence of being conspelled to retinagaish their produce by the Sist of next month. An opportunity so favourable a thin for Officers and gentlemen about to proceed to foreign that toos providing themselves with the requirite Clothing land Accourtements is not likely again to constr.

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Reduced Annual Premium.	Date of Policy.	Sum Assured.	Original Fremium.	Annual Frem. payable in 1863.
	On or hefore inth of May, 1839.	全1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	#19 6 8 24 # 4 31 10 0 7 42 15 0 66 11 #	12 4 2 15 16 0 21 7 6
Man Fa 6 1 - CM T- 2	de la company		TAVOVION	, •

BRITISH and FOREIGN INSTITUTE.

The Right Hon. I he Earl of the Members of the Insti-tute held this day.—
The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON in the chair—
The Report of the general state and progress of the Institute,
with the balance sheet of its receipts and exponditure, having

been read—

It was moved by E. Baylis, Esq., seconded by George Jones.

Esq., and carried musnimously:

That the Report and Balance-after be received and adopted, and entered on the minutes of the Institute

Moved by William Tite, Eq., seconded by Henry Tudor, Eq., and carried unanimously.

That the Report and Balance sheet be printed and circulated unone the Members.

That the Report and Balance sheet be printed and circulated umong the Members.

Noved by James Simpson, Esq., seconded by the Rev. G. Reinrick, and carried hashimously;

That this Meeting are of opinion that the management of this
Institution has been hitherto astisfactory, and they vely upon
the Committee to meke all such improvements as may be
capable of being carried into effect consistently with the
fundamental principles of the original prospectus of the In-

titate.

Muved by William Tite, Eaq., seconded by Br. Eate, and carried maxilmonally;

That the best and most cordial thanks of this Meeting Se given to the Right Hon. the Bail of Devin, for the great sitention he has paid for the interests of the Institute, to which its establishment and success are to be greatly attributed, and partionistly for his conduct in the chair this day.

Moved by Br. Campa, seconded by J. Rethune Bayly, Req., and carried anapsingually;

That the warment thanks of this linguing be presented to Mr. Buckingham and the Committee for their services and excitons in conducting the salairs of the Institute during the past year.

(Signist) June 7, 1941. DEVON, Chairman.

### VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

vapiwitin Sir J. Duke, Ald., M.P., Chairman I. Ebnj. Hawes, Seq., Pep. Chairm Benj. Barnard, Eq.

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WILLIAM MATRAY, Actuary & Secretary

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Opinions of run Pausa:

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"This is not not that we fear there exists too much need for his experience of the viction limits to which it reals. Recry branch of those frightful maladics, whether the result of interest had been accounted only traited, and invessed or apparently hopeless. To the married, as well as the maintain of his case, and we are doing, a serving search to recommend the consecution of comments and the maintain of the consecution of the consecution of the

POYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—
The Temporary Premiers at CAMBREWELL will be VACATED at Midgamers heart, and the BUILDING at MRWCROSE, DEPTFORD, will be exerted on the all of Aligura for
the reception of TUPILE. It is requested that those Officers,
whose flows are awaiting allumination, will immediately communitate with the sibergulary, as notwithstanding the increased mecommodation there are usely few vacancies.
The Pricade and Emporitors of this institution are invited to
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inst., at one o'clock, distribution for Charles Ogle, Bart., President,
in the Chair.

By room of the Council.

Ly Room, Secretary.

J. M. Hoen, Becrebary

DATENT IMPROVEMENTS In CHRO-DATENT IMPROVEMENTS IN CHROR. NOMERS, WATCHESS, Bad GISTORS.—E. J. DENT.
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The genuine batters are relative, and durability, by means of
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at ONE o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as	Co. b. Callante Co. coll and printerson	Bedstades, Cantegus, Portable Drawers, &c., to. Quest sand others attending Large and Brawing-rooms supplies with every
may be willing to Contrast for Supplying and Delivering, immediately, into Her Majesty's Dock-Yard at Deptiord, TWO HUM-	THE REW MAYAL MNIFORM,	prince teinges weigh with the medical substant and bear and and and a
DRED LOADS of HONDURAS MANGGARY TIMBER.	T PHILLIPS, WAVAL TAILOR, 28,	Principal if interpretability of charge and attachmental relativestation, again, again, supplied despring the significant charges an accordance in the principal desprincipal charges and the contract of a freedom.
Tender, may be seen at the said office. No Tender will be re-	Las STEAND, beggins in his discrete at the Royal Nary	INDIA via EGYPT.—Memrs, CHRISTIAN
And the Same and the same and the same of the same and th	Languages, Administra William Saffigundes of the same againty, At	appealingly in toleran senter or glandeneen procueding by this
Tender, may be seen at the said callet. No Tunder will be re- adjust the Conscious of the seer of Trails are any soland.	PHILLIPS, NAVAL TAILOR, 28, La. STRANO, been bijection to Officer of the Royal Warp that he has all the Political of Seculors Sections by the for formal section of the Political Section of the Pol	And Co., of Wigning street, Cavantinh aquare, by re- constantly in inform finites or gindlessen proceeding by the court of the light of the street of the party of sealed from their four hours when the process of the court of the court of their four hours, at wholessis prices i stop a sealed of the court of their
1.812. FOR WORL IN THE SALE DANCE COLUMN THE AMERICA PROPERTY AND	PRICES FOR Committee of the Control	ther invites, at wholough private item a log Alla Signer and the Milliant accompression, tentaring, are
histogany," and must also be delivered at Conferent Plats, So- companied by a Letter street by Two responsible Succepts, so-	MAVAL (the letter and Land Land Class Lo.	which is read referring to the page over the price or confident their representations for the or a set of the price of the page
gaging to become bound with the Privat Undering in the num	UNIFORMS, China, China, Chinasan, Inntenta,	DATENT IMPROVEMENTS in CHRO-
of 2500, for the due performance of the Contract.	Courte the land Colds   and Colds   Amide	NOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKSE. J. DENT, es. strand, and Sz. Correpor street, Match and Clock Maker
THE following superior SHIPS, belonging	hunders.	ha America (March 11, 136 Clubba 210 206 Milya) 71127(1)898 2711198
to Meanre, T. and W. Smirk, of Newcastle-uppit-Tyur,	21. 24. 24. 25. 41. 41. 41. 41.	Albert, been to acquaint the Public that the manufacture of his CHIBOROMETMAN, WATCHER, and CLOCKS, is secured by three
and built by them for the INDIA TRADE, will leave Gravewood punctually at the undermentioned dates;-	## . ## . ## . ## . ## . ## . ## . ##	separate Patents respectively granted in 1826, 1846, and 1842. Miser Laver Watches, jewelled in four holes, siz guiness such ;
FOR CALCUITA DIRECT.		in maid anger from at to till filth. (JOH) Plotisteria William
BUCEPHALUS, 1600 Tons, Wat. BELL, Commander, to Sell June 25.	Epoulation, each . It 0-8 35 5 10-4 15	with gold disk, from a guiteen to 19 guinean each. Bent's Patent Dipliedoscope, or Meridian instrument, is now resty for
GLORIANA, 1100 Tone, J. S. Wass, Commander, to Sail	Dress Beit 8 8 - 8 16 1 (6 - 6 14 1 16 - 8 16	Anteres Personials couldining a description and directions
July 29. TUDOR, 1150 Tone, M. J. LAV, Commander, to Sail Aug. 13.	Dress Tritters   2 0 - 3 10   2 10   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2	for its use, is, each; but to contemers gratis.
FOR THE CAPE AND CALCUSTA. PLANTAGENET, 1000 TORE, JOHN DONNTO, COMMERCE, 10	Miliara of gued quality, and wall made, of 200, per deman.	TT AVANA · CIGARS
Sail July 15.	The state of the s	The masterns willistay in Marant direct. Importer of
DUKE OF ARGYLL, 300 Tool, HENRY BRISTOWS, COM-	pomorpy joining uses out at a way power selection, you proposed for a veryage. Shirth, Chestal Sedding, for, see, ske, skways condy 1 and avery article warrented ability regulation.	Havana Cigara, respectfully informs the Admirars of geouine Vasita de Abajo Tehacco, that he has just received
mander, to Sali Angust 16.	Cadets, Military and Distinguis Officers, fitted out on the	20,000 Seculation Panetillos 16,000 Manuel Anure's small Trabeons in original buxes.
Por Preight or Passage upply to Capit James Barnes, 17, 24. Mary Asia; Capt. Was. Fulcans, at T. & W. Suits's, 78, Corne	same advantageous terms. Full printed estimates of each on	no man 1-2 ciune Acresian.
bill.	application, THE NEW MILITARY COCKED HAT, BEST	It above he in enabled to offer on most advantageous terms
L'OR MADRAS, with leave to call at the	QUALITY, WITH PEATHER, POR £3 34.	for cash, and solicits an early inspection.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, to Sail 238 of July, for messares	Section and the section of the secti	THOS. HARRIS & SON'S TELESCOPES
ment goods only, the DUKE OF ROXEL RGH, 200 Tons; lying in the West India Dock, GRORON FLORER COLLERS, H.C.S.,	THE NEW MILITARY COCKED HAT, BEST QUALITY, WITH FEATHER, FOR #2 24.	I see indimension in Timilate, the present great descind
Commander. This ship has excellent accommendations for past-	OFFICERS in Her MAJESTY'S SER-	the thresh in the News and Army, is bigilite brook of their super
sengers, and corries an experienced Surgeon. For Ireight or pos- sage apply to Copt. Cont. Ann. at the Jerusalem Coffee Mouse,	TI VICE, CADETH and ASSESSANT SUBGROUND, our be	riority. Sent to the country, merings from our enough of each or a Post-office proof; and exchanged if not approved of. Fries
to Mesra. Banua Patatus and Co., 138, Fenchurch-st., or to Janus Banua and Co., 17, St. Mary Ave.	SUPPLIED at a most notice, with the proper description of LINEN, MILITARY ACCOUNTMENTAL CABIN FURMS	A Prichet Thismripe in slow others distinctly 8 entise, 180.; dieto 12 entise, 11. 100.; dieto 10 entise, 25. 20.; dieto 20 entise, 46.
FOR MADKAS, touching at the CAPE OF GOOD ROPE.—To Sall the 18th August, and from	TURE, Sec., requires for an Collet of the best quality, at whole.	一一个最多的人的 经主义化工厂 STAT XAX (7)(10)(10)(10)(10)(10)(10)(10)(10)(10)(10
OF GOOD HOPE,-To Sall the 18th August, and train	christian and Bathbone,	No. 27, opposite the finish Museum, Loudon. N.B. Hot related to, nor in any way connected with a firm of the more
Portsmouth the 15th, with her need practuality, the Well-	Mo. 11. Wigmore-street, Carondan-square. Esti-	name, Makers of the Binoculat Opera Gildet, and the Crystat
known chip WELLINGTON, 460 Tone, James Levenza, R.M., Commander. Catrice an experienced Surgeon. Lying in the	brains and pateries sent on application.	Speciación.
West India Dock. For Freight on Passage, apply to the Com- mander; to Captain Evana, B. N.; to Captain W. C. Kannahn;	management of the second secon	TIME ESTABLISHED TEA MARKET,
or to Para and Rutte, i, Blahopegate-street Within, corrier of	TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.  THE POTTER. MARTIAL MUSICAL	Typen Ludgate Hall, No. 8, BIDNEY & MALL, Proprietors. A further fall of Twopeners to Fourgeness per pound upon
Leadeshall-street.	II POTTER, MARTIAL MUSICAL	Tana and Cumon. We have this day lowered Coffees I worked
TO SAIL PUNCTUALLY ON THE SEOF JUNE	QARE OF GUARDS, and the MINOURABLE HOARD OF	to Poursener per pound, in accompanies of the reduced daties
FOR MADRAS direct, the LORD ELDON,	ORDNANCE, z. findge-street, Washingter, London. "Bisneighturer of Plates, Clariconts, Seasoon, Serpents, Sans.	disease assetting of Coffings, we have been alread sweeteninget \$4
the East India Docks. This Ship has essellent accommissions	Manual Company See Value Brings Manual Marca Stanian C. (18810).	the inrest purchasers in the Port of Landen. Wawes now meabled to quest the very choicest quality at a price attainable
(A 1), 450 Tone, Thomas Womanha, Commander, lying in the East India Books. This Ship line execution communications for Passengers, and carries as effectioned Burgaps. For Preight or Fassage apply to Gipti, Womenta, at the Surassibility	Tarre Opnicione, Royal Ross Royal and Silve Instruments.—Boss-	by all classes of arcticity. BlaCK TEAS. Upon all Mack I can,
Could House to meanly synapsis Live als whe provided to the	Talve Opiscicie, Royal Lant Ragia.—Trembuse, Trampet, Cor- népase, and all sorte of Koy'd and Side Instruments.—Bass- Tunes, and bide Drime of every description. Invasion of the Injurious Kotle-Drummenot Patent. Drum-Majore' Trophies.—Registrus of Bund-Masiers.	we have howered the prices Twopbnos per pound, and on the Pinest Countries Fourpeases. The TEA MARKET, Ludgate.
Penchusch-atreet; or to T. Mavenus and Co., San Court, or So. Corabili.	Drugs-Majorn' Trophics - Registrar of Bund - Mariets.	the Prest Qualities Fourpesses. The TEA MARKET, Ludgate. hill, No. 8, MINKY & HALL, Propietors.
-44	William Control	

### -----Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

**M**<sup>R.</sup> OPPICE OF ORDINANCE, June 16.

RI. Reg. of Artillery—Sec. Capt. Arthur Geneet to be Capt. v.
Kinatchibell, retired on hall-pay, First Lieux, George Brought
benchurten to be Sec. Capt. v. Geneett, Sec. Lieux, the Hon.
William Kunnetly to be First Lieux v. Wurburton.
Ayrable Mag. of January Cavairy—Cornet Patrick Warner
to be Lieux. v. Robert Fergusson, resigned.

CAVALRY

2d Life Guards—The Marquis of Londondarry will in-spest this reg. on Monday next, at Wormwood Scrubbs, and the same evening the Marquis and Marchioness give a grand entertainment to the Officers, which will be honoured by the presence of the Dukes of Cambridge and

7th Hussara—On Monday, the officers who have served and, are, serying in this regiment, held their anniversary dinner at the Clarendon Hotel. Among those present on this occasion were the Marquis of Anglessy, the Dake of Relifert On Monday, the officers who have served this occasion were the Marquia of Angiesey, the 1986 of Heautort, Lord Vivian, Lord Crofton, Earl of Belfast, Lord Alfred Paget, Sir Wm. De Tayler, Sir Arthur Chachester, Colonels Keane, Wildman, Lyster, Rolling, Portman; Sir James Hamlyn Williama, Captains Lumley, Grasett, Inga, Bushe, Wyndham, Peel, Phillips, &c. 13th Light Drags.—1 Troop from Troubridge and 1

ditto from Dorchester will arrive at Exeter on 22d and

ORDNAMCE CORPS.

Rl. Artiliery.—Col. Lacy, of the carriage department, and Capt. Palliser, of the proof department, attended at the butt at the Rl. Arsenal, to witness six rounds being fired from a 56-pounder gus. 10 feet long, weighing 85 awt., Monck's pattern, mounted on a trevering platform, to be fitted on the quarter-deck of the Dodains. The platform is 16 feet long, moving on a pivot about two feet and a half from the elevated end, and the carriage on which the gun is mounted, traversing on the other and upon a brass circle to be isid upon deck in that form, at 113 feet from the pivot, to snable it to be freed in any direction. The resoil of the gun carriage to-day was very satisfactory, the first round b feet, the second 5 feet b antistactory, the first round b reet, the second b reet inches, the third 5 feet 8 inches, the fourth, with the acrews loase, 8 feet 3 inches, the fifth, with the acrews partially fixed, 5 feet 10 inches, and the sixth, 6 feet. The simplicity of the platform is such, that the gun, although of such great weight, is run up to its firing position with the greatest case

The Nautilus, No. 12 transport, was towed down the river from Deptford on Wednesday, and moored opposite the Rl. Arsenal. On Thursday the baggage of Maj. Hornshy's company, 3d batt, was nut on board, and next day, 3d of the property of Lieut, Gran, Sec. Lieut, Gray, eight non-commissioned officers, seventy gunners and dricign. non-commissioned amoers, seventy gunners and drivers, one drummer, with fourteen women, besides children, embarked for a passage to St. Helena, to relieve Capt. Kinatchbull's company on duty at that station since 16th Nov. 1835. The bandwigthe Ri. Artillery accompanied the company to the place of embarkation. Lieut.-Col. Fraser, appointed to command the Ri. Artillery at St. Helena, vice Lieut.-Col. Darby, retired upon full pay, proceeds in the Nautilus to assume the duties of the atation. station.

Col. Paterson, Col. Lacy, Lieut.-Col. Dancey, Lieut.-Col. Dundas, Lieut.-Col. Chalmer, Lieut.-Col. Sweeting, and Capt. Palliser, attended yesterday in the Blarshes to witness experiments with an invention submitted to the members of the select committee by Mr. Mersh, chemist, connected with the Royal Arsenal. The invention ex-perimented with aquasited of three different kinds of application of simple substances to the common fasce used for igniting the powder contained in shells intended to burst when fired from large pieces of ordnesses. to burst when fired from large pieces or oranamos, the description used on this occasion being one 68, pounder and two 32-pounder guns. Mr. Marsh meked no secret of the means by which he expects to regulate the bursting of the shells when they strike the object almed at, and one of the modifications of the minimish was now affantism one only of these his principle was very effective, one only out of pine shells fired with meal powder caps burnting at about 150 yards from the mouth of the guo, the other eight entering the but, and exploding immediately on passing through, tearing the massive timbers in their progress into hundreds of fragments, some of them very large pieces. The auc-cass of Mr. Marsh's discovery is owing to the application of Jeffrey's marine give to attach the caps filled with meal powder to the fusee, the whole operation being very simple and easily understood, without the slightest risk being apprehended when moving the shalls about or loading, as apprehension when moving the shells made to explode on the percussion principle. The whole of the shells fired with the two other modifications of Mr. Margh's discovery burst, but were not so regular or cartain in exploding at the requisite period, as those used with caps filled with mest powder.

Waiting on his Raiser, and several members of the suite of the King, arrived at the Royal Arsenal at 11 o'clock, A.M. The Royal party, on alighting, were relevived by Maj., Tan. Bit H. D. Roya, Col. Cackburn, Col. Lacy, and Col. Turner, of the Rl. Artitlery; Col. Sir George Hoste, of the Rl. Ragineers; Lieur. Col. Danvey, Lieur. Col. Dandas; Lieur. Col. Chalmer, Maj. Saudilands, Brigade Mejor Cuppage, Capt. Palliser, Capt. Frazer, Capt. and Adj. Taylor, Capt. and Adj. Cockburn, and Lieut. th Hon. R. C. H. Spencer. At the foundry, Lieut. Col. Dundas conducted the King over the whole of the department, including the buildings for boring and polishing large pieces of Ordusnee by powerful machinery constructed by Mapier. On leaving the foundry, his Majestywas received at the private entrance of the laboratory department by Col. Cockburn and Lieut.-Col. Dansey, and was conducted to the rooms appropriated to making precussion caps, and his Majesty witnessed with apparent interest the whole of the process by which this investion is accomplished and perfected in great numbers, in an incredibly short space of time, by hand machinery worked by boys. The copper used for making percussion caps and his machinery worked by him to another who outs it out with astogishing rapidity into the shape of Maltese crosses. These are passed to some other boys, who form them into the shape of percussion caps, afterwards smoothed and polished, and then filled with the igniting composition. When dry they are packed up in cases containing 780 in each, the number sent out for service with every 590 ball or hlank cartridges. His Majesty next inspected the making of musket balls by compression, by a powerful band machine. The King then visited the model rooms, containing specimens of fire ships, chain, and every other description of shot and shells used in the naval and military services of this country, and pertions of every species of material used in making gunpowder, and apecimens of that imand shells used in the naval and military services of this country, and portions of every species of material used in making gunpowder, and specimens of that im-portant combustible in all its various stages, with mills for mixing and granulating it, and a small piece of ord-nance for testing its strength when finished. After a short visit to the boye making ball and blank cartridges, the King was conducted by Col. Lacy over the wheel-wright's shop, where the steam machinery for boring saves a great amount of manual labour, and performs the work with great precision. His Majesty was evidently the work with great precision. His Mnjesty was evidently the work with great precision. His Majesty was evidently surprised to witness the corrections and limited space of time required to form lance-poles 10 ft. long, and about 1 junch to 2 inches in diameter, without a hairs-breadth difference in the diameter throughout their whole length. His Majesty also witnessed the powerful plaining-machine at wolk, invented by Brahma, for planing end reducing the the length of the language o inages, and the terminates of every description used in the Ordanice department. His Majusty was received at the storehouses by Mr. Chestham, chief storehouses by Mr. described, nd the storehouses are storehoused as the storehouse of the storehouses are storehoused as the storehouse of the storehous Arsenal. His Majeaty seemed to pay great attention to a light howitzer 4 2-5th inches in dismeter of bore, and a light howitzer 4 2-3th nignes in magneter or sore, and mounted on a saddle, with the requisite appendages, similar to those conveyed on the backs of mules across the mountains during the late Syrian Warfare. His blajesty proceeded to the garrison and visited the aplendid Mess-room, now nearly finished, having been mountain anticommunical with very charts. greatly enlarged and consumited with very chasts designs. His Majesty having visited the Royal Repository grounds and Rotunds, and the various descriptions of arms and models of dockyards and fortifications, and other objects of interest, at half-past one o'clock preceded to firenwich Flospital, where his Majesty was conducted over the whole establishment by Admiral fir Robt. Stopford, Governor of the Hospital, and by the heads of the various departments. His hisjesty, after viewing the Hospital, honoured the Governor with his company at a dejiment. The King, attended by his suite, went to Woulwich dockyard, and afterwards associated to vigit the Royal Hospital at Chelsen. The King inspected the boys of the Royal Military Asylum, at Chelsen. of arms and models of dock sards and fortifications, and Chelses.

INFANTAY.

Scots Pusilier Guards, let Batt.....About 1 o'clock on filled with most powder.

On Alunday, the King of Saxony, accompanied by Gendral Sir George Murray, Master-General of the Ordnance; Lieur-Col. Lord C. Wellesley, Equerry in

immediately sent in various directions after the quents, but it was not until near midday that one of them was found flourishing his bayonet in Addis-hill, Doctors' Campaons, by Polico-censtable Newshem, who endeavoured to persuade him to accompany him to the station-house. He became, however, exceedingly outrageous, and threatened the life of the Polico-constable, who being an expect person slipped behind him and punioused his arms. The other two men were in the course of Wednesday arening and Thursday morning discovered in remote parts of London, and conveyed to the guard-room of the Tower-barracks, where Renderson is also confined. The offence will be punished with great acverity.

Let Foot, let Batt., Depot—The depot of this distinguished corps, under the command of that vaterae Officer, Major Deane, K. H., was inspected by Mejer-General Lordownes, K. C. B., at Trales, on the 14th inst. His Lordship made a most minute and thorough inspection, and quents, but it was not until near midday that one of them

ship made a most minute and thorough inspection, and expressed himself highly satisfied with the olexoliness and soldier-like appearance of the men, and the precise and steady manner in which they performed their several evolutions ; their Light Infantry movements, which were closely observed by the Major-General, elicited his highest eulogiums,—the manual and platoon exergise, which the dappt was put through by Capt. Ormsby, sould not be excelled. As a finale, and while they were acting as Light troops, the alarm sounded, and they dashed off pallmell to the defence of herracks, actonishing and putting into bedily fear the fair spectators who were then assem-bled; the next moment every man was found at his post, and the loop-holes, &c. &c., lined with brave hearts and British happases. The Major-General, who, no doubt, was unprepared for this ruse, manifested great pleasure at the electity of the movement and the disposition of the men, also at the able arrangements made for this import-ant matter by Major Deans. On the assemble sounding, they moved steadily in double-time, in sections, to the slarm-post and formed column, after which they were dismissed. After the inspection, his Lordship, Staff Officers, and a party of ladies and gentlemen, partock of luncheon at Major Desne's quarters. The Major-General next stated the hospital and schools, and then went to the orderly-room, where he inspected the Regimental and Companies' books, with all of which he was much pleased; he said he was much gratified to find the depot in such a high state of discipline, and that its exterior as well as interior economy was highly creditable to Major Deane, and hoped he (Major D.) would accept his best thanks for his seal and exertions in bringing it to such proficiency. In the evening, his Lordship and Aida-de-Camp, with several other guests, were enterthined by the Officere and their muss. At 8 o'clock, the Serjeants, with a few their muse. At 6 o'clock, the Serjeants, with a few friends, sat down to a sumptuous dinner, and continued to enjoy themselves with song and muth until chanticlest gare warning of approaching day, when their revol ceased, and they moved to their respective rooms, highly satisfied with the conviviality of the evening. There were present on parade—I Field Officer, 4 Captains, 9 Subalterus, 1 Assist. Surg., 9 Serjalints, 4 Drummers, and 23.3 r. and f. d Butt .- The right wing embarked at lat Foot, 2

Quebec on 26th May, on board H.M.S. Resistance for Barbadors.— Head Quarters and J cos. from Quebec to Halifax, on 20th May, for West Indies.

6th—A contemporary paper has stated that this regiment is "under orders for Ireland." We have been requesting to state that no such orders have been received.

questigh to state that he had on orders have over removed in On the 18th—Waterlood ay—the pensioners and others who had served at Waterloo, living in and sear the town of Peaston, dised together at the Buil Inn in celebration of the day, and walked in procession to disner. Among others assembled with these vateruse was a cleryman, others assembled with these veterans was a clergymen, who joined his fellow-widders; and though he had changed arms for the gown, did not dieden to any grace and share the feast with those by whose side he had gallantly fought. The committee invited the Non-Commissioned Officers of are commutee sayined the Non-Commissioned Officers of the 6th Regiment, stationed in Preston, to the dimer, which went off in good style, and the party broke up in good human with themselves and all the world."—Pres-ton Paper.

good humous with themselves and all the world."—Presfon Paper.

7th Repet—Will arrive at Exeter in two divisions on
22d and 25th, on being relieved by the 4 let.

8th — This regiment is to be brought together at
Manchester, as soon as a regiment can be spared to supply
the detachments on which the corps has been for an anassully long period.

8th Depat—Lieut. Lister is appointed to the rescriting staff at Breefford, v. Lieut. Ricard, 75th, moved to
Sallebury, in place of Lieut. Wolfe, 39th, goan to join his
reg. in India.

16th—Bigs. Manchest arrived at Predericum, N. B., on
the leth site, from Chimbar, on his way to the Bend of Pollcolored Warrs by himselfs arrived at Provinces of Canada, New
Bissewelds and Roby Scoth, resaing in a direction to meet the
party emphything an field way from the Grands Palls downwatch.
We understaid so emphase my pains will be spared to stake the
road as straight and level as possible. The work is understaked
by, and to be completed at the supense of, the Rome Obeverament, and will be of much benefit to the Province, as effording

14

ies to travellers, and the means of the emp hum of meany within its limits. In — Eight men of this regiment w

tom Lancaster jell on the 18th lust, and conveyed by milway to Liverpool, under the command of a Serioust of the 6th Regimest, on route to Dublin. These were men the 6th Regiment, on route to Dublin. These were more who had been sentenced for affences at Manchester, cosnested with the police and populate last summer. Captain Dickinson's op. has joined head-quarters from

23d Depot-Disembarked at Isle of Wight 18th Jene, from Guernsey.

25th —Capt. Peacocks and Surgeon Mivison return home

27th Depot-have arrived at Guerassy from Dublin; and the 48th Depot susbarked in the Mindamenthus samer for Hull.

324—Are under orders for Ireland.

41st-Have left Centerbury for South Wales, to relie 4)st—Mave less Constrainty was some disturbances took the 73d.—At Bristol last week, some disturbances took place between the soldiers and the police, but through the scertions of the Officers, particularly Capt. Maydwell, t was restored.

queze was restores.

42d.—Change of quarters at Malta on 8th and 9th May.

1st Batt. 42d, to Florians; Reserve do. to Cottanera;

88th to St. Eimo, and Malta Frankhies to Strada Foroberracks. The 42d landed at Malta, from Gibrultar, and marched to Floriana barracks 1st Feb., 1832; and en 8th

May, 1844, 92 Officers and men marched into the same

quarters, who did so in 1832.

42d Depot.—Lieut. Ramssy is appointed Quartermaster to the Depot Battalion in the Isle of Wight.

43d—A wing has removed from Montpasi to Lapraris.
44th—On the 19th, a detachment of this regiment
relieved the detachment of 75th at Pendennie Caetle; a
party of the 44th has also relieved the detachment of the
75th at St. Nicolas' Island.

To the Editor of the Neval and Elitiony Genetic.

Sin,—Seeing in your Gazette of the 15th last, a latter from one of Colonel Greville's Brigade, assuring you that only one Eagle was taken or picked up at the Battle of Salamanca by the 44th Regiment is quite correct; but I beg also to inform you (that to the best of my recollantics and the process a period having now alarmed) that another tion, so long a period having now elapsed), that another ton, so long a period having now elapsed), that another tegic came into the possession of an Officer of the 36th Reg. in the same Brigade, and who accompanied the Officer of the 44th Reg. to the head-quarters of the British Army, where they deposited the two Eugles.

The Officers' names are Lieut.-Col. Wm. Posrce, K.H.

lete Unicers names are Lieut-Loi. win. rearre, K.R.
lete Lieutenant 44th Reg., and Major John Fratt, iste
Lieutenant 30th Reg., now deceased.—i am &c.,
John Garliano, Lt.-Colonel Unstanted, late
Adjutant of the 30th at the Hattle of Salamanca.

To the Kuiter of the Naval and Military Gauette

Sin,-Ilaving read in your last Number, that the 2d Butt., 41th Reg., claims the Engle of the French 22d Reg., that was picked up by them on the battle-field of Salamanca that was pieced up by toom on the oathe-deld of Salamanca, I have no wish to be positive in contradicting the same; yet I never can forget the proud position the chivalrous Sir Edward Pakenham, who on that glorious day cummanded the Fighting Division, and his being in possession of an Eugle, his orderly Dragoon carrying it on horseback, following his gallant General for two days after the heutle. I never can forget the autisfaction Sir Edward appeared to feel upon that glorious occasion; and will vesture to say, was the happiest days of his life. The Eagle belonged to the enemy's 22d Reg, of the Line. The gallent Compenion-in-Arms of Sir Edward on that ever-memorate the compenion of the comp rable day is still alive; I mean Sir Prederick Storia, K.C.B., who I am certain will bear me out in maintaining that the 3d or Picton's Division were in possession of that perfect The other Eagle, captured by the 5th Division, wented the head and number.

One of Col. Campbell's Brigady at Saramanca;

\* 3p Division.

48th Depot—Have arrived at Hull.

49th...This regiment is to be inspected on Monday. Colonel Adams, an experienced Commander, has been naremitting in his everyone, and the whole machinery of

unremitting in the exercises, and the whom machinery of the regiment works admirably.

Rl. Marines—The Bidney Horald notifies that Major Child, late of the Plymouth Division, the Superintendent of Norfolk Island, had arrived and was sworn in as a

magistrate of the territory, in the usual form.

Lt. Frederick John White (son of a veteran Officer, the Lt. Frederick John White (son of a veteran Officer, the Town Major of Portsmouth), has been tried by Court-Martial at Woolwich on a charge acting out of a disturbance in the public streams between a man and his wife. The proceedings and evidence which are of no public or professional interest, occupied considerable time, and terminated on Tuesday. The decision of the Court water Her Majesty's approval. It will be easy by the accurate paragraph, from Hert's Army List, that Liest, White has seen much service:—

paragraph, rous there is a many amount of the shortest settles on the service of Spain with the Stories Statistics Seathering against the Capitals from March, 1437, Spain Again, 1439, 1439, Again, 1439, 1

Carlets, density position, and several space, or an investigation of meanly three days, the close, forted more on the China expensions of Leads occuminated up of the military and gardy file whost of the communication of which the relation on charges of head was a superior of the several days and the relation of the several days and the relation of the communication of China, and the relation of the several days are deventant or communicate a strong descendance of the first product of the communication of the several days and the communication of the several days and the communication of the several days and the communication of the several days and the communication of the several days and the communication of the

Van Dioman's Land.

Goth, 1st Batt.—Have arrived at Sept a like favourable opportunity for showing 60th, 2d Batt.—Have arrived at Guebes.

Weat Indies.

Goth, 2d Batt.—Loss is appealed in the breasts of shirt measurement, and 60th, 2d Batt.—Arrived at Guebes.

Weat Indies.

Goth—Br.-Mei]. Snow's co. has jobarded on fisturery, on board the steamer (life of from Carrivel-on-Shannon.

Goth—Br.-Mei]. Snow's co. has jobarded on fisturery, on board the steamer (life of from Carrivel-on-Shannon.

Goth—Emburked at Quebeo on the transparence of evidence and proceeded to Cleathers to disception. The goth were actually the sound of the first day of the week of the first life of the sound of the week of the week of the sound of the sound of the week of the week of the sound of the sound of the sound of the week of the week of the sound o

stationed, the same friendly feelings will en tween the military and civilians, as does not god Reg. of Highlanders and the inhabitants of John Powells, Chairman; W.

Reply—Gentlamen,—in returning you most the name of the 9th Highlanders, for your dress, on the occasion of our departure from the procession of our departure from the god opinion of the Magastrakea and those to avery individual in the corps, than to distance the good opinion of the Magastrakea and flowed bistrict, with whom we have enjoyed if for the anusually extended period of nearly 6 approbation which you have bestowed upon the approbation which you have bestowed upon the about Fuelibilite Guards,—His Escellency Prince Casted (Sue); Lord Strafferd, Birdling you farewell, fleatlenen, I hope you will and hearty good whiches of the Officers, Non-cers, and men of the Sutherland flightanders,—Richest God, B., and K.C.H. Colonel of the 1st Dragoons; Earl Catheer, K.C.B., Colonel of the 1st Dragoons; Earl Gatheart, H. Wyadkam; Sir Ballow Sowill, K.C.B.; Cown, Magastrakeart, M. G.C.H.; H. Wyadkam; Sir Ballow Gowens, Communication of Communicat gad Reg. of Highlanders and the inhabitants of John Powers, Chairman; W.

Reply—Centismen,—in returning you most the non-line of the 9th Highlanders, for your dress, on the occasion of our departure fron the pick good opinion of the Magnetistes and Home District, with whom we have enjoyed for the nonusually extended period of nearly of approximation which you have bedowed upon it shall be long cherishes and remembered with ding you farewell, feetilemen. I hope you will and hearty good wishes of the Officers. Non-cers, and men of the Sutherinan Highlanders.

R. Seass, Lieut.-Col.

Riffe Brigade, 1st Bett., Depot—Lieut ceeded Lieut. Siewart as Depot Paymasti.

97th Depot—Lieut. Dillon is appoint the Depot Battalion in the lefe of Wight 3d West India Reg.—Capt. Berwick, with Military honours on the 8th inst. years in the service; he commended the with Military honours on the 8th inst. years in the service; he commended the with Military honours on the 8th inst. years in the actions of 11th 1931, at the retaking of Barra Point on tand at the attack upon Esson, the cupit Barras' territories. See "Hart's Army I Provisional Batt.—The following and sold men, on 29th Jane; 3 Officers and 30 Meers and 380 men, on 29th Jane; and 3 Officers on 10th July.

THE WATERIOO BANQUE?

THE MARY R. Call File for the following date to the mobile and galant two the noble and galant two the file of the part of the South File following date for the Market High Rep. Line following date for the Market High Rep. Line following date for the mobile and selections of the Sou

station, and playing the "en
At half-past 7 preciselyes,
the Duke and the Prince of
gallery, where, as usualits,
awaited the presence of div table presented most of a brated Portuguese plates. At each end of the gallerges with many conspicuous will many conspicuous p will sented at different times rejeth mus illuminated ph case from the table were from the destals, richly sepurated including destals, richly sepurated including the lamps, which were, presents peror of Russia. There and exotics, not only fir the wing where the guesta asset is fore-banduct was served it. pandnet was served it

gift from the late Kummander gullery where all the Parantry, rich and varied uniforn er, and medals gained in their 1 40 the

medals gained in their 1 as in the judge admention of the foresth, goldenth some d'eid.

The Duke of Wellingtogrood His Royal Highness Princette.

Liu Exuellency Prince C. sat on the righten.

June; 7 Officers and 380 men, on 28th J and 320 men, on 29th June; and 3 Officer on 10th July.

THE WATERIOO BANGUE?

TUESDAY being the unniverary of the 1 loo, the Puke of Wellington gave his quest at Apsley-house to a numerous circle ing Officers who participated in the glorimemorable engagement.

Long previous to the usual hour of m ways in Piccadilly were literally crowded by grades, anxious and ourious to fobtain a distinguished veterans who were to assemble and congregated; and not only were her of noble equestrians mustered, but like.

Shortly before seven o'clock the company were get?

Lond before seven o'clock the company were get?

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Lond writer and writer and writer a

sth May, 1844-1
cond to Monta; WATERLOO REGIMENTS AND OFFICERS.
sait this excell it is a somewhat remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the
without expressing portion of the Cavalry and Infantry present on the field
him from the
The superhapp! Waterloo during the engagement, there are now conof its instructionable with our regiments comparatively few Waterloo
mirable arrang filecers. The regiments composing the Cavalry on the
good conducts
casestal object; casion, together with the Officers present at the battle,
halls actained lids now connected with them, are as follow;—

mirable arranged outside the casion, together with the Officers present at the battle, fally attained and the casion, together with the Officers present at the battle, fally attained and the casion, together with the Officers present at the battle, fally attained and the casion, together with them, are as follow:

Lieus. Col. Sp. The 1st Life Guards, now commended by Viacoust Comberand to the more, at present numbers but two Waterloo Chicers, via., Adit. rest assured to dearton, and Quartermaster Falconer. The 2rd Reg., of Life tion, which his series, which also served at Webstrice and during the Peclasular their services ar, does not pow centain amongst its ranks a single Waterloo are especially fileer. The Ruyal House Guards (Siuce) are now commanded effective man the Marqueles of Anglessey, who was greents, as also were the duties of the jor of the reg. Lisat. Col. E. W. Heaverle, Capt. and Lieut. Col. good wishes in the Marqueles of Anglessey, who was greent; as also were the sum of the reg. Lisat. Col. E. W. Heaverle, Capt. and Lieut. Col. good wishes in the Marqueles of Anglessey, who was greent; as also there cavalry in unusue of he fall. North British) Dragoons, 6th (inaistiffing) I case. 7th To Li.-Col. James, 19th Hussens, 19th Hussens, 19th Hussens, 19th Hussens, 19th Hussens, 19th Hussens, 19th Light Dragoons, 6th (inaistiffing) I case. 7th Marquelesses, 19th Hussens, 19th Hussens, 19th Light Dragoons, 6th (inaistiffing) I case. 7th Marquelesses, 19th Hussens, 19t sent to the Town-berre

Col. the Earl of Catheart and Maj. P. Rotton; of 18th Lancers, Lieut, Col. Stawell and Major A. Barton; of 18th Light Drapous Lieut, Col. R. Brunton. With 1sth Hussara no Watstion Officer is now commetted. In 16th Lancers there are General Str J. U.

Col. the Earl of Cathcart and Maj. P. Rotton; of 12th Lancers, Liest.-Col., Rawell and Major A. Barton; of 12th Light Bragaceas Liest.-Col., R. Branton. With 12th Hussars no Waterlon Officers is now commercial. In 16th Lancers there are General Bar J. U. Vandeleer and Lieut. Webater.

With regard to the Infantry, there are connected with the Grenndier Guards the following Waterloo Officers, viz., Colonel the Duke of Wellington, Majors Laccelles and Clives. Capt. Holdero, and Gapartermaster J. Payne. In the Coldstream Guards Holdero, and Gapartermaster J. Payne. In the Coldstream Guards Holdero, and Gapartermaster J. Payne. In the Coldstream Guards Holdero, and Gapartermaster J. Payne. In the Coldstream Guards Holdero, and Gaparterma. J. Action and G. Copeland, and Surg. S. Good. With the remainder did the regiments in the act of the regiments have are Waterloo Coldson connected as follow;—the (Reyal), Captain R. Blacklin; 4th (King's Cown, Major R. R. Bandonald; 14th, Capt. Manjor Wood and Guatermaster S. Goodard, 23d (Earyal Webs Familiers), Major R. P. Holmes, Capt. J. Enoch, Lieat. G. Dann (Paynameter), and Guartermaster T. Healing, T. C. Smith and Surg. T. Mostyn; 2nth, Cantronater T. Healing, Lieutenant G. Moora (Paynameter), and Guartermaster T. Healing, Sad, noon; 24th, Colone Sir A. Woodford and Major George Hibbert; 43d Ruyal Highlanders, Quartermaster Edward Paton; 44th, noon; 5st., Col. Bir B. D'Urban, Lieit.-Col. W. Ribott, Maj. Meinwuring, Capt. A. R. L'Estrange; 73d. Col. Est Toomas Reynell, Capt. A. R. L'Estrange; 73d. Col. Est Toomas Reynell, Capt. A. R. L'Estrange; 73d. Col. Est Toomas Reynell, Capt. A. R. L'Estrange; 73d. Col. Est Toomas Reynell, Capt. A. R. L'Estrange; 73d. Col. Lord Harris and Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Love; 75th (Cameron Highlanders), colonel Sir A. P. Barnard.

The following Waterloo Officers are now connected with other regiments which were not at the battle:—Leed. Col. Col. Sir Toomas Herwit, 7th Dr. Gander, Lieut.-Col. Sir Dambrick, 7th Dr. Gander, Lieut.-Col. Sir Dambrick,

Field Othorrs, number as follow—viz., Field Moranul, I, the Date of Wellington, Generals, 6; Lieutenant Generals, 18, Major-Generals, 27; Coloness, 90; and a proportionate number of Lieu-tenant-Coloness and Majors.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The half-yearly examination of the Gentlemen Cadets atudying at this establishment at Woolwich, took place on Tuesday, June 18, and, at the conclusion, the Gentlemen Cadets obtained the usual period of vacation, and will resame their studies on the lat Aug., 1844, and be joined by the candidates recently passed for admission as Gentlemen Cadets. The whole of the Goatlemen Cudets, about 180 in number, assembled on the parade ground is front of the scademy, shortly before ten o'clock on the day of examination, in full military costume, with their new earbines and accountrements, under the command of Cept. R. B. Burnaby, with the other Officers attached to

the needemy.

At 10 o'clock, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. W. Mulcaster, K.C.H.

Ri. Engineers; Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Whitenore, K.C.H.

Ri. Engineers; Maj.-Gen. Sir H. D. Boss, K.C.B., Dep.-Adj.-Gen. of the Ri. Artillery; Col. Cockburn, Col. Paterson, Col. Lacy, Rl. Artillery; Col. Sir G. Hoete, C.B.

Ri. Engineers; Lieut.-Col. Jones, Lieut.-Col. Dundan

C.B., and Brigade Maj. Cuppage, Ri. Artillery; Brigade

Maj. Sandham, Rl. Engineers; and Capt. Savage, Capt

Crawford, Capt. Stace, Capt. Taylor, and Capt. Townsenders on the parade-ground. On approaching the Gen. arrived on the parade-ground. On approaching the Gen tlemen Cadets drawn up in line, Lt.-Gen. Sir. F. W. Mul conter was received with the usual salute, the band o Cantienen Cadeta then marched past at alow time, and or again forming in line went through the manual and pla tuon exercises in a highly creditable manner, and appeared beon experies in a highly creditable manner, and appeared to have sequired a thorough knowledge of the use of the man, and fired with remarkable precision, and alto man, and the most sanguine expectation of the Officers present, when it was known that the carbines havenly been supplied to the Gentlemen Cadets within a very recent period. Liset. Gen Sir F. W. Mulcaster, at the conclusion of the exterious, again approached the line, and was received with presented arms, the hand playing \*\* Got

the Queen;" and when the anthem was finished th ant Officer complimented Captain Barnaby on the siency and fine appearance of the Gentlessen Cadeta dency and fine appearance of the Gentlem der his command, and they afterwards marched past at ick time, procreding to the large hall to be examined the various branches of their studies, by a board confing of the following Officers:—Lieut-Gen. Sir F. W. lleaster, K.C.H., Inspector General of Fortifications, mident; Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Whitmore, K.C.H., Lieut.-v. Rl. Military Academy; Maj.-Gen. Sir H. D. Rose, C.B., Dep. Adj. Gen., Rl. Artillery; Col. Cockborn, boratory Department; Col. Paterson, Repository partment; Col. Lacy, Carriage Department; Col. Sir Hoste, C.B., Commandant, Rl. Engineers at Wool-ih; Lieut.-Col Jenes, Rl. Military Academy; and mt.-Col. Dunde, C.B., of the Foundry Department in Rl. Arsenal. command, and they afterwards marched past at RI. Arsenal.
On the walls of the hall were exhibited a number of

pirably-executed drawings of fortifications, plans of ties, sieges, and several very clever and well-finished iwings and sketches of Military exercises, and costumes the Army. On the tables were a number of manuipt, works, all written in fine bands, and some of th staining sections and illustrative sketches of the subjects ated upon, and executed in the pen-aud-ink style in a ated upon, and executed in the pen-aud-ink style in a-maer that would have reflected great credit upon pro-sional artists. The examinations were most satis-tory, and the following have passed for Commissions the Rl. Reg. of Artillery, and in the Rl. Engineers, on ag approved by the Master-General. Gentleman Cadet chibald E. H. Anson obtained a prise of a sword for level good conduct, and several others obtained prises books, according to merit :-

1. Andrew Clarke 2. Francis Du Cane 3. Robert D. Kerr 3. Robert D. Kerr
4. John Y. Moggridge
5. Francia Kee
6. George Colclough
7. Thomas W. Milward
8. Henry L. Chermaide
9. Alexander T. Binksley
9. Robert E. F. Cranfurd 11. Frederick W. C. Ord 12. William C. J., Blones 13. Walter Hughes 14. Matthew B. Fords 15. Waltiam T. Barneth 16 Archibald E. H. Adac 17. Samuel E. Gordon 18. William G. Stubbe 19. John G. Boothby 20. Charles N. Lovell

The following 20 Gentlemen Cadets also passed their unication for the Practical Class, and will commence ir studies at the Royal Arsenal, on lat Aug., 1844 :-

John G. Jervone James F. K. Travers Henry H. Tyler John C. B. De Butta Walter S. Stace Hon. Edward T. Gage Neville B. K. Hayley George Haratow George Leslie Audley M. Archdall

11. Charles Wright 12. Gwavas 5. Tilly 13. John E. Thring 13. John E. Turing
14. Henry Jervia
15. William M. King
16. Henry L. F. Greville
17. Bidney R. B. Swincy
18. Edward Stanton 19. Hugh Bent 20. Francis R. Glanville

Mr. L. Y. Nash is appointed Barrackmaster and Store per at Prince Edward's Island, vice Holland.

LYMOUTH, June 18.—This day being the Anaiversary
the Battle of Waterloo, by order of Major-General the n. H. Murray, the troops in garrison assembled on parade before Government House, Devemport, and attractive spectacle gathered additional interest from presence of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands. mediately on the Prince appearing on the balcony of vernment House the review began, which consisted of "ious evolutions, executed in fine etyle. A beavy storm ning on about 1 o'clock put an end to this imposing octole. After the review, a déjouner à la fourchette s given by the Major-General, at which the Prince was

s given by the Major-General, at which the Prince was sent, and several of his Officers. The following morandum has appeared in Orders:—"H.R.H. Prince ederick was pleased to express his approbation of the verments of the troops at this day's review, which the sjor-General has pleasure in communicating."
Hong-Kong.—The Cormorant, transport-ship, arrived Tuesday at Woolwich, and, after landing a detachment invalids from the Rl. Artillery stationed at Hong-Kong, 2d Feb., with detachments of the Rl. Artillery, the th, 55th, and 98th Regis. Of the Rl. Artillery, two id on the passage home; of the detachment of the 18th res died; of the 55th about 15 died; of the 98th about died; and one woman and three of the ship's crew, d several man-of-war sailors invalided, and on their d several man-of-war sailors invalided, and on their d several man-or-war samper invalides, and od their same home. The sickness at Hong-Kong only became rious about this time last year, the casualties previous that period being scarcely in a greater proportion than usual at favourable stations; and it is somewhat singuthat at the latest dates only one private of the large schment of Ri. Suppers and Miners in China, under cut. Collinson, Rl. Engineers, had died; the other ven, who had been sick and greatly emachated, having ven, who had been sick and greatly emacinted, having sterely recovered their health and strength, and now, gaged in superintending Chinese workmen in superintending for the troops, and saking retifications. Col. Cheeney, on his arcival strength ong, assumed the command of the RL drilliery, and ider his immediate superintendence every stupches been hen to render the island more healthy, and when the against water is drained off it is expected siskness will

not attack the troops again in a source form. The idland is described as healthy in some, and the contrary in other parts, which could only be assertified by experience of its postilential character, and the latter will be avoided in future.

### Mabal Intelligence.

Captain—G. H. Seymour (of Frankers).
Commanders—E. S. Stewart; William Commanders—E. S. Stewart; William Commanders—E. S. Stewart; William Commanders—E. S. Stewart; William Commanders—W. C. Arountremers.
Captain—L. T. Jones, in atmey at Hawnt Chilage.
Commander—W. C. Aidham (1844), to Winehester.
Lieutenants—C. T. Compton (1844) (addit.) to Agincarri; W. T. Bollaire (1819), to be agent in a Royal Mail Facket; W. Pael (1844), (addit.) to Cornerons; T. Greekman (1843), to Weden ; D. N. Welch (acting), to Rese.
Manters—F. Eturciae (1843), to Daring; Y. C. Pallin (1844), to Flying: Fiel; J. S. Mill (tecting), to Gapriy.
Mals—S. Oeborn (1842), to Black Engle.
Michiganood.

Collinguess.

Naval Cadete—R. Farker, to Alfred; H. E. Hanon, to Comperations A. C. Cowperand C. Matthiam, to Collinguoud; W. M. Truscott, to Escalival.

Rargeonn—(to Convict Ships), C. H. Faller (1934), to Agincouri; 1, John B. Hampton (1834), to Auchiend; John B. Hampton (1834), to Auchiend; John B. J. Laucaster (1834), to William Jardine; Sund John Musso, M.D. (1834), to Emily.

Emily.
Assistant Surgeons—J. Findiny (1938), from Hindrices, to have charge of the Remany, stave depot at the Havanuah, v. Birt. whiche, invalided; J. G. Bechanan (1939), to Greenwich Hospital; T. Tait (1837), to Findings
Shavel Instructors—Was. S. Harvey (1841), to Aginoust; J. Richardson to Ecceleral, to quality; W. F. Smith, to Iris.
Paymeters and Pursees—G. R. Mosbray (1941), to Daring; Francis Cole (acting), to Operay C. Fision (acting), to Flying Fich.

Appendment.—Lieut. Henry Probyn, E.K., to Greatham Cre Station, v. Lieut. R. Taylor, to Chimester Harboge.

PORTREOUTH, June 21.—(From our sum Correspondent.)—This has been rather a bushing week, compared with former ones. Firefy came on Sunday to have with former ones. Firefly came on Sunday to have her crew paid, and take chronometers; sip went away next day to Milford, and from thence is fo resume her next day to Milford, and from the and from the next and from the next and from the next and from the next and from the next and from the next and from the next and from the next and from the next and from the next and from the next and from the next and from the next and from the next and th nuxuely to minore, and from themos is to resume her survey of the Irish coast. Cygnet and Frometheus get away very early on Monday morning; the brig being towed through the Needles by the steamer; they are both wanted on the coast, and are to like up them. Frometheus is to be under the orders of Capt. Jones, of the Francisco. Beneties schooner, on her way to the Meditarranean, to recume her aurveying duties, is at Spithead to be paid, &co.; she will sail on Saturday, and take out the supernumeraries and packages which have been accumulating for the last dve months. Wanderer arrived yesterday from China and India; she is to disembark her Chinese money in the deckyard; and an ()fliger from the Treasury is ordered down to take charge of it, and coavey the same to London. The brig will probably be paid off here. Apollo alchored at St. Helens on Tuesday night; at noon she was talegraphed to proceed to Sheerness, and has gone en accordingly, without landing the 68th Regiment, which she has brought from Quebec. Queen is to be paid off here, and orders are down for the dockyard to take her in hand, and fit her for a flag, and to have a crew of 620 men; this of course intends her for a harbour-flag, and strengthess the re-port that St. Vincent is to be the succeeding flag-ship in the Maditerraneau; there are not any orders for her to go into Harbour yet, but they may be down on Sunday. She will require docking. Water-Witch has been brought up from Cowes, and she and the Pantaloon are brought up from Cowes, and she and the Pantaloon are in the same dock, to be got ready for immediate commission. Phying Pish, Osprey, and Daring, have ited their gues put on board, and, as before said, are in all respects ready for commission; but nothing is to be done until the Queen arrives from Liebon. Nydenkam is in dock to have her masts attered; she is to have two carry, matered of three, and to be atted for packet service. Nautitus has been sent not to cruise. Collinguous is getting ready very fast, and will be completed by the end of sent month, and fit to go to see serly in August. Resistence arrived this morning from Halifez, with the invalids of several regs. on board, and wate orders. Zeafswer. ance arrived this merning from Haitres, with the invarious of poveral regs. on beard, and waits orders, Beaflower, from Jersey, to refit; she is in harbour. Weadstree is alongside the dackyard, disembarking the species brought from China; the orders for paying off sta hat down. Mastern, and Pagmesters, and Pullers, are appointed to the chartest and Phong Pish, (see Appointments); Masters, and Pagmesters, and Parkers, are appointed to Opproy. During, and Flying Fish, (see Appointments); they are to be antered on the Vistory's books until the pendents are habited; by this arrangement all the provisions office attained away before the craw join. Bouetta will sell fire the Maditerraness to-merrow morning. The Vistoria and is to complete in the basin. Ships in Pott-Rt. Visions and Bonetta. At Spithand—Victory, Excellent, Victoria and Albert yang. "Improved, Francers, Sydendian, Prince Occupies to in Harbour. Plymouth, Jane 28.—(France Laborated Magnesia). Macleon, appeared in the oting, masters.

up Channel, with the 69th Regt. on board, from Guebec. It is reported the 68th are to return to this port, to It is reported the 68th are to return to this port, to sellieve the 75th in Flymouth Citedel, who are ordered to Wales. 17th—Arrived Pleaser of Farrow yacht, the property of the Marquis of Conyngham. Solied the Francowick at for Portunouth, with the Marines, belonging to that division, discharged from the Indus, and a number of seamen paid off from the said ship last week. Arrived the Falmouth tender from Portunouth, with stores. 18th—Arrived Cygnet, 6, Com. H. Layton, from Fortunouth; Adventure, N. T. Mast. Com. John Roskilly, from Fembroku, with stores. 19th—Sailed Decon tender, for Panbroke, with stores. 19th—Salled Decen tender, for Palmouth, with troops. Arrived Fox, 42, Capt. Sir H. M. Hischwood, from Ireland; as soon as she has had a refit abe is to preceed to China; 15 second-class boys from the Son Josef are to be sent on board her, to be distributed on board different ships on that station. Sailed the Josephin, Rinm, Smelheid, Dolphin, (Dutch squadron), under the semmand of H.R.H. Prince Frederick; the mount saintee took place on their departure; they stood to the west-ward, with a fine breeze at N., and it is reported are gone to the Mediterranean. 20th—The Russiannes, 42, troop ship, Com. G. B. Patey, from Quebec, passed up Channel, this morning, for Spitheed. In the Sound—Colombia, Cygnet. In Barnpool, Fox (refitting). In Har-bean Continues them the

Bunnanns, June 20.--(From our own Correspond-ent.).--The Court Martisl held last Thursday on board the Cosan, on Mr. F. M. Strong, matter of the Pearl, terminated the same evening in his being sentenced to be missed at the bottom of the List of Masters for a period Friday, and peaced up to Chatham, baving the depot of the 74th Rag. on board; the sailed again on Sunday. The orders for Queen to proceed to be paid off and renmissioned bere have been countermanded, on account of the narrowness of the entrance to the besin, which is only 60 feet; tenders are advertised for to widen it. Apolic troop ship has just arrived, with the offth Reg. on board. Amason, now fitting for commission in dock, will be ready shortly. Fulture steamer awaits the pendent in the basis, where are also the Monarch, Bosonices, and Vernon, litting for advance ships. Raisigh, 50. Mr. Fincham's new experimental frigate, is ordered to be proceeded with at Chathant several weck-non are Saturday. Swan cutter has been fitted there and sent to the river to serve as a place of worship to the Bailors Home Hociety. Cruiser has had ber masts put in and been taken into dock to be rigged and litted for sen with the utmost dispatch. Mutine and Keptogle ure quite ready for the hendant. In Harbour-Coeun, Apollo, Raven, and African at. At the Nove-('amperdawn, DRAL, June 20,-(From our own Correspondent.).

Friday 14th-II.M.'s brig, Skylark and schooner Bonetta miled to the westward, but the wind blowing too strong from the westward to make any progress she returned to the Downs. H.M. sat. Dec went through the Downs to the castward. 15th.—H.M.'s st. Firefly went through to the westward. 16th.—Sailed H.M.'s brig Skylark and schooner Honetta, and the outward-bound vessels to the westward early this morning; 11.M.'s st. Dec, went through to the westward. 17th-Seiled the barque John Williams, with Missionaries on board bound to the houth Sess. H.M.'s brig Nautitus, came into the Downs from the westward, and anchored off Ramagate. 18th—11.M.'s mail packet sno successes we meaning the castward; a Swedish war-steamer went through to the westward 19th—H.M.'s brig Nautilus got under weigh, and proceeded to the east-ward. H.M.'s st. Bhadamanthus, came into the Downs, took a pilot of Usal, and proceeded for Hull with troops on board. The Trinity steam yacht went out to the Goodwin to fix an iron beacon but did not succeed in placing it; night coming on they towed the beacon in shore again, 20th—H. M. S. Apollo, went through to the contward; the wind being too strong to-day to fix the beacon on the Goodwin, the steamer towed it into itsmegate to await finer weather.

Derfrond, June 20 .- (From our own Carrespon -Belled, Emily famale convict-ship, for Woolwich, to ambark convicts for New South Wales. Arrived -- Goodembers convince for New South Water, from Chetham, wish stores for the yard. Mantan.—Lord Auckland, Atting to convey male convicts to New South Water. Agincourt, male convict-abip, fitting to convey male convicts to Bydney, New South Water. Waterley, freight-ahip, leading to the Resemble with Mantan and circumlism attention. ing for Bermuda, with Naval and victualing stores. Biershall Bennett, freight-ship, loading with North stores for Malta.

DEPTYOND, June 17 .- The Paroupine steam-vessel, 4 beautiful specimes of a little war steamer, the production of Mr. Oliver William Lang, was named by Miss Hill, daughter of Captain Superintendent Sir John Mill, Kat., and launched from Hel Majesty's dockyard, Deptiord, at half-past 2 o'clock, r.m., to-day in the presence of a large assemblage of the most respectable inhabitants of Dept-ford and its vicinity, who cheered enthaniantically as the

the Admiralty flag, and two Union flags waving in the breeze from the flag-staffe erected on board. Mr. O. W. Leng is a son of Mr. Oliver Lang, Master Shipwright at Wholwich dockyard, who constructed the first steamwassel for the Royal Navy of Great Britain many years. agn, at a time when steam navigation at see was considered to be impossible to accomplish with a vessel of the magnitude requiring 80 horse-power to work her engines. But so auccessful has been the result of the various sizes of atenm-vessels built from the designs of Mr. Lang, that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty ordered an immense steamer, to be named the Torrible, to be built on his principle at Deptford dockyard, and to be fitted with engines of 800 heree-power. This vessel is now fast progressing towards being ready for launching, and on examining her on the slip adjoining the one from which the Percupins was launched to-day, the strength and security of her frame-work appear to be so great that she will be the strongest vessel ever built, and spect that are will be the strongest vessel over built, and her simbers are connected in so substantial a manner that she would flost without any planking. This vessel as she approaches to being finished cannot full to be a lion amongst the sight-sweing inhabitants of the metropolia and strangers visiting town, and will prove, when ready for sea, one of England's best bulwarks. The Porsupins was built expressly to fit the engines formerly used in the Black Bagis, before the latter vessel was lengthened, and they are of 130 horse-power, by Messrs. Maudalay, Sons, and Plaid. The following are the dimensions of the Percupine, and she is to be commissioned for service by Capt. Bullock :--

Longth between perpendic Length of keel for tonnage Breighth extreme Breadth for tonnage Breadth mounted **(10** readth moulde auth in hold Doth in hold
Burthen in tons, 342 40-94 old measurement.
Burthen in tons, 393 new measurement.
The workmen commenced trimming the keel on 16th

1982, 1843, and she was launched on 17th June, 1844. The Spiffer, a steamer, about 100 tons burthen larger, will be immediately commenced on the same slip.

CHATRAM DOCKYAND, June 20.—The two experimental 12 gun brigs, built in this yard, the Mutine, by Mr. Flagham, master builder, and the Espitale, by Mesare. Naval Architecture, were unducked on the 19th inst. Both ships had on board their guns and shot, water, and all other stores, with the exception of provisions, powder, men, officers, and their private effects. The relative

Rupiègle. 19ft. Sin. 13ft. Jun.

The Espidgic and the Musine are very dissimilar in their appearance, which is attributable to the very different appearance, which is actroucate to the very unretuni-principle and consideration by which the constructors have been guided in propering their designs. The En-picyle sits of the water very nearly according to the tries at which she is idented to sail, while the Matine, owing to the different arrangements of her storage, appears in her present state to be more by the head than the beerver would suppose to be desirable. practical construction of this latter vessel, according to common report, is calculated not only to make her lighter in her hull, but to lessen more particularly the weight of her upper works, which must be an advantage to her in her forthcoming trial of sailing. The Esployle nevertheless appears to be the favourite ship with all practical men. There is certainly something very original in her appearance. The Cruiser, 16-gun brig was put out of dook on Tucaday, and taken alongside the sheer hulb, and her masts and topmasts were put in, and she was taken into the same dock as the above two vessels came out. The riggers were immediately put on her, and commenced rigging her directly. It is expected she will be ready for sailing in about a tortnight, when it is understood she will join the experimental equadron. The Relia 10-gun brig, was taken into juck yesterday to complete her fittings for commission. The Reliabilities steamfrigute is nearly completed, and is now being painted; she will be launched on Tuesday the 2d of July next, when she will be taken immediately round to the East India Docks to be fitted for her angines. Her dimensions are as follow:—

Length between pepcodiculars .			_	. 23	
mone of durage more from to make to mone		٠.	٠.	. 91	
Breadth extreme	٠			. 4	6
Breadth for tounage		٠.	٠.	. 41	
Breadth moulded	•	. `			8
Breadth outside paddle-boxes .		٠.	٠.	. 7	À
	•	. `		. 2	1 4
Length from figure to takrail		٠.	٠.	. 245	i
Length on upper deak				. 12	
Dismuter of whoel		٠.		. 34	8
Length of engine-room		•	•	. 70	

CHAPHAM, June 20.-The Cruiser, 16, gun-brig, fitting to accompany the experimental anundrop, is in the Home-dock to be rigged and fitted for sen. The Mutine

read her future element, with the Royal standard, and Mophiple were put out of dock yesterday. They have alty flag, and two Union flags waving in the their guns, shot, and mater do board, and all other stores, and the flag-staffs erected on board. Mr. O. W. with the exception of guoner's stores and provisions, and son of Mr. Oliver Lang, Master Shipwright at are now ready for commission. The Holls, 19, has been taken into dock to complete for commission. The Retribution steam-frigate will be launched on 2d July. The Janus steam-vessel is in dock, waiting for her machinery. Hands have been put upon the Calypeo, 20, in order to

mands have been put upon the course of the year.

Woolwich, June 16.—The Pirefly strain-vessel,
Capt. F. W. Beschey, was at Woolwich yesterday, under
orders to be paid in advance, on Wednesday neat, to
resume the survey which Capt. Beechey was employed
upon last scanon in the Lucifer steam-vessel; but in consequence of subsequent instructions, the Firefly started to-day for Portsmouth, to await further orders, which will be forwarded to her at that port. Previous to leaving Woolwich, the Firefly received stores on board from the Royal Arsensi, and the general impression amongst the craw was, that they were to sonvey a Queen's messenger with depatches from Portsmouth to Tangiers, or that the stores they had taken on board would be re-shipped for that destination. The Dadalus, 42 gan frigate. from Sheerness to Woolwich, to be fitted with a spar from Sheerness to Woolwich, to be fitted with a spar dock, is fast appreaching towards completion, and when ready for sea will have a powerful and effective armament. The Surveyor of the Navy is about to build a new

frigate, the same he the Vernon, 50, to be called the Con-etanos. Mr. Bleke, of Portamouth, Mr. Fincham, of Chatham, and Mosers. Chatfield, Cruize, and Read (Committee of Naval Architecture), at Chatham, bave each a frigate upon the stocks from their own designs.

Mr. Blake's is to be named Leander; Mr. Fincham's,

Raleigh; and the School of Naval Architecture, the

Thetis. The following are their respective dimensions:—

	Longth.	Broadth.	Depth.	_	
	Mt. In.	Pt. in.	Pt. in.	Tons.	Guns.
Constance	190 0	#2 #	16 8	9126	50
Lounder	181 4	40 10	12 6	1060	40
Releigh	140 4	50 0	16 W	1986	50
Thetia	164 7	44 8	12 6	1584	76

The following ships are ordered to be laid down :- At Post-mouth, the Shannon, the same as the Leander, by Mr. Blake; it Pembroke, the Arethusa and Liffey, same as the Constance, by Sir W. Symonds; at Chatham,

the Sensin, same us the Raleigh, by Mr. Fincham.
Exercine die Russia. — Detrie Lieut. Cut. Wylde,
C.B., Equery to His Royal Highness Prince Albert,
took his departure from the Hague, he was charged by
His Imperial Majesty with a beautiful diamond ring, to
be presented to Messra. Porter & Cu., in acknowledgement of His Majesty's high appreciation of their valuable suchor, which has been introduced into the Russian Navy.

AVAL REVIEW .- Upon the occasion of the King of the French's visit to this country, which is now finally arranged for the first week in September, a grand Naval review will take place in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen and her asgust visitor. As the fing thips of the Port-Admirals, and the experimental squadron, formthe Queir and her asgust visitor. As the fing ships of the Port-Admirals, and the experimental squadron, forming altogether sixteen or seventeen sail, will be cruising in the channel at this period, there will not be the least difficulty in accomplishing it. The ships which will then be at sea, will be the St. Vincent, 120, flag-ship, Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Capt. R. Rowley; Caledonia, 120, flag-ship, Admiral Sir David Miline, Capt. A. Milne; Camperdown, 104, flag-ship, Vice-Admiral Sir J. C. White, Capt. P. Martin; Albion, 90, flag-ship, Rear-Admiral Sir H. Pigot, Capt. Nicholas Lockyer; Coldingwood, 80, flag-ship, Rear-Admiral Sir George Seymour, Capt. H. Eden; Queen, 110, Capt. Sir Charles Sullivan; For, 42. Capt. Sir R. M. Bitckwood; Amanon and Dadalus, Irigates razeed to exwettes; Flying Flich, Mutine, Daring, Osprey, and Replegle, new class brigs of 12 guns; Cruiser, 16, Fantaloon, 10, Waterwitch, 10, and a number of steam-viscels.

The Alfred, 50, Commodore Purvis, is still at Monte Video. Letters have been received from this ship, which state that affairs in the River Plate are still as much unsettled as they have been for some time mat, and that there is no immediate prospect of their being in a more transport of the squadron.

The Curva Flager Distriction on 25th Fabruade.

tranquil state. All were well on board the Africa and the rest of the squadron.

THE CHINA PLEET DISTRIBUTION on 25th February.

—At Hong Kong — Assistant, 72, Capt. H. W. British, the general state of the squadron, 25 capt. Con. In. Chief; Capter, 35, Capt. C. Graham; Suinerung, 26, surv.-ship, Capt. Sir E. Belcher; Mindin, 20, hospitakehip, Capt. M. Quin; and Alligator, 25, troop-ship, Master Com. J. N. King; Driver, steem-aloon, Com. C. G. Hapit. At Whampon—Childere, 16, Com. G. G. Weltsing, Mindin specie for England. At Chausn—Cumbrish, 35, Com. sindere Henry D. Chada; Phoer, surviship, Light, R. Collinson; Foung H. Se, surv.-ship, Light, Com. T. Buta. At Ningpo—Pelican, 16, Com. P. Justine. At Shanghal—Welf, 18, Com. A. Triner. At Amoy—Serpent, 16, Com. W. Nevillij Melecciat, 16, Com. H. G. Merris; and the Kapp all. Com. M. G. Merris; and the Kapp all Merris and the Kapp all Merris and the Kapp all Merris and the Kapp all Merris and the Kapp all Merris and the Kapp all Merris and the Merris and th

corded in our last, was the son of the Rev. William Moli worth, of St. Breeck, and counts of Sir W. Moleswort He title a young Officer of great promise, and had distinguished hisself on several occasions. He was promote from the Mercury tenter for his indefatigable and extra Channal in Fab., 1841, after being thrown on her beam and sid a harricane, and half-filled with water, when he crew was attended overboard, and two of these drowned and of the 22 volunteers she had on board, two, we killed and six wounded by the shifting of the ballant. O arriving at Portamouth on this occasion, the survivolunanimously declared that but for the indomitable energ and example of Mr. Molasworth they must have sunk, the sea weshed away their boat, salls, companion, an forced up and shivered the lower deck.

HARBOURS OF REFUSE.—The Commissioners wh lately visited the Science souls in the prosecution of the survey as to the missi stigible sites for harbours of rafus. were so impressed with the advantage offered by Scafor Bay, that in all probability that apot, with Dover on it one side, and the Isla of Portland on the other, will b

recommended in their report.

The West India squadron was thus distributed on 101 May:—at Jamaica, Imaum, 72, Commodore A. I. Sharpe; and Lark, 2, burv. schooner, Lieut.-Com. G. I. Lawrenco. Aux Cayer, St. Domingo.—The Pickle, Lieut.-Com. J. A. Bainbridge. Port au Prince.—Sparte: 26, Capt. the Hon. C. B. J. B. Elliot; and Griffon, in the Commodore of the Com Lieut.-Com. Charles Jenkin. Vera Cruz.-Pique, 3 Capt. the Hon. M. Stopford ; and Rose, 18, Com. H. I Sturt. Nicaragua.—Hornet, 6, Lieut.-Com. R. B. Mille Barbadoss.—Hoonelant, 36, Capt. Charles Fremanti Antigua.—Bleetra, 18, Com. Darley. Halifax on 4: June.—Historious, 72, Capt. Erskine, flag of Vice-Adn Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., Com.-in-Chief; Eurydic 26, Capt. B. Elliott; Seylia, 16, Com. R. Sharke Hormer stram sloop, Lieut. Com. W. Carr.

Letters have been received from Rio, which state the Captain Willis, of H.M.'s sloop Frolin, has near recovered from the severe injuries he received in the murderous attack that was made upon him by a body pirates who waylaid and savegely assembled him and the Second Master and Coxswain, on their return from the Consul's house at Bahia, to their hoat, and leaving the to all appearance dead. The Vinductive, 50, Capta Nicolas, is on her passage home from the Pacific, and w be the first vessel that will arrive in England from th

atation. Capt. Willis will take passage in her from Ri Rear-Admiral Sir H. Pigot, Commander-in-Chief the Irish station, has holsted his flag on board the Albio 92, Capt. N. Loekyer, at Cork, from which station t Volume, 26, Capt. Sir W. Dickson, is ordered to Lisbon

The Penelope, 22, Capt. W. Jones, captured at the Gallinas, on 3d April, a slaver holsting Spanish colour named the Marid-Louisa, which Lieut. W. Mottley or ried into Sierra Leone on the 8th; she was aftern condemned. Penslope has received orders for the Cap Yord Islands, to pick up the Madagurear, 14, Cap Foote. Hydra steam-sloop, Com. H. B. Young, arriv at Sierra Leone on 10th April, whence she sailed on 14 for the Gallinas, followed on 19th by Sealark, 10, Cot Groch. Rapid, 19, Com. Earle, arrived on 15th Age at Sierra Loone, from the Coust, having on 13th capture the Santa Anna, a Brazilian, with nearly 200 slaves obtain, which was brought into Sierra Leone on 19th the (Rapid) had also sent in an empty craft on 7th Apr

Perret, 6, Com. Hoaks, was at the Gallinas on 15th Apr The Beaver st.-v., Liest.-Com. R. Mudge, arrived Woolwich on Tuesday, from Dover, to be refitted, as the Officers and crew will return to Dover in the Ari st.-v. now ready for actvice at that station,

Three very appetion new Navel guns, 32-pounder feet long, 6.37 thehas calibre, Monk's pattern, ha **9 feet long**, 6.37 9 feet long, 6.37 frictine calibre, Monk's pattern, har been prepared in the Royal Aracual for acrived in the Surpling of the 32-pounder guns is about the acrit, and the power and range of this gun point out as one of the best pieces of ordnance for distantinger against shipping, and when necessary, it will be supplied with hot shot, in addition to the usual amount acrite and three-quarters and two miles.

Marks. Marks. Marks that the Remodulator Combant Marks.

eme mile and three-quarters and two miles.

Malea, May 31.—At Matta, the Permidule: Ceylon: HeriWillia: 1 deleves that Polyakents, st., pactets. On her way
from Hellia to hiterallist, allied, st., pactets. On her way from
finalist to hiterallist, calling at Tanin and Barcelona, Grys,
finalist to hiterallist, calling at Tanin and Barcelona, Grys,
finalist. At Gibralius.—Sense, is, and Lecus, st. tender; and
fine way thither from Hellis, Wespile, 20. At Receipons. Ven
fill, way: at. At Corta.—Sensen, is, on her way thither, calling
fir this Booca di Cutarris.—Sensen, is, on her way thither, calling
fir this Booca di Cutarris.—Englis, 21. At the Firmus of Attennfill Booca di Cutarris.—Englis, 21. At the Firmus of Attennfill Booca di Cutarris.—Englis, 21. At the Firmus of Attennfill Booca di Cutarris.—Englis, 31. At the Firmus of Attennfill Booca di Cutarris.—Englis, 16. and do her way thither, calling
fill Englis, at Simplia.—Sucke, 16. and do her way thither, calling
fill English between of Atherns, Beledders, 26. At Commissionelle-De
sandilless, waites. And at Beyrout—Type, 22.

The device help on the greating of 50th Mayfor Markeilles, with
the overland shells for Englised, to hand on the same morning b
the Oriental, steaminghis, from Alexanderis, which latter proceeds
the Oriental, steaminghis, from Alexanderis, which latter proceeds
to her voyage to Sentinghis, speciar, when are Quaeral an
Mizz. Vallant, Sir Cinadio Woods, Lord Researce, Lord and Inde

Realists and a girafts for the Ring of Sweden, a present freels his committee Albrandria, Mr. Assattany, who receives the tame from the Sidna of Egypt. The Gapter left Mains on spit for Tanifa and Historicities, in the little port she is to aspitate the H. Harddong, the new Governor-General of India. The Modes beit, on the Ring in Ring in Ring in the Ring in the Ring in the Ring in Ring in Ring in the Ring in the Ring in Ring in Ring in the Ring in the Ring in Ring in Ring in the Ring in the Ring in Ring in Ring in the Ring in the Ring in Ring in Ring in Ring in the Ring in the Ring in Ring in Ring in Ring in Ring in Ring in Ring in Ring in Ring in the Way of shipments.

PRESENT STATE AND PUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE BRITISE NAVY.—BY A POST CAPTAIR. [Per the " Naval & Millory (lasette, ") (Continued from No. 297, p. 272.)

In my opinion there are certain local advantages indis-peasably necessary to be a great Marktime power.

1st. The power must either is an island or an isthmus

insulated from rich and fertile countries, to which easy access cannot be attained.

2d. The country must be fully peopled; a

3d. It is necessary to have the command of great colonies, inhabited by and supplied from her own stock.

The first will necessarily force an extended acquaint

d acquaintance with the sea, the only high-road by which to travel to gain wealth and importance in the seale of nations, and reby facilitate a knowledge of the best field upon x to protect the dignity and independence when the position

The second will necessitate a scafaring life to a large portion of the population, whose only capital is their capability to labour. And the third, which will be formed by the surplus population, will compose a portion of an empire, and establish depots at every corner of the globe, to nourish and increase a hardy race, always at hand to

protect and defend their native country.

Without these combined causes and advantages to influence the formation of an elastic external force, and which can only be elastic by the possession of a nursery from out of which the required Supplies needful to main tain a great aggressive war can be drawn, no continental

againess are properly applied, successfully to contend for Maritime superiority.

We may fearlessly point back to the page of history for corroboration of this vaunt; and it will be observed. that, although we were not always as we are now, the first nation in political power and wealth, yet our Naval superiority has always been confessed and asserted, and the right of priority to the English cruiser was ne-knowledged by the salute of the flag of other nations. If, during a few brief periods in many contarios, the Naval sceptre has more than once trembled in our grasp, the cause can be traced not to the greater Naval efficiency and power of our opponents, but to a distracted Government, an incapable Minister, or apathy for the moment on the part of the people at home; but it will be also seen that no sooner was the inertpess thrown off and new vigour imparted sooner was the inertness thrown off and new vigour imparted to the councils of the Sovereign, than all the prior advantages of the enemy gained by being the first assailant in the field and the best prepared, were after the first few grest actions lost. Yet the insgnitude of the danger we incurred at those several specie has, I trust, warned and convinced the country that on the proper maintenance of the Navy will depend the future greatness of England, as her past power (as history points out) rose or fell in proportion as her Navy was festured or neglected.

her Navy was festered or neglected.

How gloriests is the retrospective view from the days of barbarism to the present plenitude of civilization of England's Naval greatness i—how dear the remembrance must be in the heart of every true son of our islands, such and all partishers and contributors, now so their fathers were in blood, in confidence, and support.

were in blood, in confidence, and support.

From the planter of the oak sapling, that afterwards bears life descendant to conquest upon the ocean, from the alternative to the blacksmith, from the obspects to the architect, to those who live by industry, who have the wherewith to pay and to buy, to import and export, even to the poor houseless wanderer who flies to the Navy for a manner. Ands in it a proud house, his closing life passed

to the poor houseless wanderer who flies to the Navy for a support, finds in it a proud home, his closing life passed in pance and comfort or supported by a nation's gratitude, and housed in a kingity subsec.

How deer ought the Navy to be to all i—how blessed by the merchant who, in war, feasts his eyes upon the storest suffly conveyed to port from foreign shores!—how blessed by the dictator of the world at the hand of Raginal's

From the period the Channel Seaton the wicker-be group the period the Channes heavilg one whether common of the encient Briton, to the printing day, one cumust over the encouse and Naval glory has falsen to stay lot, From the galleys of Alfred, that Historical the Channel from the suttent of plantes, to the solds door under Kaleta.

at Tiefliger (with four few streptions), our mittens have both schlavousists of glory, conductes to the support of liberty, and to the protection of the appreciaed.

Ridger in death followed Alfred's some, Edward and Atheleten, till the Dwitch flag was some to inode on his counts; and he regarded what he was called by namely—" Monarch of all Albion, and severeign of the field."

Richard, the Hon-bearted, landed on the Hely Land from his own ships, and left a reflected courage in his timid brother John; Wito, although weak in power, tind westilating in purpose, was yet the first king to demand and force an acknowledgment of our supremary upon the seas, by conquering with 500 ships, under the command of the Earl of fallebury, in the year 1215, a Fiest of three times that number, prepared by Philip of France for the investon of Engined:

As bair-loome, the Edwards and Henrys handed down

As bein-looms, the Edwards and Henrys handed down in succession glorious records of many a hard-confected victory, guined in Sects of ourracks and row-boats; and during the raign of the last momenth of the matter of Henry was for the first time leunched a fleating fort, The Greet Horry, from whose model Fleets have been since constructed and improved upon until the power of our felands is conveyed upon the cosm with greater sale, speed, and compensates than the best disciplined Army

our Blands is conveyed upon the coose with greater sale, speed, and completeness than the best disciplined Army can be moved through the most civilised country.

To this complete construction of men-of-war have all Navise arrived; so that Navai thetics are reduced to a science, and war depends not only upon the knowledge and experience of the Admirals and bravery of the men, but upon the possession of the various material to keep up a continued supply for the perpetual and great demand constantly called for even by the successful.

As a professional main vanisations to review this immore-

As a professional man venturing to review this impor-int subject, I see, in the endaurour to graft that one tant subic tant subject, I feel, in the endeavour to graft that con-fidence on the minds of my readers, that I myself fully entertain, that I may be regarded with distruct, as a pertial reasoner upon the power and value of the service I belong to ; and I freely admit, if I had only assumptive argument to offer, the idea would give me some pain; but I triumphantly point to this subject, as perhaps the soli-tary exception where fond hopes and appraisions are fully borne up and supported by the criftence of history. We see it there written, that when our result was law and our borne up and supported by the evilence of history. We see it there written, that whee our credit was low and our power weak, Louis XIV., by financial sacrifices, obtained a great numerical superiority; but one battle, that of La Hogus, in 1692, was sufficient to estimate our ascendancy. Sweden, under Charles XII., put to see 24 sail of the Line; after that monarch's death four or ave retten hulks and a few frigates and gun-boats were all that remained. Even Holland, from the days of Van Tromp, in 1683, to the defect of De Winter by Dumman in 1797, while possessed of wealth, communes, and accounter, could not

assend of wealth, commerce, and actoutes, could not replenieb the dispersion of her axeelent seamen, or the se of her ships at Camperdown and the Texal. Spain, in 1796 had 57 tail of the Line alone; she go-

vermed an empire in the West then, from beyond the Tropic of Canonr to boyond the Tropic of Caprisors; her children revelled in lazy luxury, procured from the mines of her distant colonies; the trads bytween the countries supplied her seamen-long unrivalled in science and enterprise-but yet, after the destruction of her last great Floor at Trafaigar, and the independence of her Colonies in 1824, her Navy has been no more heard of; and now two old line-of-battle-ships, bull a done frigates and brigs, are all that remain of the once magnificent and formidable

Lastly, poor but gallant Denmark has mover risen from the blow that her ill judged ambition to become a Naval Power crushed down upon her at Copenhagen. Doubtless, if we ever eater upon languid and ill-conducted wars; if the hand at the heat will also be

conducted ware; if the hand at the helm vacillates, we shall not only fall to attain our object, but aid the improvement of our adversaries by exercising their skill and increasing their confidence. This is the buly, the hight, the improbable risk likely to endangir our adversaries. But when England's great resources are viewed by the eye of a profused statement, and wisided with energy and talent, they are insurmountable.

It is true that the best arrangements have sometimes refacilyled, and that the grandest dendiptions have sometimes proved infiliations; that many great ministers have loss proved infiliations; that many great ministers have sometime proved infiliations; that many great ministers have loss proved infiliations; that many great ministers have sometime proved infiliation at resolve, the talent to plan, and anorei courage to carry into execution vast modertakings, which have been absoluted and disfemilial which least appected; had the resolution to resolve, the talent to plan, and movel courage to carry into execution that maderakings, which have been checked and disfamilied which least expected to bet all such reverses may generally be traced to university dispondency, unjust impetionce, to a want of authoritions for the undertaking, and to a certain apathy be the part of the people to deeds of giory and national leabour.

Editenboudente abbrespes to the Editor.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY To the Etter of their and Military Guarlie.

But and Notice of their and Military Guarlie.

But and Notice of their and American as short time bines, yet remained as their Discours; who had

served upwards of thirty years, an increased retirement, and that he had handed pover the papers to the new Secretary at. War. I sincerely hope such is not the case, for if the Doctore are promised an extra sixpence after forty years, they will nearly all wait and serve for it, although they have not a leg to atand on. Now if the Secretary-at-War was to do as Mr. Guthric advised, when he was examined by the Military Commission—he said "Give the Ragimental Surgeon a right to retire after 25 years' full pay service on 15s, per diem, as most of them are in that time nearly done up, and then, no matter how long they remain, let the retired allowance be still the same, unless they our manage to get promo-tion: thete are some, of course, who are well and strong, and fit for service, will wait for promotion, which must come in time, but the slow coaches and the invalids will all go, as most of them, after their 25 years' agrees, are then close to 50 years of age," If the Secretary at-Waz was to adopt such a plan, the Army would then have a much store efficient class of Doctors, who would be fit for any service. I beg, in conclusion, to remerk, there is now in the different ranks apwards of seventy Medical Officets who are more than thirty years on full pay, only just making to see what the new Secretary-et-War will do for them.

A Constant Readum.

ill do for them. A Constraint Reading.
[We shall next week bring forward the cinims of the ledical Officers of the Army.—Eu.]

CLAIMS OF THE OLD LIEUTENANTS, R.N.
To the Editor of the Name and Millory Seaste.

Bin.—I have seen many discussions in your valuable and interesting Gasette on the rank and title of Equite, and it has been by no means proved to my satisfaction that Lieutenants of the Navy are by law entitled to use it; in fact, it appears doubtful who is, and who is not. Now, Sir, there appears anaptrut who so, and who is not. Now, Sir, there appears to me and others a very charpmenthed of rewarding the Old Lieutenants, a war-medal baving been refused. Why not make Esquires of the Bath 1—it would at least show the world that however unfortunate they have been in seeing their shipmates promoted over their heads, they had not diagraced themselves. I, Sir, am one of those unfortunates; all my old meanmaters are either dead or promoted; and, however confident I am that I have not acied wrong, I feel my being still on the liet of Lieutenants a sort of diagrars, superially when in a tea-port town. And in talking over ald times, how utten must duting here followed my relieu must duting here followed my relieu must duting here followed my relieu must duting here followed my relieu must duting here followed my relieu must duting here followed my relieu must duting a lieu must determ must duting here followed my relieu must determ must determ my relieu must determ my relieur must determ must determ my relieur must determ my relieur my relieur must determ my relieur my in it that with all your services you were passed over?"
Let Sir George Cockburn say what he will, in answer to Sir C. Napier's arguments, about Lieutesants being better off then in his younger days; they are still Lieutesants, while he is an Admiral, a Right Honourable, and G.C.B.; had he still remained a Lieutesant with the rank of Commender, he would tell a very different tale. I do not wish, Sir, to take any runk or honour from him, but to have justice done to my own grade, . It is those who are left in the rank of Lieutenant, after having done their duty, that I plead for—the old were Lieutenants, who have duly, that I plead for the social hour, and the sharers in many a peril and danger, with these who show hold the rank of Admiral and Captain. Surely at times even Admirals and Captains must "remomber the days of their youth," and the companions they were latimate with as boys; they cannot all have drunk of the "waters of oblivion." The Whige made a great mintake in doing marking for the ald More tellogies, who would then have nothing for the eld Wer Officers, who would then have given them their votes at any rate; and the Torice are ing the same thing. In my own case I may well say b's plague on both your houses," and I have no doubt others are in the same situation. As Oas Lorr. June 17.

JEU D'ESPRIT.

aru utaberii. A Brish Bupity fo tre feince is Johani.tr<sup>ig</sup> <sup>ti</sup>comest of Senote.<sup>11</sup> By an old staber.

When suching Admiral John Ville, Would fain devour John Ville, Would fain devour John Hall, He longers the necession's non who gave Monatour a bellyful:— At Abouter's and glogenes Trafsiger! Herein Nazzon waged and paper-mar. meren meason yaged set paper-war.
Although "Gid Regiand" hat water hales,
the fears not elegan no stores;
Her First the Lord with the weather Gade,
Eperna" Yaung Prance's" alare;
The top of Albien laugh at sea-sick lubbers,
"Those who play at Sowans will get hard rabbers."

I kope that sage Papa will give Tite boy a Pats.Liv.pic! Lest his weight-out galooneds Spould send him to Old Nuk. To recent the Lion, or Beer provoke, May one day and in something more than estable.

"Bairs more "factors pumphletons,
"Bairs more "factors pumphletons,
"On his set the wrong last;
Like a fiet-steller you stir the fire,
"On it burst the teller - enach; -Francis like medent, talestel, young Page, i
The mas of steam and gum, isad, litte, we who
Baik, June 14. MARYICE B.

Managere to Letters in Typh..." Ditts." "M.A." " "Ca Ancion," " R. G. P." "Britantian," and "Lianuman."

### To Readers and Correspondents.

To a Correspondent (Harwich), the First Lord's Livess are held on Thursdays. To "Gun."—Communications will be always acceptable.

To" Gua."—Communications will be always acceptable.

"A Canadian" writes—" Can a Serjeant-Major order a Serjeant of two years' standing to take command of a Serjeant of two years' standing, without such senior Serjeant being in any way disqualified to take the command of his company?"—Without proper cause it would be in the highest degree improper. A Serjeant-Major who makes use of his "little brief authority" to lower instead of to uphold the situation of the Serjeants, is very unfit for his post; and if this conduct should be repeated, we advice this Correspondent to request the protection of the Captain of his company in bringing the matter before the Commanding Officer.

"A. B. S." should refer to a College Guide ; or address a letter to the Necretary of the Military College. To "Cui."—Esquires by affice or Commission take precedence of such Officers as are not Esquires.

To "Amous" (Canada).—The promotion complained of was to a Court-Martial vacancy, or what was tanta-mount to one, and such vacancies never afford promotion in the regiment.

Will the "Soldier's Daughter, a Constant Reader," whose memorandum we lust week published, respecting a proposal for establishing a School for poor Military Officers' daughters, favour us with her address, that we may forward to her a letter sent for her to our Office?

### Naval & Military Gazette.

### **SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1844.**

Trus Journal has, for many years, directed public attention to the enormous length of Foreign Service demanded from our soldiers, especially those serving in the East Indies. Is it not equivalent to transportation for life to send regiments for more than twenty years to India? What hope can the private soldier or his relations f his linking to coture to bis major MIG! now three regiments of Infantry under orders for India, and we would respectfully suggest that the present would be a most favourable opportunity of stating, by regulations, that corps should henceforth be relieved from India after ten years' service, as regiments now are from Ceylon and other stations cast of the Cape. Indeed, it must strike all who reflect on the subject, that a very unequal, and, apparently, unjust measure of service is dealt out to the regiments serving of the continent of India. These corps embark nearly one thousand men in nine companies, leaving a skeleton company at home for recruiting. Let us compare with this the case of regiments serving in Ceylon, and all our other colonies. These corps embark six of their ten companies, leaving four complete companies at home But the difference does not stop here in the degree of Foreign service exacted from the regiments in India and elsewhere. The regiments in India serve twenty years and upwards, with all their Officers and men, except one Captain and a Recruiting Staff, forming a company in the Provisional Battalion; while all the regiments serving in the Colonies leave a Major, four Captains, four Lieutenants. and four Ensigns, with four companies of Non-Commissioned Officers and privates in the United Kingdom. The case is one of extreme hardship on the regiments in India, and felt chiefly because the hardship is borne by them alone, other regiments having only ten, years of Foreign service.

That we do not oversite the services exacted from regiments in India, we have only to point out the services of the five last regiments which have landed from India. The 16th left England in August, 1819, and returned home in April, 1841; the 6th left England in July, 1821, and returned by wings in the course of 1842; the 49th, 41st, and 44th, embarked from England between December, 1821, and June, 1822, and only landed in this country last year. 'Tis true, that an error caused the return home of the 26th Regiment in 1843, which went to India in May, 1828; but by this more timely relief the 55th, which went abroad in December, 1821, has suffered, not yet having arrived in England from China.

What, sgain, are the services of the three regiments

now about to be relieved by the 53d, 60th, and 61st? The 13th Regiment went to India is January, 1823—their services are too well known not to be properly appreciated by the Public—but that regiment cannot reach England before 1845. The 3d and the 40th also embarked in 1823, and they cannot be landed in England during the present year.

We beg most argently to cell attention to these facts. Sad, indeed, is the prospect for Officers and men now leaving this country, with twenty years and more of Tropical service before them. Most assuredly, our soldiers have a fair claim to embark for India on the same terms of service abroad, as their fellow-soldiers ordered to the Colonies. If obstacles exist to the earlier relief of regiments from India, those obstacles are not so great that they cannot be removed. We most firmly believe that the most rigid seenomists in the Mouse of Commons would support a measure to relieve their fellow-countrymen from a banishment of more than twenty years from their native land. We heard of a Rotation system for regiments east of the Cape, and we would gladly bail its adoption; but we again say, let ten years be the rule for the duration of Foreign Service for all.

The changes of stations of the corps next for duty in Ireland, depend on the embarkations of the 60th 1st Battalion, the 61st, and the 53d Regiments from that country, preparatory to their proceeding to India. We have been informed that the 82d and 73d will be moved to Ireland in the course of a short time, to replace 60th and 61st; but that as yet no arrangements have been made to relieve the 53d. The arrival of the 68th from Canada, and of the 55th from China, will probably decide the matter by moving two Regiments from the South of England into Wales and Lancashire.

The apparently interminable proceedings against O'Connell and his conjutors, although brought to some spacies of conclusion, here not quite finished; an appeal has been made to the House of Lords, in the shape of a Writ of Error, against the judgment of the Court in Dublin. This case powents the English Judges from going on their circuit it the usual time, to the great inconvenience of sulters, witnesses, &c.

The whole history of this affeir is a tissue of mistakes, blunders, and delays, and, moreover, is very Irish. The word Traversers, applied to the accused, is most appropriate, for they have given striking specimens of "traverse sailing," on all points of the compass. It argued very badly for their sause—the endless delays and shifts to which they had recourse, for the apparent purpose of gaining time, in the hope of some hitch in the proceedings, or something occurring which would put an end to the trial. It was very clear that they trusted to such chances as these, rather thus to the inward conviction of their innocence of the charge.

We question if any such deleve and impediments could have taken place in any court out of Ireland. First came the histus in the names of the jury; the list intrusted to somebody, for the particular reason, was lost, nebody could tell how; then one lawyer was going to shoo another for differing in opinion with him. At last, after wading through demurrers, pleas, and errors, a conviction was obtained. Immediately the principal convict set of for London to enjoy his triumph; he was greeted with acclemations by a party in the House of Commons, and Covent Garden Theatre lighted up for his benefit. On his return to Ireland he reminded his countrymen bow at one time he had cursed the tyrannical Sazons: when, however, he had said them his last visit, they had given him a good food, and were very civil; thetefore be would lighten the anathems of a little of its weight by imitating Touch atone in his address to the Shepherd, and wishing only the Saxons to be d-d at one side like a bad "rousted sex." Another term was shulled over; but the doom wins come at last, even though one of the Judges had been In prenouncing sentence the convict a little skittish. (In prenouncing semester in the was complimented as an exactly pleasant fellow, as honour to his professions, while he gave the designation of their prison, a little skittrah. while he gave the chari

and sould searcely have exhibited more tendersus if he had been sending them "to the place from whenk, they came, thence, &c., &c."

We recollect Cobbett for a far less offence be to Newgate for two years, and having to the fine of a thousand pounds out of his een pool to the the stony-hearted English Judge passed sentence with dry eyes! This was the conclusion of the tragi-comedy :.. the farce of penishment was to follow. It would be absurd to denominate us such the fines inflicted-they all come out of the pockets of the poor pessantry; and the imprisonment is the lightest that ever was inflicted for any offence of such magnitude. Lord Ffrench, in taking the chair at the Repeal Association, said that he came up to Dublin purposely deputed by those who were boiling with indignation at the unjust conviction, to present addresses to the martyre! We believe that many thousands, both in England and Ireland, would not have the slightest objection to undergo such martyrdom-a comfortable and dry bouse over their heads, good beds, the best of food and drink, liberty to see their friends at all times and give them dinners without costing them anything, a garden to take exercise in; every comfort, in short, and only abridged of the power of talking nonsense in the highways for a limited space of time.

This transformation of O'Connell into a Captive Prince, held in the power of some magician, and receiving all kinds of condolence, had become too ridiculous, and the admission of deputations has, therefore, been put a stop to, not a little to the discomfiture of the Worshipful the Corporations of Cork, Limerick, &c., who came up to Dublin with addresses, and will have to return after leaving their cards at the Penitentiary.

At the Repeal Meeting, Mr. Henry Grattan was so good as to say that he never would set foot within the walls of the House of Commons, unless his constituents obliged him. Would any one guess the cause of his dudgeon? Because the Morning Herald called the Irish savages! The same gentleman stated that he had his father's fire-arms safely locked up in a chest in Engaland, to prevent their being branded.

All this seems very pretty and sensible; but the law clerks of Dublin have reached the climax. They have addressed the Liberator as "Beloved Sire," and "Great Beloved Sire." Do they hint by this that they look on the Mertyr as their Sovereign, Daniel the First? or do they simply mean that he is the father of the profession—or their future hopes? In the latter case, we think that Dear Daddy would have been more tender, and appropriate.

THE Standing Orders for the Army in Ireland direct Major-Generals Commanding Districts to submit, from time to time, through the Deputy-Quartermaster-General, for the consideration of the Lieut.-General Commanding, such arrangements for the relief of detachments belong. ing to Corps under their command, as may be necessary to prevent, as far as the circumstances of the Service will permit, my Officer's party being stationed at an outquarter for a longer period than four months at any one time; yet, in the face of this judicious and highly necessary order (apon which mainly rests the discipline of Corpe), and without the existence of any "circumstances" to justify its infraction, we find that the Battalion of Royal Marines, at present on the Military strength of that country, has been detached in small bodies from the date of its arrival, viz. 10th June, 1843, up to the present period! How is it, we would ask, that this Battalion is an exception to the wholesome routine leid down for the Service generally, of which it forms a part? While other Regiments are, in due course, emeastrated for the purcost of drill and discipline (both of which deteriorate is Committee are dispersed for any length of time), this Rein like it atill compalled to remain thus disjointed and Bestalling atill compelled to remain thus disjointed and discount at a desen insignificant autposts, there to keep up, as it best can, its espeil du corpe and efficiency ! We have russes to know that the latter has been saily inspaired by the authorities not acting on the order referred to ; and it is certainly helding the Lieut.-Colonei

this Bettelion exceedingly chemp, permit o Inpute him at such a wrotohed islet as Spike, he familier of his man than are playwhere, in three oes, under the command of his Captains!!

that six vacancies for Inspecting Comnet-Guard Service, will take place ea He of July proximo; the period of command of the ees. W. | M'Ilwains, John Wheatley. H. D. den, C.W. Riley, J. Gordon (6), and Charles S. F. Newton. These Officers will then have completed a sertice of five years such.

On the 5th July next, vacancies also for the command of the Lively and Greyhound Revenue-ornicars, will take place. The patronage of the latter is, however, more immediately in the hands of the Comptroller-General of Coast-Guard.

For the former appointments we understand there are numerous candidates, and we shall be happy to announce the names of the Officers selected, when we hear them.

A FEW brief notes upon the valuable work of Captain Siborne, which we have already reviewed, may be deemed not misplaced at the present season, this being the anniversary week of the great events of the campaign which that work commemorates, and to recal attention which the publication has been well timed. Let us maintain if possible, the tranquillity which Europe in general has so long enjoyed; but never let us forget the heroism of the thousands of our countrymen who fought for peace throughout the prolonged and tolleome atruggle of the Peninsula, and finally established it at Waterloo.

Captain Siborne, with a candour which does him much credit, has admitted in the present work, that in the relebrated model, the construction of which gave rise to he present history, he placed the Prussian forces in too orward a position, giving "the appearance of a much frenter pressure upon the French right flank than could maye occurred at the moment represented on the model." For the explanation of the cause of this error, we must refer to page 271, val. ii., of the bistory. The admission, besides affording additional proof that Wellington himself secured his own victory, is gratifying to us; hecause we thought and expressed an opinion at the time. that the Pressians on the model were too much in advance, and only forbore to declare that opinion publicly, from respect for the gallant modellist's superior opportunities of information. For the same reason we retained silence as to a doubt which then occurred to us of the correctness of the relative number of Napoleon's and Wellington's Army, as given in the description of the model. Here, again, it appears those doubts were well founded. The numbers of either Army now given by Captain Siberns at the commencement of the battle of the 18th stand cour :---

Wellington :-- 67.644 men, and 156 guns. Bonaparte :--71,947 men, and 946 guns.

Of the former force, only 23,991 men and 78 guns were British. The troops detached at a later period of the day under Loben and others to appose the Prussian advance, reduce the Franch to 52,105 men and 208 guns, testing a considerable numerical superiority in farour of the British; but if, again, from their numbers we deduct the Dutch Belgians who fought not, and by their flight, OF RESOLUTION IN HANDING BAGE, were worse than useless to their allies (since their conduct, whether arising from cowardies and imflection, might have dispirited or shaken any but and ices of the first quality), there remain shaken any but a \$ 50,877 men and 124 game. The of the British 1885 50,877 men and 124 game. The numerical strength of the enemy was therefore superior. except nominally, throughout the day, even in man; a superiorid anhanced by the immense proportioner of his Artillery.

With regard to the Prostless, will أسديامل الاو their actual merits in the smallest degree, (murits to which no one door more cheerful justice than Captilla ine.) it must be allowed that his work proves, (if proof meeded.) that the British won the battle of Waterand there appears no just reason to doubt that they

field. But the closery—the dispersion—the destruction of the mamy's force would, doubtless, kive been less compists, but for their dimely aid. On the other hand, Captain Siborns considers that had Napoleon, previous to attacking, evinced his most activity and energy, his suceres at Ligny, and his shape of system at Waterloo, would have been much greater.

A severe, but just rebuke, and not the lose severe because temperately worked, is given to Mr. Alseen, at page 167, vol. i., and elsewhere. We have formerly taken more then one encesion to appoin the atter went of authority of that writer, especially as in those Military events which form so large a portion of the transactions of the period he treats of in his work, which is, as a history, one of the greatest imporitions over indicted on the public. Yet it has found favour with many! a proof of the slight judgment with which this issened generation reed i

Brief notes, identifying the Officers, &c., named, said as Cant. Siborne has given, would, it appears to us, be an improvement to the "Ristory of the Peninsular War." An index would be an esec stable addition to either work, more especially as to the latter.

We fear much that in our seal to lay before the middle some cases of peculiar hardship, we may be injuring the cause of the individuals, by raising a surplaion that we are urged to the editorient by the persons sourcered. In the present instance, we positively easier that no communication whatever has been made by the Officers, and that we alone, as Editors of a Military Journal appeal.

We beg our readers to turn to Captain Hart's Army List, and run their eyes over the services of the Senior Captains in very many regiments, and notice how many have served from thirty to thirty-five years, and are still

Again, let them look to the Lieutenents, and among them they will see a large number who have served on full pay eighteen years and alasteen years. They will also see Officers, still serving as Lieutenaute, who were Subalterns in the War; and Waterloo Day just person attracted our attention to a Lieutenant in the 6th Regiment of Foot. who was in that rank at the Sattle of Waterloo, and not only wears the medal for that sotion, but another medal for War Services in the German Lagien. We ask, most respectfully, of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, cannot

The our last we had coording to notice that Marchal Souls had got over the dissentiant voices of the Commission on the expenditure of Algiers, by stating that a Holy War had been proof timed in Merocco, and that 15,000 men had been collected a Outschia, in front of the French positions, in the province of Oran. This circumstance of a" Holy War" is altogether problematical; the essemblage of troops on the frontier has been in all probability, brought about by the soliditations of Abd-el-Kuder to the different tribes of the Atles Mountains, say by the mesus he has found of noting on their religious fancticism and warlike proposition. It is rumoused that on the assumbling of these tribes, they have forced their master to proclaim a Hely War; if such is really the case, the Emperer cannot be held responsible for a course of proceeding thrust upon him by, a set of lawless tribes; nor can it for a guarant he anatomed, that had he entertained can it for a moment be supposed, that had he entertained any fastings hostile to the Ponnets, and their occupation of Algeria, he would have waited so long for displaying counting would be altogether at them; in fact, such a propositing would be altogether at regioner with the policy and habits of Muley Abdorrations he has never shown symptoms of ambition, has a very ulier his dominion, autom hat he persuses as head of their mission. The African Munculaness, that formerly

would have equally with 16 from the 77,947 men, under lath, slace be, as well as the Shah of Persia, have allowed Napolses his person had a Prangles been near the thanselves to be design by contest and conversation with field. But the clustery—the destruction the Glasses. They have, the slater, transferred their or and chapman," very fond of his money, and a dead hand, they say, at a bargain; a man, taking him "all in all," not the least likely to sourt the chances of year, yet ne sector has a more report reached France of some hestilities having been enacted by a portion of the tribes on the frontier, than the Opposition papers and forth direful prophesion of what is to be the result of this " Holy War," and indirectly charge England with being at the bottom of it. The following entract from

with being at the bottom of it. The following extract from the Mattheof will be a proof to "We ment atrite the blow promisity; signal victory is the only penaltic hequitation; the Rown ediers the fathering to they the Sampeter. Mercook is the most eithest foods of the Mahome being and the fathering to the tribitions are preserved is all their parity; it is the sensitry of the brief penaltic reaching to the brief wat was trained for the brief water was sensitive to the region of the brief water and according to the region of Giperel Lachertoides, the fary it materials trained with a heronization that England has hanged about the second to the recent of the farth that it is an inapple that it the Emperor had been our right to the postension of Alepria recognized, our privar believed to be in life in the Maryon, he would have above himself on the history without an incommuter! H. Guinot projections from the tribune the fights of the history was all the Mahomentian doutning. We converted the privale from the Emperor was annual who discussed the Emperor water at the Mahomentian doutning. stur! M. Gelust problems from the tribune the fig-tree sets all the Mahlemadiss dominions. We can other from Magacine a conset two displeased the fit in tridgined that the Araba advotue all those cons Despite, popultue all those a Mare found med irlike storm of every description, and b to of Morcost will ruly on the nupt

Another paper comes more directly to the point as re-

pards England -a." And al. Kaller h Emocror," says the "a" Abd-ol-Kalle" had hitherto vainly applied for encour to the Emperor, "and that paper? "He had sought that protection which, as a spiritual chief, he owned to all the servanes of the Prophet; Maloy abdorrahmen had remained deaf to all his in treates. To what, then, ale we to averibe that usuappeous aggression of Morocco, if right to the investment hatted, to the dark Mathievelium of that Coverament which has a all these abdustant math. Assessment. were that pushe counted to Philose crudelish divertor after her releva towards Algeria. Erons that recommend she read threfor new obstactes in the way often programs in Artice whose once Airl at Kaderweeldelisates, she determined to a just by a more powerful enough, and applied to the Samp Morecon.

We have shown the little motive that the Emperor of Morocco can have for entering into a war with so power-ful an apponent, and nothing could be more contrary to the interests of England than such a contest-the chances in the first instance would be in favour of the French. and they would, as a first measure, spread themselves sions the northern shores of Africa, as far as Cape Spartel, and command the entrance of the Mediterranean. Gibralter, which is of smell value to us at present, and scens only held ne a point of national honour and pride, would, in that case, he quite worthless, and the difficulties of furnishing it with supplies during the time of war increased tenfold, by the ports of Tungiers, Tetuan, and the post of Couts, being in the hands of an enemy. Nothing our more fully prove the falsity of the bese assertions we have quoted, than this view of the case, for the tien of our prompting these people to hostility with France would lead directly to the annoyance and incomevaluate aliaded to, and beside stop up a channel through which our merchandise circulates through the north of Africa. There is a good deal of repouring on this subjust in the French papers, and emong other things it is stated that the Prince de Joleville, who wants to fight somehody, is on his way to the pones of Morucco.

We thereby hope that the apparamons of Lord Aber-in the House of Lords artified founded; but should does in the House of Lords artified founded; but should it unfertunately be the case that the mountain tribes force their account master into positives with the French, we have that this country will be placed in an awkward position; the French may say that they were not the first maragenes; that they had every right to repel force by force; therefore that no other mitten has a right to interfere; yet are we to stand by and see the ports above-mentioned occupied without remonstrance? It is altegather an awkward supportion, which, however, we hope will not be carried into effect. The French will see that the attempt to make the amagest of such a country their religion. The Africal Menoclasses, that somery power; you are completed without remonstrance? It is mentioned possible that the fifth for the feeling of allegiance to the latter small be accepted to the first small by proportion to the describer make the control of proportion to the describer make the small by and they are that the attempt to make the congress of such a country league such as a short the small state of their ment by attended with an analysis and expense; let them

consider that Morocco, inhibiding all the tribes that roam through the desert, is as propulous as Spain; of more did cuit socces, and far more whealthy; let them remains what happened in the latter country, where only the national independence was threatened, and reflect that in Morocco, if the quarrel assumed that character in the first instance, the enmity would be doubly enhanced by the flercest religious fenuticism; which nothing but a war of extermination would quench !

We have little doubt that the French ministry see the affair in this light, and as far as their good intentions go, Be every confidence; but the war faction seems to increase, at least in their spoilerations, and have gained that surt of influence which is sufficient to cotifice and hamper the hands of Government. We have seen that the Admiral who acted in the first instance from his own Hear, and afterwards contrary to his instructions, became immediately popular, in the hope that his unauthorised acts might lead to a war; and he has not yet returned to France.

When the French expedition went first to Algiers, the Chimber of Doputies was needly equally divided between a restricted occupation, or a more extended one; the latter, even to the most sanguine, to be restricted to Constantine, Meden, and Maspara; but prompted by the war party, these limits have lyng since been passed, and they are now ready to fell upon Morosco, that has never given them the slightest equal of effence; had the Emperor seen the compation of Algiers with envy and hatred, he would have joined his forces at once to those of Abdel-Kader, and endeavoured to stop their progress, but no movement of the kind has ever taken place. .

The Emperor of Russia,-Amongst the magnificent and coatly presents by his Imperial Majesty were two and boxes, one to Captein the Earl of Hardwicke, hearing a highly-finished postrait of His Majesty, studded with a profession of this Majesty, studded with a profession of this ways, valued at 1900 a winser; also set in diamonds, bearing his initials, estimated at 200 guinens. These were handed by ilis Majesty when quitting the RiackKepic, in acknowledgment of their attention.

At the review in Windsor Park, the Emperor examined, with comparatively little interest the household troops, whilst, on the contrary, his inspection of the 47th Regi-ment, and of the 17th Lanogra, was most minute, and evi-dently gave him much satisfaction. The pircumstance having been afterwards mentioned to the Emperor, his reply was, "It is true; for although your Guards are noted tooking troops, I confess that I looked with far more integent on the sort of soldiers who gain the victories in India and China for you."

Then the Emperor visited the United Service Club m Saturday week, he was attended only by Baron Among the 18 members who happened to be Bruunow. present at that early hour was Sir Dagsid Gilmour, whom the Emperor instantly recognised as an old acquaintance. After saluting the gentlemen present, the Emperor said, "I have great pleasure in visiting this club, of which I said my brother have the honour to be members, and I do assure you that my brother charged me to give his kindest remembrance to all the members of it."

The Late Polish Ball .- The Duckess of Somerset whose name atond at the head of the Hat of Ludies who patronised the Polish Bail, addressed a note to Baron Brunnow, expressing the willingness of the Lady Patroness to postpone the ball, if the Emperor should wish it. By lits Imperial Majesty's command, the Duchess wish informed that the benevolent object in view could not possibly meet with any kind of objection, and that in mich the subscription-list had not closed, and an additional sum to the funds would be desirable, or requisite, Hims Brunnow had been commanded to sign his name for all sum which the Duchess might think proper to men

The King of Saxony, on Tuesday, visited the public buildings of the City of Lundon; proceeded, accompanied by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffe, to the Old Balley, where he sat for a considerable time, most attentively listening to the trial 64 a prisoner for honselvesh. ing, and seemed particularly struck with the mode in which the business was conducted by the learned gentlemen of the Control Criminal Court; breakfasted with the Lord Mayor, and atterwards was present at the open-ing al, the Statue of the Duke of Wellington, which, by grant azertions on the part of the workmen was placed appear its pedestal in front of the floyal Exchange.

The Waltington Statue .- Sir Francis Chantrey's work has become the great object of attention in the city. Placed in the midst of the open space left by the destruc-tion of Bank-buildings, it can easily be viewed on every side, and the further end of Cornhill and the payament by

the Bank afford capital points of sight for the "" business" who peace from their available to look. pusiness" who pears from their avantions to lost. It is containly a good statue, and may be considered the very best of the equestrians that adorn our metropolis. The horse is decreased. corming a good statue, and may be considered the very best of the equestrians that adorn our metropolis. The horse is correctly, preceledly, and at the entire limit within's formed, the attitude of rest in which it shoulds heigh well qualified by the appearance of life and animal energy which is given to it. The mane is flowingly and freely treated. The pottrait of the Buke is admirable t while his position on the horse is as easy and unembarraised as the absence of attrupe renders possible. The artist has energed the almost bending-back uprightness of the attitude. The c uprightness of the attitude. almost bending bad least satisfactory part of the work is the indefinite characleast actaractory pers of the work is the indemnite guaranteer of the contume, which is neither quite matique morquite modern. The root of the status and pedested was 9000%, the metal having been given to the commistee by the Chancellor of the Enchance, is valued at 1600% in and chancellor of the incompany, is valued at 1900s, in addition to that automat. The money was raised by public enbertiption. The donarcet with Sir Francis was made in Fab. 1839, by the trustees, the work to be completed and fixed by 1843. Sir F. Chantrey at his death left the whole model complete, and size the head of the Duke the whole model compare, and also the near of the large the full size. The work has since been completed by his saistant (Mr. Wolks), under the direction of the bacquators. The statue itself is 14 ft. in height from the feet of the horse to the top of the head of the Duke. The peddethis is slogether 14 ft., high, so that the total height is really

28 feet.

Ludy Emily Hardings and Minter Hardings leave this country early in Sept. for India, to join the Gevernor deneral. Col. Thos. Wood will accompany her Ladyship and family, the gallant Colonel intending to return to this country by the next dession of Parliament.

The Carlton Clieb will be dissolved and reformed;

anch being the only course to get rid of a thember more than suspected of divelging to the Times the proceed-ings at a meeting hald to take into qualiforation the state of the Ministry, in somesquence of the division on Friday last.

Death of Thomas Compbell, Esq., Author of " The Pleasures of Hope."—it is with sincere tegret we an-nounce the death of this assisble man and esistented and accomplished post, which took place on Saturday last at Boulogne-sur-Mar, whither he had retired for the benefit of his health. Mr. Campball, we believe, was in his 64th of his health. Mr. Campball, we bolleve, was in his 64th agent, and make a righter of Hisasura. The success of his sipple in the resauras of Hope, procured him admission into the most intellectual society of London, and he was universally reorgaised as one of the brightest stars in that bright galaxy of posts who shed a lustre on the first quarter of the present century. He enjoyed a pension of 300% a year, conferred upon him, we believe, through the influence of Mr. Pox, his ardent admirer and steady friend. But the highest keneuir conferred upon him was when his fellow-citisens, the stadents of Glasgow, elected him Lord Rector of the University—a homego to his genius as finttering as it was rare, and to which he always referred with honout pride. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey, in the event of the friends of Mr. Camp being desirous that his remains should be interred to the Poets' Corner of the Abbert have inquised the because

Imprisonment of Mr. O'Connett.—The following is Her Majesty's nower to an eddress presented on Wed-

Her Majesty's accessor to an address presented on Wed-riesday by a deputation from Dublia:—
"I thank you for your renewes assurances of loyalty to my phresin and erows. I have analysamed to you my sized office-nitiation to uphoid the law, and to respect the declarate of lay Courts, to when the adjutilistration of justice is confided. If errors have occurred in the proceedings of the Courts, they are open to review, and spill be rectified by the sugreme tribunal of appeal. The raiting estimates of the law is regarded by me as the curest reseguard of the rights and liberties of my people."

A Belic of Nelson,—The following correspondences has taken place respecting the bullet by which our great Naval lighty was mortally magnified at Trafales.

taken place respecting the builds by which our great Playal if ero was mortally wearded at Trafalgar :—

To the Right Hon, the East of Haddington, First East of the Administry, but London, June 1s. 1864.—Ity Lord—In telting the Marriy be approach you in this way, I hope for parton in the individually approach you in this way, I hope for parton in the individually definitely that the suitest of the administration with five or the late of the particular with individually approach.

Ity Lord, is the scaled individual brighted the late of William Router. In It. 1871, when had be seastly as a fact the particular in the late of

Sibrethip.

The Bootty, M.D., S.M., who had the grach as vied become of his late for Wijliam Reatty, M.D., S.M., who had the grach as vied become of his late the principal medical attendant of the gallian Administrative without Molecus and botted the Wetery, wallet in quest of the element's anothined fical, and in the glorious bettle off these training field ball which Riber, had no below or over an be immighted highly and, my Lord, if I wishes the possession of the transacre in a light district ball which Riber, that no below or over an be immighted highly and, my Lord, if I wishes the possession of the transacre in a light dispress, well knowing that a religious amount, it is indicated highly prised as it has been, and will continue to be, in long as the same of Nelson that he chique to unique, it indicates highly prised as it has been, and will continue to be, in long as the same of Nelson that he chique to unique to the principal of his delicity which is the interest by this residue, and an applicant of his pictures of the first his picture of the principal in the principal of the first as forty and the result in religious from the previous at the first as forty and the result in my justice, that we said agree an application for the hall, which may justice plains to be considered in the properties of the land along two many properties and the properties of the land and the ball, which may justice that he considered in the properties of the land and the properties of the properties of the land and the properties of the properties o

to emergiative same from the aid scaleurs, who have included their country, and have individually in fillitary, frimiphs,—I have the honour to be, my horeship's most cheef, & humble sevent, Vindert Ci-devant Capt, of the late 24th Lb.

(Memorandum for His Lordship.) The ball, with the particles of the coat as forced into the body by the strike, is the within a crystal case, which is assemble cable of gold around its circumfered to the control of the countries of the control of t

water. In reference to Capt. Beatty's letter to the Earl of Ri of the 18th ingl., Lord Heddington would beg Capitals have the kindness to call on him at the Admiralty as might be cooresiest to him to do so.—Admiralty, Jan

The following morning Captain Beatty waited upon lington with the ball, when the Lordship was pleased tim a letter from Buckingham Palace, of which the for above:—

" Buckingham Palace, June 12, 1844,-Mr dane tramition "Buckingham Falme, Jone 13, 1844.—By deap. Hamfilton, Faturn you Capt. Bentty's letter; will you tell Lord Hadelingt that Her Majesty will much like to posseld the very great the relay which daptain Beatry and his brother are good annual order i—Windlor Cattle would certainly he the proper place its deposit.—Yours very sincerely, "Ghe. Alsow.

Royal Naval School, Camberwell.-On Tuesday, th dnamel examination of pupils, and distribution of prize took place at the school-house above mentioned, before most respectable assemblage of persons, amongst whose were Adm. Str Charles Ogle, who presided, Adms. Str. Troubridge, Skipsey, and Young; Sir Richard Dobson Col. Robinson, Capts. Maunsel, Gurrie, Forbes, Couolistid Hewson, and several others. The Council and prin tipdi persons set under a tent, which had a very pleasin appearance. The whole arrangements appeared to give h satisfaction. The gullant chairman opened the pro coodings by congratulating the pupils on their proficienc in the several departments of education. The speeche in accordance with the usual custom were then delivered The first was a dialogue from the Antigone of Sophocles between Creen & Hamon, represented on this occasion b Mr. Masnamara and Mr. Drew, two of the senior student the second was the contest between Ajux and Ulysses for the arms of Aphilles, the characters being represented b le and Wikinson. A recitation from Juvenal's tent Satire; a dialogue between Wolsey and Cremwell, a paliamentary debate, sustained by nine pupils upon a motio in the year 1740, for a vote of thanks to the King for h ech upon an inquiry into the state of the nation. scretary them stated that the pupils during the last for sys bad undergone deveral examinations to classics, main athics, French, navigation, and the various brauches education, &c. The gold medal was awarded to M. Drew, who excelled in classics, mathematics, French, an who will matriculate at the University of Cambridge after the long vacation. The silver medal was awarded to Me Macanamara. Various other prizes, consisting of books t the cheers of the pupil: &c., were then awarded, amid 250 in number. The Admiralty presentations wer awarded to Mr. Awiley and Mr. Tweedule. The student will be removed to the new building, at Newcross, after th

Fancy Fair .- On Thursday the grand fancy fair an promenade in honour of the accession of Her Majesty t he throne, and in aid of the funds by which the Bene when Society for the Support of Shipwrecked Pinherme and Mariners are enabled in a great degree to carry ou their praisewerthy objects, were held in Lord's Cricke Ground, St. John's Wood. Tents and marquees, larg and commodious, were arranged with good taste an judgment by the committee, and hencath them were the stalls at which the ladies patronesses presided, and ex posed for sale a variety of useful and elegant erticles, the proceeds of which what to the funds of the society. The band of the 2d Life Guards, the Marine band, and the juvenile band of the buys of the Duke of York's school were in attendance. The gardene at 5 o'clock were wel filled, and if the receipts be not so much as last year a Greenwich, where it is said 800% were taken at the entrance, still a very considerable sum must have been added to the funds of the Society.

Post-Office.—The system of espionage in the Genera Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, is comparatively un-known to the public. During the secretaryship of St known to the public. During the accretaryahip of St Francis Freshild, the beginning of letters posted in London for the Conditionary as well as those from the provinces passing time the Foodign-office, was carried on to a greatest, and we know (says a correspondent to a certainty that there are not in the Post-office marking one individual who, it diriying letters and partial which has been against only in the September of the September of the Continue of th been opened with reduced in the Engineering the Indiana-office, high found the wax on visitate with machine of the August State of the Lietter

the Intend-college, how found the war on visinted letter with particle of thing, to their hands, from its nothering has indicious their hands, from its nothering has indicious. The "Explorance-office" we shall all now points much the Money Order-office. We challenge contributed the the Money Order-office. We challenge contributed the Money Order-office. We challenge contributed their desire of having the computative brought to the Court and the inhibitions against the Limite brought to the Court and the inhibitions against the Limite hands the worder beard by the Poting Council, with the tense generals delay. In consequents, Mr. Att vector Tupper left, for London this day; and it is pro-

table liber beardening of illy noised to the fall abled tage the Princes of the privates munits. Advicates at following the Community for Landon on Friday Millioch und Utermerck left für Lienden-am Priday legitution figurer an behalf of the States, and the little on healt of the States, and the little on healt of the States, and the little is healt of the States and the little is a healt of the States and the charles of States and the Control of the Control of the Control of the States of Control of the Million of Control of the Million of the Light:

Mr. Beginnin Distability was planted to talk if the applies of the Control of the C merillity of the Conservative party—of men (as the Chilles called of the Exchequer happily comerced, at least life. Discissiff a squale in point of value, station, and brills, she in the consideration of the country. They had missiff be that, certainly, if they did not first one the high his Houmbelitch, abtain their education in an phasma editionary affect, and seek to win a discontinuous literature. But ments had able acceptant. resumments of the control of the control of the control of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the control of this blackguardinm—it is the only way we can characterist and writing—to the public press. What have the birth, and education, and pursuits of Mr. Disraell to do with his conduct in the House of Commons? If upon any or all of those subjects that gentleman might not court inquiry as freely as we believe he might, does that justify a public writer in assailing him with such weapont? Do the expension of the Peul Cubinst require this port of disvice? Hed Mr. Dispacit written perhips but "weetched northe." Had Mr. Diarachi written nothing but "wretched novile," we assoct he might ply his trade not only enpredtably, but uninterruptedly. Or had be been a shallow pretender, but uninterruptedly. Or had be been a shallow pretended, but ininterruptedly. Or had be been a shallow pretended, his independence might be pardoned. But to have at once the courage and the ability to think, is a treason against Peel not to be forgiven. And therefore let the daily press be disgraced by a species of writing which we had haped Lord Campbell's bill had rooted even out of

A MAN

the obscure weekly papers.—Morning Chronicle.
Crockford.—Administration with the will unnexed (no will the managed therein) of the late suit broken William Crockford, of gentiling notoriety, has been granted to Mrs. A. F. Crockford, his widow. The will is dated as late as leat month and since the late of dated as late as last month, and gives the whole of his property to his wife in nearly the following words:—" I property to his wire in nearly the intowing words the give and bequeath the whole of my property of whatever description to my dear wife, and her heirs, relying on her doing what is right." The personal property alone is sworn under the large sum of 200,000L, and it is rumoured that his real estate is worth 150,000L, The extraordinary man formerly kept the fishmonger's shop adjoining Theory and he a perion of appropriate and he a perion of appropriate personal stream. Temple-bar, and by a series of saccossful speculations on the "Turf" was enabled to purshase the house in St. James's-street, afterwards famous as "Crockford's;" and it is said that there the decessed amassed the bulk of

and it is said that there the deceased amusaed the bulk of his immense property.

Enatchfull the Convict.—Many of our readers will recollect the circumstance of John Enstelbull, son of the late Sir Edward Kustchbull, of Mersham, in Eant, being in 1824 tried at the Surrey Assists for higher concerned in the robbery of a gentleman at Yunkhill furdens, of which offence he was found guilty, and solutioned to be transported for 14 years, under the assistanced mine of John Fitch. This man ended his nortal distance of the acadible on Tuesday. Peb. 13, 1844, at Parishidant, Sydney. New South Wales, for the murder of Man Liben Jamisson. John Enstehull was the offence of a medical function. on Tuesday. Peb. 13, 1844, at Daribitates, Sydney. New South Wales, for the murder of hirs. Elem. Jamieson. John Knatchbull was the offspring of a medical harriage of the late Sir Edward Knatchbull, and consequently half-brother of the gentleman who now worthly bears the facility bonours. At a very early age he stringed a temper of extreme violence, at times almost beyond the power of control. When very young he was abjustanted to the rank of Midshipman in the Navy, whereast he distinguished himself considerably. Under Lord Cockrate he nerved in the Spanish Mata; his principalities was very rapid; he was in a very short time hands Commander, and appointed to the Linnet, this will his conduct was marked by so much tyranny that he was his conduct was marked by so much tyranny that he was his conduct was marked by so much tyranny that he was his conducted was marked by so much tyranny that he was his conducted was marked by so much tyranny that he was his conducted of the most profit to be the string and his conducted to the story seed the day, and his conducted of the most profit of the day, and his him by a principal string that associate of the story to the story of the day, and the heart the path; she became his victim, and was marked the innet victims at Bermuda, Halifax, and Now Kark. Clearly following this went he committed the late for which he was tending the language the Levicelius halk, in Pertamenth

andour, and animality is will jouge working in the dockjund; in this ministry is will recognised by minist seamen,
who had lift his tyrminy. To suck an enteri was the
feeling against him difficult, that the authorities wore
compelled to nomine this to the hills. He had be little
shome that he tid not surple to had he string when the
shome that he tid not surple to had he string which these
tantes. Knetchbull sea strivered removed by the Asia,
for passage to the colvey; which this was declared for four
unouths in Portuneuth harditer, during which thise a man
usued Lovett died on beard the Aria, whose deads was
sattributed to the Regions' treatment to respicied flowing
Kontohbull. In April, 1825, he arrived at Rydule, and
posit situlised a tokaci of leave, having apprehended strejul rangelage, who, he had in the arime by Kaniddial himsolf. In the latter field of 1851, he was apprehended strejul rangelage to this tide. Street her own interperate comjul range of series?—which, by the bye, was not ide first
office of this visit intelliging convicted and suptypes of
death recorded egalant him, which was utterperate comjulies, again, is a short time, his good forture served him to
the was through the Laighten suprivers in a seas of muliny,
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Duelling,—In a minist deal between a Profession of a

Millary school of the Milledian to the leave imprisonment.
The wear and a state of the billed

The two seconds were selected to three years of the same punishment.

Her Majesty's Theistra. Dit Thursday evening Costs, the prince of conductors took his benefit, and produced for the first time his own operator "Dun Carlos." The stary of the ill-lated Don Carlos of Spain has been treated both by Athert and "Boshists" Alface has made it the subject of one of his magnificent tragedies, and has drawn the character of that gloomy by the prince too, has made Don Carlos the subject of one of his noblest efforts. The present threttist, Lappoido Taranti, has not followed the plot of either of his preferences. "The necessities of the Lyric stage," has he justly observes in his prefere, "required a different treatment."

Don Carlos is foreased on a subject singularly rich and

"Don Carloe" is founded on a subject singularly rick and felicitous, for lyrical and musical exposition. The charac-ters are so dramaiscally antagonised, and the several passions of the actors are so single in their development, that the close consecutiveness of the action is never disturbed, or the sympathics broken in upon. Costa has very skilfully seekered the barren lightness of the sean-tisity modern Southern school, and given his work ampli-tude and strength that will be appreciated by every true lover of sound music. With the airmosa of Italy he has combined the contra-puntal excellencies of severer has combined the contri-puntal excellences of severer masters. In general the mean is effective, appropriate, and characteristic; and the instrumentation is full and teleborate. Altogether "Don Curios" is a work calculated to add to Conta's already well-carned reputation. Her Majesty was present, with her august guest the King of Saxony 1—and the Royal party appeared to against elected with the feelings of the audience, who constantly cheered and appleaded the fortenate composer.

reinstands that this comedy was released out of n collection of \$7. Much of the piece is written with considerable searctions. The eliusions to the day, if not precisely witty, were clever and pointed, and meant a hearty cheer was elicited from the audience by a fatiations "hit" at polition, or a chrowd remark on the state of the English drame. Such allusions, however, though acaded's to exceed when they appear merely as embellishments, are not enough to make a piece. The figure, wanted substance; it was too filmsy for its length. The piet was enhant studing as neight to, and the discretifier were not though. Constantly the appearation was raised that sometimes of actions of preparation with the private theories at a habitional's singularly sent in the two conditions of preparation and publishmence, were doubtless intended to be particularly affairlious, but they were the preparation in the preparation in the figure should be a preparation to a more than him has because they rejust their enjoy, they did positive hears in the force of the preparation of the prep

and a drama which gave he subtance to their grasp.
The great sin of the piece was its liberity. Mr. Webster
came forward, and succeeded in reminding the public of

The great sin of the piece was its finality. Mr. Waheler same forward, and secceeded in remitting the public of the large sum of money the piece had cost, of the literary decimence of the committee who had decided in its favour, and saying that he had nothing to do with assemble; the Legesten.—The story of the first, fact helpity anguired is smong Crabbe's Inter of the first, fact helpity anguired is among Crabbe's Inter Setclini's elegar platting of 'The Momentons Question.' The little domestic margineries is simple, forcible, pathetia, with the naity and subjecting of the fatalism of an entique tragedy. In the department of the original subject into the back postical character of the original subject has been applied to the original configuration in the original subject has been proported to the original subject has been placed to the original character of the avery day domestic drama; but although me make the place is skilfully and nextly transis, and he procedure is regressment was close to the original, and he procedure is regressment was close to the original, and most with a round of appliance.

Astley's draphitheeres.—This old favourite resist of the statement.

round of appliance.

Astley's Amphitheners.... This old favourite ranges of the admirers of melodraumatic performance and the finite of hotsemmeths has lest nothing of its popularity in the battle of Mr. Batty, the present proprietor. The house is nightly filled with a most respectable audience, both as to numbers and quality; and the improvements made since it was rebuilt have secured ample accommodation and comfort to the public.

### Barliamentary Analysis.

HOURE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.—Affairs of Spoin.—In reply to a question put by the Earl of Clansmon, the Earl of Ananyme stated that a debte land, not a Member of the House, had fairwest to him a better from Din Casine, in which his Royal Highness scheme, and to their notic Lord as presenting his opinions and intentiones, and who was authorised by him to dedare his intentions and to design the whole of the marginous which he was disposed to make for the passination of spain. As far as he independent now a sacrificus, they amounted autombtedly be a tenunsiation of his own with Cheen Indelia, but whether or not this rentwestion was to be contagent on the marriage, or whether his sun was to marry the Gesen as her subject or as her hoursign, he (the Earl of Aberdeen) did not have. This proposition had been tertwarded to the Spanial Covernment, but the Ananyment of the ant opinion or suggestion from the devernment between their anneals, but a question of a practicip of Covernment —It was now a question between these parties, whill now scoolide the differences between these parties, whill now inconciled to differences between these parties, whill now inconciled to differences between these parties, whill now inconciled to differences between these parties, whill now inconciled the differences between these parties, whill now inconciled the differences between these parties, whill now inconciled the differences between these parties, whill now inconciled the differences between these parties, when it now inconciled the differences between these parties, when it now inconciled the differences between these parties, when it now inconciled the differences between these parties of Spain which gave him any reason to Change it.

HOUNE OF COMMONS.

which gave him my reach to change it.

MONDAY, June 17.—See at Police IIII.—The Government proposition, which was negatived in Private by a majority at 28, whe virtually afficient by a majority at 28, whe virtually afficient by a majority at 28, whe virtually afficient by a majority of 22. The numbers were—228 for Mr. M. As a motion, and 25h against it.

The complete the House was durious and interesting. At a quarter by a her the Found was in every quarter in Foll in it much a second they agreembers' sent in the private local works and the body agreembers, and the poly cream with a first guide, and the body agreembers have the law of the impended to strenger in half-past shading leading men in both circum with its quide, and the first had not be deveronment which the deplanation of the impended towards of the Goveronment which the Memories had meanthed as against the middle the law of the first the anticory accuracy strained upon the tentify-looks of expectation, he pende to the point, and told the highest high in the middle of the measures which had been defeated on Friedly along the private mineral middle of dispersion; and the apparent agreement of the House was changed to a low baz of diagnation.

This Halling Y. June 28, or The Mediceronteen Flora andiagram.

As stone as this point was let out, the entargetists of specially, and the apparent suggestion minutes, the crowd quickly disperiest, and the apparent suggestions of the Homes was changed to a low buz of discussion.

THITMEDAY, Jave 20, ... The Mediferration Floor, whir C. Rawins wished to ask the First Lord of the Admiralty if it wave that that the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterration had flooring that the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterration had flooring that the Ward-room Officers on board the Fing-ship, and taken possession of the ward-room Officers on board the Fing-ship, and taken possession of the ward-room Officers on hourd the Fing-ship, and taken possession of the ward-room Officers by his physicism of R-will discussion of the ward-room the fact they appeared of R-will discussed that the Comman they had been a ship of the Admiral the fact the as the tightant Officer limit the Comman three flooring the challed that the Green three-desire should be trought holded, in declaration of which the Admiral had to recover the sing the shall asked for industriants. As was trout in such cases, the shall be officers of the ship, and hence the necessity of changing the quarters of the Silicars of the ship.—Rift C. Balvick said he had asked for industriants and the state of the Admiral place of the Admiral the place of the Silicars of the ship of the

### Foreign and Colonial Antelligence.

\_4 Note" of the Prince de Joinville,-The Revue des Deux Mondes of the 15th publishes som brief observations on the Note of the Prince de Joinville relative to the navy of France. The writer generally ap-proves the suggestions of the Psince, and advises his countrymen to be more sober and reserved in bossting, and to prepare with more care elements of success, and then says, that "everything considered, the chances of France in a war with England are as one to three, and that to re-establish the balance only two means are left, namely, French bravery with the present condition, or a better combination of the forces of France with the asbetter combination of sistance of steam." This last had been suggested by the Prince, and was likewise recommended by the Revue des Doux Mondes, which, however, candidly admits that "France cannot alone compete with Great Britain on the ocean, and proposes an alliance with states of a secondary naval power, whom she might easily raily in defence of the principle of the freedom of the sea." The Revue "expects also the most advantageous results from the buccaneering system of warfare patronised by the Prince and thinks that 20,000 Frenchmen landi in Munster, and proclaiming the independence of Ireland could not be resisted by all the forces England migh bring against the

The suspended departure of the Prince de Joinville to take the command of the sunadron to act against Morocci had occasioned vast surprise and much comment. "The English," being previously denounced as the founders of the quarrel between France and Morosco, are naturally set down by the Opposition press as having prevented the departure of the Prince on his devastating mission. "There is possibly some ground for this charge," says a Paris he offer of British mediation may have retarded, and possibly obviated, any pretext for the expedition of which the young Admiral was to have the command; and a fortunate sircumstance it would be if an amicable ar-rangement shall be brought about. It is only wondered here that the British Government, so long advertised of the coming storm, had not earlier taken measures to prevent its bursting. 'Better late than never,' says the proverb. Let us hope that in addition to pessemaking you will now distinctly impress upon the minds of one parts that he must not get into quarrels impaine that you will extricate him from them should they prove disadvantageous to him; and upon the other party that he must not possess himself of Tangiers, and with it the entire Mediterranean, under any protence whatever. — When the Duke d'Angouleme perceived his death approaching he sea to the archives of the War Department an important work which he had not executed during the Restoration, giving, in folio, plans, drawings, and full descriptions of all th fortified places in France, sliowing their week points, the beat modes of attacking them, and the proper manner of

RUSSIA.—The Emperor left Berlin on the Bing together with the King of Prussia, she Prince of Rebets and the Grand Duchess of Mecklemburgh Schwerin 17 in tin, where a Russian steam-frigate had arrived for the purpose where a Russian steam-frigate bat arrived for the of conveying the illustrious party to St. Petersburgh. This sudden and unexpected spyage has been determined on in consequence of a letter from the Empress, in which she expresses great anxiety to see her brother and sister under her present deep affiction on account of, it is feered, the hopeless state of the Grand Duchess Alexandris.

WEST INDIES .- Return of the Income, Expenditure and Debt, for the years 1841 and 1842, for each of the British West India Colonies :—Of Jamaica—the incomes in 1841 and 1842 amounted respectively to 261, 1837. and 321,945/, whilst the expenditure was respectively 276,055/, and 303,195/. The debts due by the island at Michaelmas, 1841 and 1842, amounted respectively to 546,267/. and 613,3977. Of Barbadors—the incomes of 1841 and 1812 were respectively 68,743% and 73,023%; and the concurrent expenditure 58,419% and 55,803%; the debt of 25,000/. due to Great Britain has been all paid off. Of Tubego—the recease in 1842 amounted to 6720/., and the expenditure to 67031.; there were no debte due. Grenada—the incomes in 1811 and 1842 amounted respectively to 17,4171, and 15,9331., and the expenditure to 12,6561, and 12,6481. Of St. Lucia—the revenue in 1812 amounted to 11,694%, and the expenditure to 11,409%. Of St. Vincent-the revenue in 1842 amounted to 13,8924. and the expenditure to 12,236/. Of Antigua-the revenue of 1842 was 17,0834, and the expenditure 15,8807, Of Montserrat-the not revenue in 1842 was 18714, and the total expenditure 22447. Of St. Christopher-the income in 1812 was 6933/., and the expenditure about 6974. Of Nevis—the income amounted to 88347, and the expenditure 8078/. Of the Virgin Islands—the income in 1842 was 23324, and the expenditure 2440f.
Of Dominica—the income in 1842 was 85044, and the expenditure 7880f. Of British Guiana—the income of 1842 amounted to 243,8954, against 163,4794 in 1841, t the expenditure amounted to 237,7594., against \$31. in 1841. Of Trinidad—the income in 1842

was 109,545L, and the exactllette 21,674L. Of the Bahemas—the income in 1942 was 21,945L, and the expenditure 23,570L. It further appears, with respect to other colonies in other parts of the globe, that the income of the Mauritius in 1842 amounted to 255,309L, and expenditure to 188,848/.

### East India Intelligence.

BAST INDIA HOUSE.

On Wednesday the Quarterly General Court of the Proprietors was held, Capt. Sheppard in the chair. The vacancy in the Committee of Bye-laws, occusioned by the death of Sir J. Shaw, was filed by Mr. Graham. The Chairman aunousced that the Divideol Warraits

The Chairman announced that the Divident Waynests would be ready for delivery on the fifth July.

A short discussion took place respecting the perment of 5000% to the Idolatrons Troughe of Jaggardians. The Chairman stated that the Court west well-sing similar to despetches forwarded to India on the quantities.

Mr. Lewis withdraw his motion on the subject of Appeals from India to the Privy County.

Appeals from India to the Privy Council; Mr. Sullivan said, " that after the Ex ontiva kad nobly indicated their authority, it was not his intention to press for the production of the papers on the present to press for the production of the papers on the present occasion with regard to the affairs of blinds. (Loud cries of Hear, hear.) He relied with saudificace on the good fealings of the Court of Directors: with respect to the Ameers, but if etriet justice was not fisse, he should reserve to himself the right to bring firstlying the should on a future occasion." Mr. Sellivas also withdraw his motion respecting the extension of sampleyment of the natives of India in the civil and other offices:

nation respecting the attenue of superposition and the first and other officers.

Mr. Merriott next hoped that the Court of Proprietors "would not separate before adjusting their opinions in support of the course of policy included by the Court of Directors in exercising their valuations preventing the Governor-General; industriblements the opinion of a high authority uses the subject." Mr. Clarke said, that it was with policy the subject. Mr. Clarke said, that it was with policy the subject. Mr. Clarke of any act opposed to the property and the Court of Directors had been guilty of the highest not of indiscretion ——repeated three times over. The minute for indiscretion of India. Such a declaration of indiscretion to indian the productive of the greatest injury. He (Mr. Clarke) could not hat think, though he said so with pain, that the guilant officer, in the declaration he had made, had been guilty of the highest not of indiscrehad made, had been guilty of the highest act of indiscreon. The subject was then dropped. Mr. G. Thompson gave notice as follows:-

will, at the next Quarterly Court, call the attention of the will, at the next squarterly Court, call the attention of the Proprietors to the treatment of his Misjesty the King of Delhi by the Government of India; " also, "That he will, at the next Quarterly General Court, call the attention of the Proprietors to the state of police in the Presidency of Bengal and Agra, and to the state of the gaols in all the Presidencies of India."

MEMORANDUM OF A CONVERSATION WITH MAJOR R. POTTINGER, IN PERSON, 1842.

The following conversation interested me deeply when it pessed, and in the course of the same day I wrote down

the particulars.

The little party at Charekar had been besieged for eight days; Major Pottinger had written to Cabul for succour, and, as no help came, he know there must be something very much amiss, although he had not received. something very much amiss, although he had not received definite tidings of the outbreak there. These left alive at Charekar on 13th Nov., 1841, were Pottinger, Haughtou, Rose, Dr. Grifit, a Serjeent-Major, and about three hundred of the Choorka troops. That day Pottinger had received a ball in his leg, but the wound had not been dressed; and Haughton's arm had been fractured and amputated. During alght days the highly of water had been very acunty for the men; while the cattle had not tasted it for ten days, and during that time had been almost without food. Finding no relief approached, and that their position was untenable for want of previsions or ammention, the Officers resolved to out their way out. or ammanition, the Officers resolved to cut their rather than be starved or massecred. Accordingly, on the evening of the — of Nov., at the detail hour for relieving guard, theremeant of our force marched out of the fact, Pettinger and Haughton on horsebook; with the advance, Dr. Great in the centre, Rose and the Serjeent-Major bringing up the rear—in all, little shore three hundred men. ing up the rear—in all, little above three hundred seen. They first made their way to the water, the distance (to the best of my recellention) being two miles. On reaching it, there was a general rush forward to distant. Puttinger had with him a soldier's cantann, which he filled, and this was the sole sustemance he mid Haughton had for their journey. When the party had satisfied their thirst Pottinger attempted to mission his man, and march towards Cabal. He would not yoursenable thou, and I cannot recellent what reason had painted the man of opinion that the main budy had at the little the leader of the Little and in the dark just entangled in the little what the reason in the little what is made in the dark just entangled in the little what the reason in the little what is not the little what is not the little what the main budy had at the little what the reason in the little what the reason in the little was a linear and little when removed the second which the leader the linear and little when removed the little was a little

the rest or the greater part of them had rode on same tance; on halting, they found their party amounts loss than a dozen. Pertinger then said to Haughton the force was now broken up; they were too few to E the force was now broken up; they were too faw to Etheir way by the direct road, and the only channe he store their own lives wen to attempt a sheep-track leading towards Cabul, which he recollected to have travelled in 1837. Haughton said he would leave him to making, and they went on, associated only by one Bunia and seed Ghoorks Sepahi, named Man Singh. How they got the almost a mirrete, one with a hall in his leg and the world not dressed; the other with his arm only a few hours amounted; both mounted on hourse, all but starved, and amputated; both mounted on horses, all but starve their two native companions on foot. "Did you n taid I, "suffer dreadful agony from your wounds! "Yes, but the pain from the cold was more fateness." "True, the cold must have aggressed the wounds." was not that so much as the sensation of cold in our bodies, was not that so much as the sensation of cold in our bodies, like lances darling through the chest and sides. "....." How were you dressed?"....! Ask....." In our uniforms: I had a Choga over mine, and Haughton a Military stack over bls."...." And what became of the horse that carried you?" ....." I gave him afterwards to Colin Mackenzie; and when the primpers were going to Buddiabed, that horse carried the prisoners were going to Buddiabed, that horse carried not only him, but a heavy man behind him the whole way. Mackanzie, when they returned to the Provinces, gave him to Mr. Clerk."

I do not remember that Pottinger gave any further particulars of their march that night: by daylight they had reached a narrow savine, where they concealed themselves; it was in the dry bed of a river, narrow and winding; they lodged in an abrupt bend, four or five feet wide, with perpendicular banks about 12 feet high. Pottinger lay down in a narrow gorge, formed by a water-course in one of the banka, and fell asleep. His centeen had been about helf full of water, which he gave to Haughton. The sun was high when Pottinger was awakened by his companions calling out that the Affghans were upon them. He entreated silence, while he acrambled up the bank sufficiently to peep over: they heard the enemy at band, but saw no one. Pottinger desired his companions to secure the horses, and keep as quiet as possible; he then lay down and went to sleep In the evening they renewed their journey. again. In the evening they renewed their journey. Leaving the ravine, Pottinger was some time before he could recover the path, and tried several points imane-censiony. It sughton, peer fellow, became impatient, and said, "You don't know the way—I'll find it for myself;" and he rode his horse up a bank, so atcep that the saddle slipped over the tail, and horse and rider and all rolled down. Pottinger came up on hearing the fall. "I can do no more," and Haughton; "you must leave me here."—"No," replied his friend, "baving brought he won so far. I won" leave you now." and eventually he me here."—" No," replied his friend, "baving brought you so far, I won't leave you now;" and, eventually, he managed to get Haughton mounted again.

They got on pretty well, still avoiding the public road, till they approached Cabul; only they had to pause every faw miantes for their two foot companions. At length they reached a Hindoo shrine, where the Bunia left them, thanking them for their protection. Pottinger advised the Ghoorka to do the same, throwing his accountements the tencorns to so the same, throwing his accounts and election into the river, so as to escape detection. But Man Singh refused, saying they were his masters, that he had esten their salt, and would stick by them. Passing different small camps, they were challenged, but were not detected in the dark, Pottinger replying in Persian. He tried to make for a road that skirted the city, awoiding the large basear; but, making a wrong turn, they enter upon a picquet of the enemy, who challenged them. Finding they had gone wrong, but afraid to appear seeking their read, Pottinger assumed an engry tone, said asked the soldiers why they molested travel-. His way of speaking deceived them, and they were just suffering the travellers to pass, when the Ghoorks coming forward, the shining of his leather accountrements coming forward, the shining of his seather accourrements in the light of the picquet fire raised the starm, followed by the say of "Feringhee!" and the discharge of a volley, which, however, took no effect; and before the enemy small subset, our friends were beyond their reach. Pottinger and Raughton urged their poor horses into a trot and manth an thereon the town, when they were auditable. han through the town, when they were saddenly make up by a deep trench cut across the road. At this ment the Ghoorks, who had seemed ready to drop, patring the horses, and when he saw the horses stop, singlet held of Pottinger's bridle, and throwing his weight on it justed the horse over. Passing through the town, on a person to noise over. Fassing through the town, they now Capt. Trever's house dismentied, and inferred our Charters; but eventually they reached the canton-milk; and galand admittance. Pottinger had a severe layer the some days, and Haughton was obliged to have million; semperation of his arm. The distance they had temperated was, to a direct line, about thirty-sic miles.

While transcribing the foregoing, I see how many of the details are meagin, and wonder how I could have agained to ask for further information, and note it at the time; but samely as are the particulars, I desire to place them on record, as my antali tribute to the memory of Eldred Pottinger.

March, 1844,

National Regoneration, Second, Political, and Miliary Riggested by Prince de Johnsille's "Essai sur les Forcas Navales de la France." By a Raticed Miliary Officer. T. and W. Johns.

This is a patriotic and forcible pheaf to the statement, the rulers, the people of Regions. That the Prince de Johnville's pamphlet is the result, in great measure, of national smity, personal pique and disappointment, and bitter intermenty with reference to England, there cannot be a fault; but, with due allowance for those motives, it contains much that is entitled to acrious consideration in this contrey. Independently of other circumstances—though wher circumstances—though wher circumstances—though wher circumstances—though where circumstances—though where circumstances—though where circumstances—though where circumstances—though where lightly in the relations between England. After the circumstances—though where the circumstances—though where the circumstances is leight, the head the present of the country by France.

Actuated the lightly of a state and truly penjaceworthy exercit do corps; the author of the presence discounts; of leight, the head the billing of an action of this country by France, and about the frequency of intentions and leight, the head the probability of an except the action part, never entertained a dentity. However, the action to be action of the concepts of a serious character, which frates as a propelling power to the purposes of margation, been accepted, the difficulties might possibly have been tenned to the American presender themself, to have been rendered successful or available in a descent upon the English shore. But—

"Regland, thus threatened, on her side flaw to arms, and became transfermed as it were into our variations. The devers-

of subverting a year upon him to secure from oil subverting a year upon him to secure from oil personal to the secure from oil for secure from oil for the secure from oil for the secure from plants on pay to compayer deply tables as a wait along their scales.

And further—

And further—

And further—

Whence we want to be in the most fine and the represent to further the variety of the most fine and the the maintained to the minister of the minist

piect—Napoleon's interations and helief—me, for over debty
part, never on terrainment for which were well concerted, was be
served; the arrangements for which were well concerted, was be
served; though we are inclined as the control of the contro

straining the development of the profunctional education of Calcare beyond a mere feelific devel, and which has had in origin in the Jealeusy and fears of the Erill Preview in this country, must come. The system of keeping the Military develops in ignorance of the higher principles of their previewion, and of the originary names of the higher principles of their previewion, and of the originary man of the higher principles of their previewion. In ord the originary man of the higher principles of the feeling that seeming, must have an extend the seeming the seems that the seems of the admittary descents and the seems that the seems of the admittary descents that the seems to the admittary descents. But we must trust convents once to the admittary that previous and seems in the field; the policy fears of classification rule and escents in the field; the policy fears of classification will enter the greater where the victors and meet it least, must be disminated for a spore liberal, making, and how a signature system. Military Trobales as well as facilies must acquisive system. Military Trobales as well as facilies must acquisive system. Military Trobales as well as facilies must acquise the system of the product the promound applicable by Themselves for efficiency in the feature straight.

"The profound ignorance of year, as accinate, sweet no laugher the the profound ignorance of year, as accinate the particular system with the re-specialist solitaries, protection of a hattain on will accide a fact the profound story in philosophy of our man the epidemi, and fainting particular and the system of the particular and accidence in the stanting will be considered to be particular, and fainting out not have in any, andown previous have hither beam thought. The prepanders now the particular and the particular of the Differs of the Military reaching the many two does not did, that there are not to be particular. The propand deven must be captured to the particular of the particular of the profound of the profound and th

Serves from the Rejected Comedies. Competitors for the Prime of 2000 affered he Mr. B. Webster, Lesses of the Haymarker Theolit, for the Bott Original Comedy, illustrative of English Man-

Moar of our readers must remediber the celebrated "Rejected Addresses," by Jemes and Horace Smith; indeed, no one who ever read can have forgotten them—their happiness of instation, the richness of their humour, the briliancy of their wit. A subject closely recembing that which gave birth to those "Addresses"—the offer of a promium for the bost verses that should be presented for delivery on the aggresson of spening the new Drary Lane. Theater— has called factly, framewore of the marry wegs of "Panch" the effusions now schore us. Nuthing could be happier than the idea, which we have no doubt was auggested by the former publication. However, we can-not auffer the opportunity to pass without sliuding to the infinitely more sensible, more honest, more honourable conduct of the lesses of the Haymarket Theatre, than that of the Committee of Drury Lone Theatre. The latter, after offering a prize for the "best" Address that might be presented, determined, in their windom, that not one of the host of Addresses that were sent in was worthy of their prize; and, therefore, in their fustine, they rejected them all! (he there had been to reservation in the offer, comings, senie and common lionesty would have awarded the price to the best of the betch, however had that best their shunnitty. Having in rank dishonesty and injustice, rejected all the Addresses that were presented, they, in their distress, applied to Lord Byron to write one; and from the mobile bard they received some verses which motwithstanding Byren's gantus were were then nine-tenths of what had been thrown to the dags? Mr. Webster, on the other hand, has kindeemely kept fath with the writers, and with the public, by paying his professed point of 500%, to the author of the womendy, de principles posse of committee of examination to be the test out of about 100 that were sent in. It is now, we believe, wendedwary to add, that hirs. Goes, one of the most popular novaliate of the day, was the fortunate competitor.
The specimens from the "Rejected Commiss" here pro-

duced, ten in number, hear the following remarkable ageterious initials: to whom can they belong?

J. B. B. B. K. F. Zhad. D. L. B. L.

M.--h H--

Of the ten specimens here indicated, we hardly know which to presource the eleverest. Our judgment seems to wever between that of bioridan Knowles and that of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytten, though some of the others are equally characteristic of the exple of the writers to which they are respectively sesigned. Jerruhl's "Humbers of the Hoar" is especially pangent and bittermay we not add fast?—in its safers, However, as one of the shortest, and as calculated to consey a fair idea of the nature of the production, so far as the whole may be introduced to consey a fair idea of the factors of the production, so far as the whole may be

ing nature of the production, so for an 250 whole may be judged by a part, we shall fresheribe the whole "RCENE PROM CERDIT,"
"BY MR S. L. S. L. E. U. B. ""A, BASK, AFFRON OF "MORE,"
" This remarkable writer thrown blood the steller of reading with the sportive facility of a Crosses throwing handrols of opper amongst a grateful cover. His pleasant method of aluding

to what great philosophere said or thought, without horing us with what they really did think or as, is a happy device, saving the writer the labour of looking the matter up, and the reader the weatheren of personny it. How much better it is to tail us that such a philosopher spoke the truth than to bright upon us what, if it is a truth, must of secaseity be a common-phises, for it may be taken for granted that when a thing has been said to a though and years ago, we shall find when it is to be expected to us, that we have merely been going through the forms of a new introduction to an old acquantance—a process which the severest diskips for reveniny would regard as utter waste of time, to say the least of it. The nation of two of the most deservedly successful modern drams can well afford to have written one of the Edgested Comedies. Rejected Comedies.

the least of it. The author of two of the most deserved successive to modern dramas can well afford to have written one of the Sajected Comedies.

"At near A Library Bravely discovered reading.

"At near them. I had rather hold with the Rossan berd when he was taid that Philduse—(eiter a Revealt). B'death, air, fiel I not sey I was at house to no not?

"Arrangel, the reading.) Wentworth, Wentworth, how days you come without him?

"Brossel! I have not, sir, he is at the door.

"At a near shark up. Wentworth, my old companion at little and to discovery arms, of the bervant boxes refires.

"Hiseast, How are you, Wentworth, my old companion at little, and the near a ready where sheet he away not leat.

"Bloomly. Sit down, my good fellow, and tell one all about it. Stokes! (easy forward), name claret. [Not Servey, where shee he away not leat.

"Responded. Well, Stavely, nince! leat dined with you at the Claim of the slage and sit. "Responded. Well, Stavely, nince! leat dined with you at the Claim of the slage and sit. "Responded. Well, Stavely, nince I leat dined with you at the Claim of the point of the Library of Hamilton in the middle of the A'ps; bathed on the shore of Halm. But the middle of the A'ps; bathed on the shore of Halm. "Membersh. And you, Stavely, how he time present when who was a fire of the Augments age a present tage yet unborn.

"Membersh. And you, Stavely, how he time passed with you?

"Membersh. And you, Stavely, how he time passed with you?

"Membersh. What it is a melancholy as ever, will tirat strange and sandy to reach—at leat—the end.

"Hamiltonia the shape of the shape of the half who have observed in a convert at its destrue.

"Hendersh, it was to multing much more rapidly than it came a convert of its destrue.

"Hendersh, it was to multing much more rapidly than it came to aumishing it he bird ret

Mursly. That depends upon how we read it. Some take a

Belleve ma, it is the only book that really teaches. There is more to be learnt from one leaf of a tree, then fity leaves of toolsoap.

"Minedy, That depends upon how we read it. Some take a leaf in the hand, only to crush it. Some tosteal from it haggate-ful colour. Some to mix its verdure with the garch flower; but, alsa I how few—blow weey few—take a leaf as a thing to study—to peruse again and again—to put by at mgit, and to recur to in the morning—to trace its smallest velon—its minutest vessels. That is indeed thing galest out of the hook of nature.

"I medicard. So my sided has become a botavist."

Stavety (laughing). Help no, not quite a botavist.

"Stavety (laughing). Help no, not quite a botavist."

Stavety (laughing). Help no, not quite a botavist.

"I entrevels. A posen! What pleasure the announcement lave written a poem.

"I reniverels. A posen! What pleasure the announcement affords no. I always know that Stavety, my friend, by companion, with his high and loft imaginings, was not desting to romain more and inglorious for greet. What pleasure Caroline will experience at the news.

"Stavety. Caroline—yes—why sold that is—I mean—No—I'm socy that you mentioned Cafuline.

"Wentworth. And why should you be sorry! Caroline is my slater. You are my rised. Why should we refram from speak. "Why slater. You are my rised. Why should we refram from speak ing of one whom both of us love!

"Stamely, Way—ye—ye—was, that's very true, but Capoline receives adulation from the proud and noble horn. I am an bumble member of the middle class. A gentleman, it is true, but me of the gatelineshy is any single in a more rich. Capoline receives adulation from the proud and noble horn. I am an bumble member of the middle class. A gentleman, it is true, but me of the gatelineshy is any single in a more rich. Capoline receives adulation from the proud and noble horn. I am an bumble member of the middle class. A gentleman, it is true, in the result of the relationship is any single in a more rich. Capoline in the relationship

Hyde Marston; or a Sportsman's Life. By Craven S vols. H. Colbura.

The same of "Claven," as a sporting writer, in so ex-

us Phus, as the classical student will be aware, was buried in the askes of Vesavius during an oruption. The mountain, which gas then his tomb, has since become his mountment,

iensirely and so favourably inners, in the installey public, that a novel from his port will assist at the public, that a novel from his port will assist at makents public, especially when its title point of a situation entered. But "Hyde Marshop is a same and animate and character geography, in the position in our own day, and in almost every gride he actual life—but especially of "lite" in the technique and sporting wases of the term—and of all the wireless, haden of it, which more notably connect themselves with that which we call "Life" par axcellence. In their is true aportunant, to be entitled to take rank as ease, it which the passed the Jung's every stage of town and of agricult life, and have gathered knowledge and superience main it and such is the life which "Graven" has a which are passed the law to the which "Graven" has a which are passed the law conveyance—for we caship her himself had a tackleign supply, and that the various characters between the last of k; the features of its (even to the hyre himself had a tackleign supply, and that the various characters between that they inquestiquably are the astist of k; the features they inquestiquably are the astist of k; the features they inquestiquably are the astist of k; the features they inquestiquably are the astist of k; the features that will most attract and report and of k; the features that will most attract and report and after a second only truthful but true.

But the individual characters is the features that will most attract and report and after the features that will most attract and report and a feat on the Torf, life in the Hunting-field; hus diffe on the Torf, life in the Hunting-field; hus diffe on the Torf, life in the Hunting-field; hus diffe on the Torf, life in the Hunting-field; hus diffe on the Torf, life in the Hunting-field; hus diffe on the Torf, life in the Hunting-field; hus diffe on the Torf, life in the Hunting-field; hus different interest that will and true are and assist of the west interest, which grows at reason as

tion and less on his personal experience. His style is lively, racy, and original; few of our writers of fiction have seen more of English life and manners; and fewer still flave depicted them with so much off-hand case and frank good-humour and good feeling.

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Wang this the first appearance of Admiral von Wrangelt's interesting and important "Navative." wa should feel correction and important to severe temporary into the contents to

ourselves celled upon to enter largely into its contents ; se it is, our duty will be lighters. The original work was drawn up by M. von Wrangell himself, in the Russian drawn up by M. von Wrangell himself, in the Russian language, in the year 1820, with a view to its publication by the Government; but, from incidental occurrences, it seems to have been lost aught of by the Russian Admiralty. At a later period (1839) a German translation of the "Narrative" was produced by M. Engelhardt, with an filustrative Map (given also in the present edition) of the North-East of Siberia, communicated by M. von Wrangeli.

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Colonel Sabine adds—

Colonel Sabine adds—

"Heatins having undergons thread revision have, the present edition has gained by the corrisology by M. von Wenngelt himself, of such errate as but found their way into the German, and had not been discovered as the many their way into the German, and had not been discovered as the many discovered to the three polyments of being in a much cheaper had more econolidal form, than the first, but it has also been entitled by a portrait of Admiral way Wenngelt, and by an additional chapter, containing a brief sarrative of the proceedings at the Unional ampedition, under M. von Anjest, and by an additional chapter, containing a brief sarrative of the proceedings at the Unional ampedition, under M. von Anjest, of winess labours the New Stellan Islands, old the use in their viciality, were he privated above. I now believe to Admiral von Wenngelf has been to be supposed to the supposed to the supposed to the supposed to the von water and its district from manuscript containing these notices, which have not their few problems, be a supposed to the very hard and the manuscript has perfectly the private of the processing on our and the manuscript of the processing on our and the destruction of the territory of the processing an outer the processing an outer that purious the processing an outer that purious the processing an outer that purious the processing the destruction of the territory of the processing the destruction of the territory of the processing

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And possive breather the shall draw.

And solema is the trend;

The money which resent their state,

To mone equals the dead. DE STARDS.

W

The moan apound the dead.

The clouded Heavens do seem to wear Fell Secrous a base of wea. As the big olyad because a tear, And droops its starmy brow.

And hark I the deep drawn distant knell, with ead coincidingling acound; One bitter charminesems to awest Echoes of upe ground.

So solemn is the march of death:
The sudden's web-fraught head; A corpie I beriff of life and breath is counted with the dead.

Beneath that ball a weight releas.

Whose grided loids old wear A glittring event, and dasting even The hand so controlless, whose grided loids old wear.

That hand, so eactioniess, did grass Its deadly weapon firm;
To give the tor his latest gasp,
And hari him to the worm.

A slience reagas) the mourners atop? Grokes, sighe, autroped that hier; And peacefully the confine doth drap, to dead with a poil for tear. Trine stationaries and services Tome Wife-Freshold Right carette A walter beginners will le martial ministrets; trebail Him baseds it, good, and build.

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Makhiages.

June 18, at St. John's, Belthar Green, Leut. W. Prattyman, B.M., of ignation to Catemanus Elliott, daughter of Liont. A. Rede, E.K.—Jüne 11, of Reppiestone, John Paton, Eng., of impathia and Grandhows, Libert. 91st Reg., to Eliza Dusonam, daughter of Thomas Burnett, Roy., Advacate, Abradem.—June 14, at Righton, J. A. Gertmonen, Edward, at England, Eng., June 14, at Righton, J. A. Gertmonen, Ed., Midran Arkitery, to Julia, daughter of the late Col. Nathall, E.L.C.

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"Hearly (putting down his book.) Anastasins was derimity right, and Estriptices almost us certainly wrong. Yet it is difficult to decide between them. I had rather held with the Roman bad who, when he was told that Phidas—(enter a Bervant). B'death, sir, fild I not say I was at home to no me?

"Remail (harriedly). Wentworth, Wentworth.

"Standard (surriedly). Wentworth, Wentworth, how dare you come without him?

"Standard (surriedly). Wentworth, wo did companion at interest of the standard serves. They wash into each other's error, & the flex vant bounk refere.

"Example (harriedly). Wentworth, my old companion at Mon, my chum at college, and my friend everywhere?

"Wentworth. And, indeed, your friend has been almost everywhere oline he aw you last.

"Bleedy. Bit down, my good fellow, and tell me all about it. Blokes I (enter Servent), nome claret. [Nail Servent.]

"Wentworth. And, indeed, your friend has been almost everywhere oline he aw you last.

"Bleedy drow their chairs to the front of the damp and all.

"Wentworth. Well, Stavely, since I last diood with you at the Chiby, have wandered over Italy; I have conversed with the spirit of the Canars in the Colouscian; drank to the memory of Hamballa in the middle of the A'ps; battage of the shore of Hales, and read Fliny on the top of Homet Vessivius."

"Bleedy. Well, Stavely, what psy judice enjoyment. But it is like my friend. The mobe Wentworth ulways had a soul for the agree men—it is hardly implety to call them the gods—who made the Augusten ages a property to egers yet unborn.

"Wentworth. And you, stavely, how has time paneed with you? "Bleedy. But I share my lited." But her reach—at last—the end.

"Wentworth. And showly is a convert, ay, a genious one; for your apoutate is always more enthusiable thin faster than it nower, that the bird abapta.

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# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

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### Mabal Intelligence.

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commanders—Malachi Honelling Edward Hill (Coast Guard).

for red Countainder (by Order in Council of 1820)—G. Decontgonx"

Medical Impector of Hospitals-John Liddell, to Greenwich,

Medical Inspector of Hospitals—John Liddell, to Greenwich, v. Dobson, retiring an superministed allowance. Surgeon—High J. S. Reventing, M.D. (of H.M.B. Lightning, which attended the Emparor of Russia to Holland).

Communiter—K. Hawes (1928), to Royal Societies, for conducting packet sorvice at Partyotrick.

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Mitshipshen—G. A. Smith, to Firefly; R. F. Calvert, to Culmingwood.

Mayal Cadet.-Frederick Maitland Kingcome, to Culedonia. Figurt Medical Inspector—Gilbert King, M.D. (1841), from Bermuda, to Hastar Hospital, v. Liddell.
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obast-duand.

Appointments.—Lieut, Lowis do T. Prevôst, R.N.; and Lieut.

seph Wright, R.N., to command Coast Guard Stations.

GENERAL PONT-OPPICE, JUNE 29.

The next made for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, and India, via Southampton, will be despatched from hence on the morning of Sol July. The next mail from India, Sec., etc. Marseilles, will be despatched from hence on the evening of 8th July. The Uyle will take out the West indian mails of the forming of 2d July. The Ibernia, for the American mails of 3d July. The Ibellia, for bydney, New South Wales, mails of 3d July.

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3d July. The Dublin, for hydney, New sound for Dublin, for hydney, New sound for Dublin, for hydney, New sound for July next, the London Mails going to had after the 6th of July next, the London Mails going to had after the 6th of July next, the London Mails going to had after the form the sound will be delivered to the formed intermediate. nothwards will be dispatched so hour earlier in the mornings and evenings, so that the letters from the south will be delivered an hour sounce in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all the intermediate post towns, which will prove a great accommodation to the public. The mails from the north will arrive in London at the times they do at present. By this arrangement there will be three deliveries of letters in the day, in many provincial towns, instead of two.

STATIONS OF HEMES SHIPS IN COMMISSION

EMBRAIN (1820), ten. to St. Vincent, Sec. Mast. S. Baggs, Portson. Envoirs, 10 (1821), Com. A. Morrell (1823), Const of Africa. Eurypius, 26 (1843), Capt. G. Elliot (1828), America. Eurypius, 26 (1843), Capt. G. Elliot (1828), America. Eurypius, 26 (1843), Capt. G. Elliot (1828), America. Experiment, 1, etc., La. Com. Jan (Insper (1812), Lake Huron. Paris Mosamond, 2, La. Com. A. G. Bulman (1828), America. Fanny, tender to M. Vincent, Sec. Mas. G. Alisu, Portsmouth. Perrist, 6 (1840), Com. Joh. Cake (1827), Const of Africa. Firedard, 2, st. v., Com. W. L. Ebcringham (1841), Fertsmouth. Perrist, 6 (1840), Com. Joh. Cake (1827), Const of Africa. Firedard, 2, st. v., Captain F. W. Beechey (1827), Euryping Irel. Firedard, 2, st. v., Capt. F. P. Bickwood (1828), East Indies. Formidalis, 84 (1825), Vice. Adm. Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, E. C. S., Capt. G. F. Rich (1823), Mediterranean.

Pox. 47 (1.29), Capt. Sir H. M. Blackwood, Bart. (1827), Plymouth Frodic, 15 (1842), Com. C. B. Hamilton (1844), South America. (1828), St., 4, v. (1841), Com. E. J. Capter (1827), Mediter. Glerang, 8, et ve. (1841), Com. E. J. Capter (1827), West Indies. Gaowier, 6, at. v. (1837), Capt. C. Hotham (1829), West Indies. Gaowier, 6, at. v. (1837), Capt. C. Hotham (1829), West Indies. Gaowier, 6, at. v. (1843), Com. C. Jenkin (1829), West Indies. Harringun, 16 (1837), Com. C. Beil (1830), East Indies. Harringun, 16 (1837), Com. C. Beil (1830), East Indies. Harringun, 16 (1831), Lt. Com. W. Carr (1831), America. Harringun, 16 (1831), Lt. Com. H. R. Fonte (1842), Const of Africa. Harringun, 18 (1829), Com. J. Duffil (1837), Coast of Africa. Harringun, 18 (1829), Com. J. R. Scott (1841), Coast of Africa. Harringun, 18 (1820), Com. H. B. Young (1837), Coast of Africa. Harringun, 18 (1820), Com. J. R. Scott (1841), Coast of Africa. Harringun, 18 (1820), Com. J. R. Scott (1841), Coast of Africa. Harringun, 18 (1820), Com. J. R. Scott (1841), Coast of Africa. Harringun, 18 (1820), Com. J. R. Scott (1841), Coast of Africa. Licuature, 2 (1830), Com. J.

il. Dottatous, 72 (1802). Vices Adm. Bit C. Adam, K.C.B., Capt. J. E. Etekine (1838), America.

Hadde, Fee, ship, Commodore A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1812), Jam. Istunatant, 36 (1836). Capt. C. H. Freenantie (1822), West indias, 26 (1840). Capt. G. R. Mundy (1837). China.

Ista, 45 (1819). Capt. Bit J. Marshall, Rt., K.C.H. (1814). Cape. Iaarka, st. ves., Masier-Com. E. Rose (1823). Pembroka.

Lair, 4, sur. v. (1840). La. Com. G. B. Lawrence (1833). W. Ind. Iaarka, 18 (1829). Com. J. W. D. Brisbane (1837). C. of Africa. Istalting, 2, sib. (1823). Bec. Master W. Robetta, Woolwich. Istalting, 3, st. ves. (1840). Lieut.-Com. J. Lunn (1822). Mediters. Lieuteria, st. surv. v., Com. George A. Frazer (1841), Ireland. Madadaran, 44 (1822). Capt. John Poote (1837). Comat of Africa. Mastiff, 2 (1843). Let. Com. J. T. Nitt (1810). Ireland. Madadaran, 44 (1822). Capt. John Poote (1837). Comat of Africa. Mastiff, 2, st. v. (1849). Let. Com. J. P. Philippa (1838). Orkney. Madada, 2, st. v. (1849). Mast. Com. V. P. Philippa (1815). Liver. Madding, 2, st. v. (1839). Act. Com. J. P. Philippa (1815). Liver. Madding, 2, st. v. (1839). Let. Com. J. P. Philippa (1815). Liverpool. Marney, 2, st. v. (1839). Let. Com. J. P. Philippa (1815). Liverpool. Marney, 2, st. v. (1839). Let. Com. J. Bearlott, Portsmouth. Medicing, 2, st. ves. (1842). Lit. Com. J. Buttler (1811). Incland. Mindara, 18 (1837). Com. Thomas Balline, (1841). Bouth America. Monatan, 18 (1837). Com. Thomas Balline, (1841). Month America. Monatan, 18 (1837). Com. Thomas Balline, (1841). Liver. Monthay, 1, st. ves., Sec. Master W. Bryant (act.). Woolwich, Monthay, 1, st. ves., Sec. Master W. Bryant (act.). Woolwich, Monthay, 1, st. ves., Sec. Master W. Bryant (act.). Woolwich, Monthay, 1, st. ves., Sec. Master W. Bryant (act.). Woolwich, Monthay, 1, st. ves., Sec. Master W. Bryant (act.). Com. W. Tringlam (1898). Portsmouth.

Nature, 8, tend. to Calcdonia, Sec. Mast. F. H. May, Devonport.

NERGO, ADDRESSID, (1827), Max. Com. F. W. Bateman (1837), Valparatio.

Netency, & tend. to Calcdonia. Sec. Mast. F. H. May, Devonport, Netency, & tend. to Calcdonia. Sec. Mast. F. H. May, Devonport, Netency, 20 (1828), Capt. F. H. H. Glasse (1938), K. Indico. North Syan, 38 (188 of Capt. Sip J. R. Home, Bt. (1847), E. Jud. Office. St. J. E. Home, Bt. (1847), E. Jud. Office. St. J. E. Home, Capt. Bt. (1847), E. Jud. Office. St. J. E. Home, Capt. Bt. (1847), E. Jud. Office. Office. St. J. E. Home, Capt. Bt. (1847), Capt. P. Justice (b., (1824), Chuia. Princare, st. ver., 1612), Capt. P. Justice (b., (1824), Chuia. Princare, st. ver., 1612), Capt. H. Com. Greet (1849), Of the Tower. Phinom., 6, (1842), Com. B. J. Salivan (1841), Brazda. Picare, 1842, A. G. Capt. J. Capt. A. Baifoninge (1821), Pombroke. Picare, 1843, A. Capt. Lo. Com. C. Autridge (1815), Pombroke. Picare, 1844, Chuia. Hoyfer, 1815), Pombroke. Picare, 184, (1848), Com. W. H. Jervia, (1844), Chioa. Piges, 38, 1943, Capt. to Hon. M. Shiphird (1842), West Indies Provensa, 1842, Lept. Com. W. P. Cforier, 1847), Ireland. Ponyerisare, 1842, v. (1839), L. Com. T. Spark (1812), Mediter. Princers Alice, Mast. Com. L. Smithett (acting), Dover. Provensare, 1842, v. (1839), Capt. H. Alynett (1841), Pyrnouth. Prinspeno, 1, 84, v. (1849), Capt. Sic. C. Smithen, Bart. (1848), Portsmouth Races, 16 (1833), Com. A. Read (1847), Brazile.

Curkey, 110 (1839), Capt. Sir C. Sullivan, Bart. (1814), Portamouth Racks, 16 (1832), Com. A. Reed (1817), Brarile.
Rayid, 10 (1829), Lt. Com. E. C. Earle (1818), Coast of Africa.
Rayid, 10 (1829), Lt. Com. John Stephed (1818), Shortness.
Rediving, st. vea., 1834, Com. Thos. Revis. 1829), Liverpool.
Restatance (1803), t. 18, Com. C. G. C. Parcy, 1840), Portamouth Rhadamarthos, F. st., 1842), Mast. Com. Laun(1812), part. serv.
Rinhdove, 16, (1831), Com. Sir W. Daniell, Kt. (1836), C. of At.
Romre, debut (1815), J. C. Com. R. McChire (1837), Havannah.
Rome, 18 (1831), Com. H. R. Start (1830), West Indies.
Royal Shortness (1802), Cap. Sup. Sir W. Pell. (1813), Pembroke
Royal Shortness (1802), Cap. Sup. Sir W. Pell. (1813), Pembroke
Royal Shortness (1802), Cap. Sup. Sir C. Rowley, Bart., G.C.B.,
G.C.H., Capt. B. F. Rowley (1830), Portsmouth.
Salamanna, 20, 71923, Capt. Sir E. Belcher, C.B. (1841), Chima.
Ban Josep, 118 (1783), Rear Adm. Sir Samuel Pym, K.C.B., Capt.
F. W. Burgoyde (1813), Plymouth.

BAN Josep. 116 (1783). Rear. Adm. Sy Samuel Pym, E.C.B., Capt. F. W. Burgoyne (1814). Plymouth.

Appening, fr. dt. (1827). Mast. Clam. J. B. Pittock (1827). Ching. Savguo, 16, (1827). Ching. Hom. G. Hope (1848). Cape of Good Hope. Sate (1878). Beals. Savang. 10 (1830). Lt. Con. J. B. Bowker (1842). Beals. Savang. 10 (1830). Con. B. Ho. J. B. Brundmond (1830). Mediterranean. Scott. 16 (1802). Con. B. Sharpe (1826). North America. Savetowen, 6, cuif. (1830). Com. R. B. Brundmond (1831). Josep. Mallarg. B (1843). Com. E. Geoch (1842). Const of Africa. Sare. 16 (1832). Com. N. Nevill (1833). Ching. Sare. 16 (1832). Com. V. Nevill (1833). Ching. Sare. 16 (1832). Com. C. G. Bobinson (1838), agre. Const of Scotland.

RHEARWATHR, 2, st. ves. tierd., Com. C. G. Robinson (1838), ourv. Court of Scotland.
Stiney, 10 (1841), Com. W. Smith (6), (1836), East Indice.
Stiney, 10 (1841), Com. W. Smith (6), (1836), East Indice.
Stiney, 10 (1848), Loui. Com. (6), Deverous tiest. Mediter.
Stiney, 2 (1828), Leui. Com. tien. W. B. Deverous tiest. Mediter.
Stiney, 2 (1828), Leui. Com. ti. Raymond (1818), Ireland.
Staneov, 6, Acto., Leui. Com. ti. Raymond (1818), Chathaun.
Stiney, 2 (1828), Leui. Com. ti. Raymond (1818), G. of Scotland.
Stines, 2 (1828), Leui. Com. ti. E. Pym (1818), Scotla America.
Stines, 6(1836), Lt. Com. ti. E. Pym (1818), Scotla America.
Stines, 6(1836), Li. Com. ti. Com. J. P. Moon (act.), Holyh.
Syv. 2 (1841), Lt. Com. S. O. Woodiringe, 1857), Comst of Africa.
Stinesonout, 6 (1839), Com. the Hon. E. Pinnsett (1846), Ireland.

ETTE, 6, at. v. (1841); Capt. A. T. E. Vidal (1865); Azored: Svallow, 1, at. ves., Mant. Com. R. Skerlock (acting), Dover. Svidentam, et.-v., Lient. D. R. B. Mapleton (1837); Portsmouth. Sviden, 2. Tender to Calenderra, Devonport Switte, 6, Lt. E. E. Turpom (1842); tender to Seglewer, Plym. Talbot, 26 (1824); Capt. Eir T. Thompson (1837); Pedidc. Talbot, 26 (1824); Capt. Eir T. Thompson (1837); Pedidc. Thalbot, 24 (1826); Capt. C. Hope (1826); Pacific. Thurdersolv, 6, Shrv. v. (1829); Com. E. Barnett (1838); W. Indies. Thurdersolv, 6, 8, v. (1842); Com. G. N. Broke (1849); C. G. G. H. Tortuler, 12, Com. W. Finishen (1830); Ascension. Tyre, 26 (1832); Capt. W. N. Glencock (1833); Nediterranean. Undersolv, 3, st. v., Manter-Com. J. Emperion (1810); Liverpool. Vistal, 6, st. v. (1846); Com. E. Ommanney (1940); Mediter. Vigitoria and Albert, 1684); Com. Com. Lord. A. Fitzclarence,

HER MAINSTY'S PACKET BRIDS AT PALMOUTH.

CRANS, LL.-Com. Lawis (1821). PRINGUIN, LL.-Com.W. Leslie,
Expres-8, LL.-Com. E. Herrick. PRIKESI, LL.-Com. T. Creeve.
LEWRET, LL.-Com. P. M. Dicken. BWIST, LL.-Com. J. Douglas.

PORTEMOUTH, June 28.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Bonetta sailed on Saturday for the Mediterrancen, calling at Guerosey on her way down Channel. ance is in harbour to be docked, and put in order for further service; the invalids which she brought home have been transferred, with other sick soldiers, to the Prince George transport, and she has taken them to Chatham. An inquiry took place on board the Collingwood on Saturday, Rear-Adm. Parker, President, on the application of Rear-Adm. Sir George Seymour; it having been stated to him that her masts were not properly secured, and hable to be crippled. The report of the Officers who were ordered on this inquiry completely refuted the complaint, and it is to be regretted that it was ever made. Collinguoud is fitting rapidly; her lowerdeck guns will be taken in at Spithead; she is painting. Systembase is out of dock, and will so up the handless made when strong the result of the strong th ping her maute, &c., and, after being paid off, is to be refitted for sea, by Capt. Martin, and the Officers and crew of Camperdown, and when equipped go to Shoorness, as flag-ship of Vice-Adm. Sir J. C. White; it will doubtless be advisable to have her in dock before she goes to the castward; Camperdown is expected daily from Sheerness, and will go into the Harbour immediately, be cleared of all her stores, &c., and laid up in ordinary, but ultimately he cut down to a two-decked ship. Adm Charles Rowley struck his flag in St. Vincent on Tuesday, and horsted it in the Fanny yacht, for the purpose of visiting the several stations of his Navel command. The Port duties are carried on by the Admiral Superintendent. Wanderer was put out of commission this day, and the orew paid wages at the Dockyard. The brige Daring, Osprey, Flyingfish, Pantaloon, and Waterwitch, are still fitting; the provisions of the three first are on board; the lower rigging of the fourth is set up; the Waterwitch has been coppered, and has a strong party of artificers on board. So soon as she is ready she will be masted, and prepared for commission. The undocking of the Victoria and Albert yacht has not yet taken place; there is some-thing more to do to her. Senfower is refitting in the thing more to as to her. Supposer a renting in the Harbour. The Dockyard artificure got a holiday yeater-day, being the anniversary of Her Majesty's coronation. The Naval College half-yearly examination concluded this day. Mr. George Hancock, son of the late Rear-Admiral Hancock, is recommended for the Lieutemants' Commission. Three Marina Cadets have been declared qualified for Marine Commissions, viz., Mesers. Knight, Buid, and Meade. Ships in Port—St. Vincent, Queen, at Spithead; Victory, Excellent, Collingwood, Royal yacht, Sydenham, Revistance, Souflewer, in Harbour.

Physics June 24.—(From our own Correspondent.)

—21st—Sailed Cygnet, 6, Com. Henry Layton, for the
Coast of Africa; she has taken out dispatches for Capt. W.
Jones, consistenting the Penelope steam-frigate, Senior
Officer on that station. 22d—Arrived Sailft packet, 6, Officer on that station. 22d...Arrived Smift packet, 5, Lieut. Com. John Dougles, from Falmouth, to refit and have her defects made good; when reedy she returns to Palmouth, and will take out the smil to Rio de Juneiro., 23d...Arrived Difference, N.T., from Portsmouth, with stores for the Duckyard. 24th...Seiled Falmouth tender, with stores for Woolwich and Depaterd Duckyards. Fat 42, Capt. Sir Henry M. Blackwood, Batt., has had her defects made good, and will be ready for our sometime in the enuming mack; ther destination, the East Indies and Chirle. Avenuer first-class steamer, intended to be built at Deptford, is to be built in this Dockyard. By . new regulation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, relative to the Dockgards, the artifloers are to ale increase of a half-boliday, on the anniversaries of Her Majesty's birthday and coronation. Orders have b received at this Duckyard to enter 6 shipwrights, 6 blackamiths, and 6 coopers, for service in Chine, who are to be borne on the books of the flag ship on that station. In the Sound-Culedonia. In Barnpool-Fox. In liarbour- San Josef, Swiftpacket, Adventure and Diligence transports, Confunce tug.

SHERRIES, June 27 .- (From our own Correspond ent.)—The Aprilo troop-ship, Com. W. Maclean, was towed to Chatham on Friday by the African steamer-She left Quebec on 28th ult.; from Cape Chat, in the St. Lawrence, to the Lizard, she was only 14 days; and during one day (24 hours) she made good 270 miles. The Rhadumanthus stoum transport arrived on Sunday, and passed up to Chatham, with troops on board: she sailed again on Wednesday. The Amozon was undocked on Monday, and is now fitting in the basin. Rassama has been bauled into ordinary. Monurch, Pernon, Crocuille, and Vullure, remain to the basin. Cameleon bas been taken into dock to be overhauled. Camperducen remains at the Note. Ocean, Ruren, and African steemer

Markoun Haven June 26 ... ( From our pen Corre spondent.)-The Portamouth mich-host strived this wewith Mr. Graned, "pipointed Inspector of Pembroke Dockyard. 17th—The Firefly meamer, Capt. Beechy, arrived, and rau up to the Dockward to finish refitting She remains under the hands of the Dockvard artificers The June friests will be hunched next Monday, although not near complete. The object of hastening the event is to clear the slip, in order to make room for the new tron ruof. The auniversary of Hor Most tiracious Majesty's accession was haifed throughout the Port by the display of flags, &c. The newly appointed Master-Shipwright of Penibioke is expected home from ladia in August.

DEAL, June 27.—(From our own Corespondent.)— Saturday, 22d—H.M. 's at. Blazer went through the Downs to the entward. 25d - Sailed the outward bound vessels to the westward. 25th - The Trigity steam yacht went out from Ramarate Harbour to the Goodwin again to place the iron beacon at the Swatchway, but did not sucered, as the weather turned out unfavourable. Zith-Arrived the barque Slane Castle, from China; proceeded The alternoon for the river, towed by a steam tug.

tion, Ti. In transcribound vessels to the westward.

Devreone. Jane Epoch From against Consequence/
-- Sailed Lord Auchland, convert ship, for Woolwich, to
embark convicts for New South Wales. 22d-Agincourt, convict-ship, for Woolwich, to emback convicts for Sydney, New South Wales. 21st Nauillus, transport, Lieut. Sanders, agent for Ascension and St. Helana. Arnved-Cornwall, freight ship, from Portamouth, after landing the moduled troops from Honz Kong, Emily, beight ship from Portamouth, with stores. Bul, victualling from Portsmooth, with stores. Remain - Cornicall, freight ship, unloading decayed stores from Hong Kong, China. Marceley, freight ship, fonding with Naval atores, for Bermuda. William Jardine, convict stop, fitting for convicts. Lively, lighter, Grandy, Master, unloading stores from Portumouth and Woolwich. Hound, 6 gui

brig, is ordered to be built at this yard.
Woodwich, June 28.—The Rhadamanthus, steam troop-ship, having been employed in conveying troops from Civernsey to Hull, proceeded to Chatham in the early part of the week to embark troops for Ireland; but, in consequence of some defect in her poilers, came round to Woolwich to have them repaired. She is expected to be ready for sea in three or four days, and will return to Chatham to embark troops for Cork. The Hattler was tried down the river yesterday, and went upwards of ten knots an hour, the greatest speed yet attamed by the screen propeller. The Comet and Lightning at sensels have h their defects made good, and, having been tried down the river, are now ready for service. The Goodwill sailed for unthem on Monday; and the Fulmouth arrived at Deptiord, from Devouport, on the same day. The Agincourt, bired ship, Charles H. Puller, Surgeon Superm tendent, and the Lord Auckland, hired ship, John J. Lancaster, Surgeon Superintendent, are both lying of the Hockyard, Woolwick, with detachments of the 58th Reg. on board; and each vessel is expensed to receive from two bundred and forty to two hundred and lifty convices from Milibenk l'enftentiery, to convey them to the penal settlements in Van Dismen's Land.

CAPTURE OF VIVE SLAVE SHIPS .- Seturday morning the Lords Commissioners of the Admissity received official advices from Serva Laone to lith of March, with the following list of slavers which had been captured and con-demand through the exertions of ther Majasty's cruisers

doep Kepeir, Com. A. Murrell, and was con mund on 6th Jan. last. 2. The Brazilian schuoner L'Aperia. She was run on shore whilst being chased by H.M.'s cruiser Spy, Com. E. C. Earle, near Appec; and being quable to get off, and unserworthy, she was destroyed by the captors, and was condemued on 24th Jan. last. 3. The Brazilian brigautine Lessire.-This vessel was taken, duning her voyage from Rio de Janeiro to Campor, by H.M.'s ship Madagascar, Com. J. Foots. Acidim was made, but she was condemned as a slaver, on 15th Dec. last. 4. The Brazillan brigantine fungeration.—She sailed from Rio de Janeiro for Campos, and was exptured by H.M.'s craiser, Herome, Com. H. It. Poots, Sho was not defended, and was condemned on 16th Jan. last. 5. The Spanish brigantine Hoberts.—She was run on shore and wrocked, near Black Point, whilst being chased by H.M.'s ship Madagasear, Com. J. Foote. She was condemped.

Nearly the whole of the vessels which are to co the experimental equatron are now fully equipped, and can be got ready for sea in two days. They have got their guns, shot, and stores on board, and have only take in their powder and sums of their provisions. the l'aymaters and l'ursers bave already Masters and been appointed to the Mutene, Especiale, Conject, Phying Fish, Owerey, and During ; and the whole of the wouldcon will be comparationed shortly after the arrival of the Queen, weich ressol will be immediately paid off, and it is expected that a great number of her hands will volunteer m'o there brigs. There will not be the slightest difficulty is manning the squadron, without even waiting for the paying off of the Quien, as there are a great number of able scamen who have been waiting for some time, as well as many others recently paid off from the Malaber, Penel, Indus, &co., who have expressed their intention of volunteering into these vessels. The forthcoming trials at exciting an unusual degree of interest, which is not confined to the Naval community alone, but is extended to all acquainted with nautical affairs. The members of the Royal and other Yacht Clubs, are looking forward to the results with as much interest as they do to the contests between the vessels of their own righe. The immediate friends of each countryctor of course believe that the parties in whom they are interested will be the successful ones, and their wishes being father to their thought, that the reseri built by their constructor is superior to the others, and the favourite among nautical mon. Thus the friends of Messes. Rend. Chatheld, and Creuze, the Committee of the School of Naval Architecture, assert that the " Espicyle is the facuarity with naval and practical mon, and that the construction of those vessel is coinfinied, not only to a the construction of their vesset is used with a first of annothing of the "Ports, Arennet, and Duck years of reaction, not duly to annothing an annothing and annothing and annothing and annothing an annothing and the weight of her upper works and the must be in may have been, at feast enjoyed, in a greater digent time advantage to her in her forthcoming trial of sailing." any longish writer we are aware of, the advantage of per-The friends of Mr. Blake, of Poetsmouth Dockyard, say social imposition. But notwithstanding these fostering "navel men generally appear to have a more favourable opinion we to the success of the (herry, than either of the Darray or Flying Fish;" while the admirers of Mr. White, of Cowes, believe that the Haring-those of Mr. Fincham, of Chatham Dockyard, that the Matine wand those of the burveyor of the Navy that the Flying Fish will beat all the others. The prevailing opinion, honever, in the Service is in favour of the hurveyor's craft. This opinion is not formed from any minute comparson between the construction of his and the other brige, but is the result of Hir William Aymonds' high reputation as a naval architect, there being but very few Officers at present in the Service who have not had an apportunity of witnessing the superiority of his ships, om the first-rate line of buttle ship, like the Queen, to the ten-gun sloop, like the Pantalogn, over every other ship of the same class, in the numerous trials that have been made. The interest in the forthcoming trials in greatly increased from the circumstance of the two rival versels, Pantalous and Waterwitch, forming part of the experimental considers. The Pantaloon was, as we have already stated, built by the Surveyor of the Navy, and the Waterwitch by Mr. White, of Cowes, who built it us a racht for Lord Bellast, and that noblemen sold it into the Service. The Waterwitch is a very fast sailor, and when on the African station had repeated trials with the Picturedoon, in speas of which she best that vessel, and in others was beaten by lier.

The Amuson and Dedalus correttes, rezeed frigates the one at Sheeroes and the other at Woolwich -will be commissioned immediately they are ready, and will join the experimental aquadron, in order that, being experi-ments themselves, their capabilities may be treted. A statement has been made that it is doubtful whether there reflicis can even be got ready for sea by September. The purious who severt this cannot be acquainted with the present state at Naval offsire, when this weit known that, owing to the exertions of the present Admirally, a fact of twenty sail of the line, should necessity require it, could on that sieve-trafficking coast [-1. The fielend, master] be got ready and fully equipped for are before that time, maknown.—She embarked \$46 alares at Ambrix; 126 of One of the experimental brigs, the Especyle, was not laid whom died on the passage. She was taken by H. M. down natil 7th Feb., and yet she was built and launched

by 20th April, and quald with great easo have been fully equipped and sent to see a fortuight ago.

By the arrival of the Smile, 8, Lieut. Com. J. Daughas.

nt Palmouth, on 18th innt., which left Rio 29th April. Balda May 8th, and Pernambuco May 14th, we learn that the Curaçou, 24, Capt. Sir T. S. Pasley; Helesa, 18, Commander Sir C. Ricketta, Bart.; Fertal, 26, Capt. Sir C. Talbot; and Groupler, Commander C. H. M. Buckle, were at Rio on this ult. Daphne. 18, Capt. J. Onslow, was about to proceed round Cape Horn.

H.A.S. "CLEOPATUA." Latters have been received by the Admiralty from Captain Wyrill, at the Cape of Good Hope, confirming the account of the massacre of Lieut. Molesworth and seven stamen of the frigate. The dotalls of this deplorable event, while they confirm every fact, add very little to what we have already published. It appears from the peculiar local currents on the west coust of Madagascar, the Cloopairs was sarried on a reef rocks, the position of which was not laid down in charts, but abe, fortunately, was got off without receiving any acrious damage, and subsequently Lieut, Molesworth in the pinnece, with a crew of thirteen men, without any arms whatever, were sent to recover a kedge anchor, which had been used in warping the frigate off. Their position and character neturally draw a great numher of natives in cames to the spot, two of whom. while the erew were enruged in their work, entered the man-of-zer's boot, with an intention, as the crew supposed, to steal the stores. They were immediately turned out, on which the pour fallows were surrounded by the canoca, and immediately became targets for a shower of spears, which were hurled at themewith terrible effect. The ship was only about two hawsers' lengths from the best, but so suiden was the attack, and so expected, that it was not aren from on board; and the wrotches were only frightened away by supposing the frigate was standing in towards them, the ship belus taken shack at the moment, her head paul off in that direction, and the canons made off for the share with all possible speed. Lieut. Molesworth and two of the men were killed on the anot, live received mortal injury, and three others were dangerously wounded, leaving three only of the pinnace's new untouched.

THE PRESEN NAVY .-- He must indeed be inuttentive to events, who has not observed that one of the main objects of France, since 1756, has been to sugment her Navy, and to give a nautocal heat to the genius of her people. Since 1829 and has more vigorously and more anxiously struggled for these objects; and we are not dispused to deny that in these 15 years France has made as great and an rapid a progress as has been asserted by the author of the "Ports, Arsensis, and Duckyards of France," efforts of the Government to create a Navy, it is plainly a child of a forced growth and sickly constitution. The French are essentially a Military, and not a Maritims They have two much continental frontier-their Dallon. territory too' easily supplies their wants, to awaken in them a spirit of maxitum enterprise. Safors are not made at oues, and, à l'improviete, as the l'rince de Joinville says; for to rule the ocean requires steadiness, foresight, patience, watchfuluess, and not that sugar enthuabam and uppatuous valour which ait so gracefully on the French soldier. But, though the bent and genius of the people he not maritime, they have, nevertheless, made greater progress in martial science. Within the last ten years, than any of the European nations, and we may be well assured that this increased amounted will, in in degree, mitigate their desire to bumble and fajure Eng-Though, therefore, we have sojoyed 'an unquestioned superiority, far shove all rivalry and competition, for more than a century and a half, yet we should never relax in our progress, but go onward to still greater per-fection. Let us encourage our Maudeleys, our Huddarta, our Brownes, our Brunels, and cherial our navy as the right arm of mur strength. It was a saying of Themintories, that he wise was muster of the sea was menter of all; and the truth of the remark is proved in our own giorious hestory.

Our desire is pears with all the world and friendship with France; but if in a spirit of insatists aggression, or wenten last of conquest, she will have wer, however we may deprecate, nowever little we may desire the vucounter, we shart have no need to dread the issue. Morning Chronicle. 11.M. a Bato 15

'SPT," LIEUT. S. O. WOOLDRIDGE. COMMARBER. Title brig at 10,40%, on 3d April arest all boats armed su class of a blaver; at seen the Penelope steam-friente bere in mebl. sted contuend her she was a resset of 50 tour, equipped for slaving, called the Marie Lamina or Christiana, moder Spanish nolours. 11.31. a veners at Fierra Leone on 13th April :-- Hydra, Scalark, Rapid, Spy, and Albert steamer. Spy is hourly expected to arrive at Smithead.

Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B. (Yaver Paslin),

who distinguished hisself at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840, agrived at the Burlington Hotel, Corkatreet, on Saturday last, from Constantinople. gallant Admirat has been for some years Commander-in-Chief of the Saltan's Navy.

Vice-Admirat Sir C. Adam, Commander-in-Chief on

the South American station, has struck his fing on board the South American station, has struck his hag on board the Illustrious, 72, and re-hoisted it in the Pyramus receiving-ship, and dispatched Illustrious with Commodore Sharpe on 26th May, with Eurydies, 26, Capt. Elliot; Soylla, 16, Commander R. Sharpe; and Columbia, et.-v., Lieut.-Com. J. Harding, to Jamaica and the Harmanach venneh.

North Mar. 29, Capt. S. E. Home, was at Port Nicholson, New Zealand, Feb. 18. She had been nearly lost in a gale of wind in Cook's Straits, within fifty yards of a coral rock.

Dublin, 50, Capt. Tucker, flag of R.-Adm. R. Thomas Com,-in-Chief in the Pacific, arrived at Papelti, 9th Jan., at which port were six French Whalers at that date. Childers, 16, is expected home from China with specie,

and to be paid off daily. She passed the Cape in Peb.

plut to be paid off daily. The passed the Cape in Feb. Paixs Mowey.—The Officers and company of H.M.'s help (lygnet, Lleut. Edmund Wilson commanding, will be paid their respective proportions of proceeds of hull, stores, and tonnage hounty for the Leisn, selsed 23d Jan., 1841, at No. 38, Avandelst, Rivand, on 18th July next, where recalls will be made on Wednesdays and Thursdays only for the three following months. Commander, 52l. 7s. 2d.; 2d. Class, 34l. 18s. 94.; 3d Class, 12l. 7s. 10dd.; 4th Class, 1l. 5e, 2d.; 3th Class, 4l. 3s. 7dd.; 6th Class, 3l. 18s. 1d.; 7th Class, 1l. 7s. 6igd.

IN Our last notice of these operations, we mentioned that the results of the first attempts for removing the guns of the Ragar were anything but satisfactory. When Maj.-Gen. Pastey inspected the work on 13th May, only one gun and two fregments of guns had been found, together with some pieces of wood generally rotten, and in a transition state, changing into peet; and for some time afterwards the progress was equally unsatisfactory, for though five very zealous divers were employed for three slack tides every day, the produce of one day's exertions was only one buttle and a six-pound shot, and of another only one bottle and a jug. Thus all their efforts to discover the remaining guns at the bottom, known to be 47 in number, proved ineffectual, and the Officer and men employed almost gave up the hope of auccess, till Gen. Pasley, who had directed them to search the bottom, partly by diving, and partly by sweeping from boats, find-ing his daily expectation of receiving more favourable reports disappointed, wrote to Lieut. Barlow not to confine his researches to the vicinity of the wreck-buoy near which the first guns had been found, but to sweep all round in every direction, and fo a much greater distense than had yet been attempted, until the remainder of the wreck should be heen attempted, until the remainder or the wisck should be discovered. This was done accordingly, and on sweeping with line of about 110 fathems in length, with a chain in the centre, which scraped along the bottom, whilst the ends of the line were saids fast to a couple of boats, rewing parallel to each other, this obstruction was discovered on 23d May by the entanglement of the chain in some character at the hottom, at the distance of about 60 on 23d May by the entanglement of the chain in some obstacle at the bottom, at the distance of about 60 fathoms, to the northward of the position of the wreckbuoy. Corporal Jones, the most skilful diver, was immediately sent there in a leaster, with his diving apparatus; and after having descented and carefully examined the spot, he reported that he found all the central part of the hull of the ship standing up to the height of about 12 feet, with its timbers distinguishable, like the commencement of a ship on the stocks, excepting that the stem and stem were gone, having no doubt been blown to a distance by the explosion of the fore and aft powder magazines. That same day he sent up a 32-pounder and an 18-pounder gan, to the Itrake sailingounder and an 18-pounder gan, to the Brake sailinglighter, which was brought to the spot to receive them.
When this news was communicated to the other workmen, who were on board the lumps at some distance, they received it with three cheers, and from that period all feeling of despondency ceased. Next day the lumps they received it with three cheers, and from that period all feeling of despondency ceased. Next day the lumps were moured over this mass of wrock, the removal of which has since been proceeding in the most satisfactory manner, so that the number of gans recovered this essaon now amounts to 18, of which Couporal Jones sent up 8—viz., three Liquinders, one 18-pounder, one broken 18 pounder, and three becomes; Private blicklen, of the East India Company's Sapres and Miners, four-viz., three 2-jounders and one 18-pounder and expender and expender and expender and Frivate M'Donaid, of the same, one p-pounder; heatdess which, Corporal Macfarlan, of the Mil. Sappers and Miners, sent up one 18-pounder and one 3-pounder, and Corporal Jones, is the most experienced diver employed at Spithcad, has, however, kept up his former reputation, as far as the removal of the wesdow's to the Migner is concreted, having, beautes immense quantities of other timber, sent up about 22 feet of the ketson. When tien. Pusity made his second inspection, on 12th Jane, he found everything going on with activity, and a great quantity of timber was get up in his presence. The Machane has shead carried in a earge of 18 from guss, which were deposited on the tridinance Wilarf, besides a great mass of limber, which was delivered in the Dockpard, and piled on what is called "the leland," in zer of the Prixing-house. At this time her hold was again tall. \* This paper was unavoidably postposed last week,- his."

with a second cargo, consisting of timber, samonget which was the step of the foremant, in a very perfect state, heeldes the woremaining guan. The divers view with each other at their erestions, and exarcily ever went down without slinging large places of timber, the draine of which war so pleary as non-times to press the macring lighters or lomps almost down to the water of the property of the control of th

# Military Enteiligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S MILITARY GARRITE.

FROM TURSDAY'S MALITARY GARRITE.

WAS OFFICE, June 56.

1st Reg. of Life Guarde-Capt, the Hen. William Edward:
Fixmunice, from half pay unethelstell, to be Capt. v. Lord
Thumas Charles Pelham Clinton, who exchanges, Little Bit
Charles William Heat, Bart, to be Capt. by p. v. Prachingshowho cattres, Cornet and Sub-Lieut. Thomas George Lord
Ginnus to be Lieut, by jurchase, v. Sir C. W. Rent: Cornet
Frederick Ultic Graham, from M Dragodan, in he Cornet and
Sub-Lieut, by p., v. Lucu Giamia.

Ri. Reg. of Horse Guarda—Leut, Subert Edward Oliver to be
Capt. by p., v. Richard Salver Oliver, Who retires; Cornet Lord
Alexander Franche Charles Corner Edward
Alexander Franche Charles Corner; Edward to be Lieut, by p.,
v. Oliver; Juhn Hamstun Montgomerly, Gent., to be Cornet by
p., v. Lord Alexander Gordon Leanox.

tith Light Bragonns—Capt, Chartie John Colville, from the B. Canadian Rifle Reg., to be Capt. v. Wegushin, appointed to

HI. Canadian Size Reg., to be Capt. v. Wegueire, appointed to 36th Foot.

18th 
Ens. Frederick Thomas Patterson, from 95th Poot, to be Ens. v. Galloway.

11th—Lisut. Heary Fletcher Marston, from 41st Foot, to be Lieut. v. Neville, who exchanges.

22d—Liout. Joseph: Edwin Thackwell, to be Adj. v. Kelly, prom.; Ens. Thomas Andrews, to be Lieut. without p. 26th—Staff-Surg. of the Second Class John Strwart, to be Eurg. v. Bell, 23p. to Staff.

28th—Capt. Thomas Mathias Lux Weguelin, from 11th Lt. Drags., 10 be Capt. v. M'Dougall, 23p. to Mt. Canadian Rifle Reg. 41st—Lieut. Cosmo Neville, from 11th Foot, to be Leut. v. Marston, who exchanges.

52d—Ens. Raymond Richard Pelly, to be Lieut. without p. v. Prederick Carden, des.; Serj.—Maj. William Fuller, to be Ens. v. Pelty.

Prily.

68th—Lieut. Henry Holbeeb, to be Capt. by p. v. Thomas, who ret.; Sec. Lieut. Godfrey Rhudes, to be First Lieut. by p. v. Holbech; John Thomas Bustace, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut. by p.

v. Bhodes.

#ist-Lieut. Henry Renny, to be Capt. without p. v. Perry,
dec.; Eas. Charles James Skerry, to be Lieut. v. Renny; Gent.
Cadet Charles David Robert Colthurst, from Ri. Mil. Coll., to be

sist—Lieut, Henry Renny, to be Capt. without p. v. Perry, dec.; Ens. Charles James Skerry, to be Lieut. v. Renny; Gent. Cadde Charles David Robert Colhurst, from El. Mil. Coil., to be Ens. without p. v. dikerry.

6th—Gent. Cadet John Hynde King, from El. Mill. Coil., to be Rise. without p., v. Perter, dec.

6yth—Lieut. James Alexander Cruickshank, from 91st Poot, to be Lieut. v. Shearman, who exchanges.

9ist—Lieut. William Shearman, from 87th Poot, to be Lieut.

v. Cruickshank, who exchanges.

9th—Henry Hamilton Fratt, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Fraser, appointed to 95th Foot.

9th—Lieut. Edward Thompson, to be Capt. by p., v. Fraser, appointed to 95th Foot.

8th.—Lieut. Edward Thompson, to be Capt. by p., v. Fraser, appointed to 95th Foot.

8th.—Lieut. Edward Thompson, to be Capt. by p., v. Fraser, appointed to 16th Poot.

9th.—Capt. Henry Kenn, from h.-p. deth Foot, to be Ens. v. Redington; Ens. Edward Mylerer Charlton, from 3d Foot, to be Ens. v. Pattegon, appointed to 16th Poot.

97th—Capt. Henry Kenn, from h.-p. deth Foot, to be Capt. v. Henshaw Russell, who exchanges; Lieut. William Garforth, to be Capt. by p., v. Kean, who retires; Ens. Sydney Crosby Jackson, to be Lieut. by p., v. Cafforth.

3d West India Reg.—Charles William Bancroft, Gent., to be Ess. without p., v. M'Taggart promoted.

Coylon Rifs Regt.—Sec. Lieut. Augustus Frederick Colley to be First Lieut, by p., v. Culley.

Ri. Caesatian Rife Regt.—Capt. Painth Leonard M'Dogran from 3dth Front, to be Capt. y. Dr., v. Culley.

Ri. Caesatian Rife Regt.—Capt. Painth Leonard M'Dogran from 3dth Front, to be Capt. y. Dr., v. Culley.

Ri. Caesatian Rife Regt.—Capt. Painth Leonard M'Dogran v. Elewart, whose Enjourance to the West. cancelled.

11oserera. Brasty—Anist. Staff Surg. John Charles Cameron, M.D., to be Raff Surg. of accound class, v. Russiey, dec.; Assist.—Surg. George Gorcon class, v. Nugent, dec.

Banvar.—Capt. Barton Tealson, 10th Front, to be Maj. In the Army; Capt. the Hoto. William Edward Fitzmaurice, tet Life Guards, to be Maj. in the

capt. the rich. William Edward Fitzmaurice, let Life Guards, to be Ma). In the Army.

The undermentioned Cadeta, of the Hon. the East India Company's Mervice, to have the local and temporary rank of Ens., during the period of their being placed under the command of Liput. Col. Sir Frederick Smith, of the RI. Engineers, at Chatham, for Seld Instruction in the art of Saphing and Mining:

"Thomas George Gover, Gent., Henry Hyde, Gent.; Reight Young, Gent.; James George Fife, Gent.; George Hutchinson, Gent., George Vivan Winscount, Gent.; Commissaniat.—Commissany-General.

Mannahara.—The date of the commission of Minf Surgeon of the First Ciese John Chambers, is 19th, and not 16th, Dec., 1842, as previously stated.

OFFICE OF ORDERANCE, JUNE 24.

Copps. of RI. Engineers.—Gent. Cadets to be Sec. Lieuts.:Andrew Clarks, v. Grey, promoted; Francis Du Cane, v. Genet:
promoted; Robert Bundse Kerr, v. Layken, promoted; Joh
Terberty Maggringe, v. Sim, promoted; Francis Kee, v. hosser-

Yerbery Maggringe, v. Sim, promoted; Francis Kee, v. Isossara, promoted:

Ri. Reg. of Artillery.—Gent. Cadeta to be Sec. Lieuta.;—George Colciough, v. kill, promoted; Thomas Waiter Milward, v. Lawnon, promoted; Hutter Chermested, v. Peter; promoted; Alexander Theophium Bishely, v. Green, promoted; Hotert Emilian Panelezieg Crauturd, v. Williams, promoted; Freseriet Williams Crates Ord, v. Patton, promoted; Williams Conyugham Lynch Bleese, v. Murras, promoted; William Conyugham Lynch Bleese, v. Murras, promoted; William Scott Hugbes, v. Mackay, promoted; Matter Right Farbis, v. Grant; William Townsield Barmett, v. J. C. Chélds, promoted; Archibald, Edward Harborff Amoth, v. Johnston, promoted; Hensiel Emerby Gordon, Connell, promoted; William Ginscott Stubbe, v. Panson, promoted; John George Boothby, v. McCree, premoted; Charles Neville Lawell, v. Riger.

Curys of Sh. Empirears.—Sec. Capt. John Issac Hope, to be Capt. v. Ruften, promoted; Jens, Capt. William Demarker Angustus Yorke, to be Bee, Capt. V. Forber; Sec. Lieut. Jenses Rebert Mann, to be Part Lides, v. Torke.

PROBLEM FAIDATE MIRETARY GAZETTE.

WAS-OFFICE, June 26.

26 Engineers S. Amphieus, Gent., to be Cornet by p. v. Grahald, adjusted to 1st Life Guards, 4th Rein-Littel, J. S. Shortt, to be Capt. by p. v. Housey, who returns; Son. B. R. Enmehatism, to be Licut. by p. v. Blootty, Rul. C. R. Wolfards, to be Ens. by p. v. Hamebatton. On-maj., Maj. W. Lee, thick functorements v. G. W. Raferty, who retired lipon half-pay.

224-Gapt. Cast G. P. E. Merrison, from Rl. Milit. Coll., to be Nea, michout p. v. Antrews, promoting.

225-Ens. J. H. Koopp. to be Limit, by p. v. Edwards, who

994-Dearters ter Serj. W. Gurtoeth, to be Quar enloy, who retires upon half-pay. 1—J. J. Bouroniec, Gent., 25 to Aug. by p. v. M'Bair, who

retires, 35d.—Capt. P. Mitshell, from h.-p. 68th Post, to be Capt. v. Low. up. Paymenter; Lieut. T. H. Bethuret to be Capt. hy-p. v. Mitchell, who retires; Ecs. F. G. Stoward to be Liest. by p. v. Hetherst; Ecs. A. Randings, from 41st Prot. to be East. v. Heward; Capt. R. E. Low to be Faym. v. J. Q. Parsiny, who retires upon half-pay.

63d.—East. G. A. Bannatyne to be Liest. by p. v. Domville, who retires; H. M. Walmsley, Gent. to be East. by p. v. Buttanya.

Ayos. Gust.—Colour-Berj. J. Curroll to be Quarteres. v. J. Patturios, he ratires uses helf-pay. 97th.—T. Venshins, Gust, to be Ess. by p. v. Jackson, prom. 98th.—Lieut. E. Grantham to be Adj. v. Wade, who resigns the

p. v. Francis, who retires.

Rs. Mrattany College—Capt. J. W. Dalgety, from 68th Foot, to be Cert, of a Company of thentlemen Caden, v. Br. Linet. Col. C. Wright, who retires.

Basynt.—Capt. P. Mitchell, and Poot, to be Major in the Army.

CATALRY.

lat Life Guarda-Windoor to Regent's Park, lat July.
Windoor, June 25.—Yesterday afternoon the feneral
of private Garride left the cavalry berracks (which
are in the adjoining parish of Clower) for the church in that village. Upon the funeral process rion (prace by a firing party, under the command of Majo arriving on the ground, there was neither elergyman, clark, nor (sexton to be seen, and not even a grave dug for the remains of the deceased! sexton, after some little time had elapsed, were found, and from them it was ascertained that, from some neglect (but on the part of whom did not appear), no orders been received for the funeral to take place. The sexton and assistants then proceeded to dig the grave; the corpse, in the meanwhile, being taken into Clawer church, and the comrades of the deceased "standing at ease" the churchyard. This operation necessarily occasions delay of upwards of two hours, at the expiration of which e body was consigned to its last resting-place, 2d Life Guards—Regent's Park to Hyde Park, 1st July

The Marquess of Londonderry gave a princely bar-quet at Holderness-house, Park-lane, on Manday isst, to the Officers of this regiment, an entertainment which was succeeded by an Assembly held by the Marchioness.

The distinguished dinner guests included Field-Marshal H.R. H. the Duke of Cambridge; Gen, Visc. Com-bermere (Colonel, 1st Life Guards); Gen, the Marquis of Anglesey (Colonel, Bl. Horse Guards); then the Anglesey (Colonel, Bl. Horse Guards Bise); Col. the 1ton, R. F. C. Cavendink, Ist Life Guards; Col. O. A. Reid, 2d Life Guards; Col. W. Richardson, Ri. Horse Guards; Gen. Sir G. Murray, Master-General of the Ordinuce : Lieut .- Gen, Sir John Macdonald, Adi .- Gen, Officers of the 1st Life Guards-Lieut.-Col. J. Hall Capt, T. M. Biddulph, Lieut, the Marquis of Worrester Licut. Viscount Seaham. Officers of the 2d Life Guards—Licut.-Col. M. Donall, Maj. L. D. Williams, Capt. F. M. Martyn, Capt. Howard Vyse, Captain R. Blane, Lieut. C. J. Tottenham, Lieut. H. G. Boyoe, Lieut. H. S. Lumley, Lieut. H. Langley, Lieut. Sherwey, Lieut the Hon. C. Maude, Lieut, H. Greville, Lieut, the Hou, J. H. Delaval Astley, and Liout. R. Bamford Heaketh. Mr. W. Allen, Mr. Cor, Mr. J. Bett, Mr. Kiug, &c. Rl. Horse Guards (Blue)—From Hyde Park to Wind

sor, lat July.

6th Draguous... The aquadren under command of Capt the Hon. H. Crickton arrived at Brighton on 20th the fron. 11. Criminal arrives at Engineer of Sain inst. I The 2d squadron for this station, with head-quarters, marched from Nottingham on 17th, and arrived at Brighton on 27th; the sick men and recruits having arrived on the 16th, special trains being employed for their conveyance in one day. The former were, upon their arrival, admitted into hospital, and the latter have been undergoing the usual course of drilling under the super-intendence of the regimental Serj. Major, who accom-panied them. The statement of the Nattingham Journal of 14th inst., that Capt. Crichton's troop was on route to Trowbridge, is unfounded, as also what appeared in a Brighton paper, that the la et of the regiment ould arrive at Ilrighton on 20th, and that the Grenndier Guarde would leave on 21st ; the latter being under orders to leave on 27th, the day on which the head-quastern of the 6th arrive.

8th Hussers-Capt. Lowndon' troop has arrived at Beifust to be statione

ORDNANCE OGROS.

Rl. Artitlery....Capt. Stolies, Bl. Artillery, has joined the garrison at Woolwich, having seriese from Coplon last the garrison at Woolwich, inving prevent from Coylon last, the Bergal, week in the Persian transport ship, and had under his 18th—the the 10th of next month 51 privates (10th) charge two general and drivers of the Eli. Artillary, and several invalids from the 90th and 18th Ruffe, of the line serving at that station. Capt. Stoken previousled to Caylon with Maj. Hardinge's co., '5d battle in the 17th Oct., 1859, and has returned home on prefunction from 28 Copt. 1859, and has returned home on prefunction from 28 Copt. to Capt., and will shortly process to take the command of the control of the games and drivers, named Mactavish, who came home under the charge of portion of the late Lieut, Weisen, in token of present the late Lieut, Weisen, in token of the country of the late Lieut, Weisen, in token of the country of the late Lieut, Weisen, in token of

apt. Stokes, west out to Caylob with the previous co. of Capt. Stokes, west out to Capilla with the previous co. of the Ri. Artillery, but did not return home at the seme period as his comendes, having at the time of their relief been undergoing a sentence of ten years' imprisonment for having, in a moment of infotuation it is supposed, attempted to out a Serjeant's threat, while the latter was attempted to out a sequence throat, while the latter was lying gallen upon a count. Fortunately the tightness of the Serjount's dress prevented the would being inflicted in a fatal part, and assistance being at hand, the clarat was given and the prisoner secured—ultimately tried and sectanced to a pariod of imprisonment, which he has now completed and returned home.—Serj. Surgent of the Rocket Troop committed suicide by drowning himself in Backet Troop committed suicide by drowning himself in the Thames this week. It is said a small deficiency in the accounts of the decreased was the ususe of the rash act.

Ri. Engineers—Lt.-Col. Barnes has succeeded Maj.

Balton in Athlone garrison. Liout. Bent, stationed at Boyle the last ulue months, proceeds to Ennishillen. Liout. Gosset, from Galway, will replace him.

RI. Sappers and Miners—The Detachments at Lime-

Ri. Sappers and Minere—The Detachments at Lime-rick and Athlene are under orders to join head-quarters in Doblin.

sweantay. Soots Fuellier Guarde, 2d Batt.—A private was drowne while bathing with several of his comrades in the Thames, shout a mile up the river from Windsor, on Monday. The decessed, who was a very fair swimmer, called out several times, in a joke, for his comrades to assist him while in the water, to save him from drowning. At last, however, the poor fellow, who, it is supposed, was se with cramp, called out in carnest. Hu cries, under the impression that he was still joking, were unbeoded by his companions, and he was drowns

th 1st Foot, 1st Batt. Depot—Ensigns Halsey, Coote, Scott, and Assist.-Burg. Mathow, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to join the service companies.

let Poot, 2d Batt,-A late Number of the Quebec Mecoury contains an account of the presentation of a gold anuff-box to Lieut. Whitmore, by the clargy and congregation of the Cathedral of Quebec, "as a small acknowledgment of valuable services to conducting the church music for six months, by means of the admirable chair formed by himself within the reciment. Inchesed in the box was a chaque for 40%, as a contribu-tion to the funds of the Philharmonic Society, established in the regiment for charitable purposes. The presentation was made by the Lord Bishop of Montreel, who referred in terms of warm commendation to the services which Lieut. Whitmore and the regimental about had rendered to the congregation, is the better taste for devotional singing which they had been instrumental in promoting. At the conclusion of his Lordship's address, Lieut. Whitmore, on the part of himself and colleagues, returned thanks, acknowledging the compliment in a short but pleasing speech. The snuf-box, says the Mircury, is of massive gold, and of exquisite workmanship.—Montreal Gazette, May 20th.

Major Beanett proceeds to Barbadoes, Capt. Daves

port retuens to England. 4th To the Editor of the Naval and Military Consetts.

Srn,-Col. Garland, in his letter of last week, which ppeared in the N. & M. Gazette, mentions the names of two Officers only who carried the trophy captured by the 2nd brigads of the 5th division to head-quarters, after the memorable battle of Salamanon. I presume it cannot have excepted the recollection of Col. Garland, that Lieut. Maguire, of the 4th, or King's Own Regiment, accompanied the Officers he has named; but whether his trophy was an Eagle or a Colour I cannot

whether am veryny mow remember. Poor Maguire, who was as brave and as dashing an Officer as was in the Army, was killed healing the "Foriorn Hope," at the atarming of Sau Behantian. Napier, in his incomparable work, speaks in terms of the highest praise of poor Maguire,—I am, &c.

Onk or the Kino's Own.

Mount Radford, Exctor, June 26, 1844. Sth. A co. from Chester, under Capt. Hall, has proled to Stockport. The Grensdier co., from Newtown,

Monigomeryshire, has been ordered to Chester. -It is removed will relieve the 75th Reg. in Plymo inth, the 75th being under orders for Wales.

9th-This day 61 men of 9th, with 79 men of 29th, and 4 men of 52d, with the following. Officers:-Lieut. Creugh, 9th; Ens. White, 29th; sed Ens. Ensor, march from Chutham to Gravesend; these lutter corps proceeded by the Agincourt; also 150 men of the 9th, under the command of Capt. Harvey, with Energys O'Connoc, Harvey, and Forster, will embark on board the Givianas, the Benefit

for Bengal.

[Bills of the 10th of next month 51 privates (10th) and 58 (1881) emback at Grazesend for Hengal, on hourd the County Blandower, under the command of Captain

the high esteam and regard which his brother Officers entertained for him. Capt. Wrizon, the father of the deceased, who lives to instent, his gallant am out off in the prime of life, served 17 years in the same distinguished regiment.

29th-79 privates, with 14 women, of this reg.,

Noth-79 privates, with it weeten, of this reg., under the command of Lient. O'Molony, 50th, with Ensigns Frenchs and Sandamore, embarked at Gravesend on the Sith inst., on board the Superhadas, 1669 sons, for India, Sith—This reg. is thus distributed conditions with hd., quarters, Limerick — Lieut. Col. State, St. Lieut. Col. O'moud. Maj. Proces, Bt.-Maj. Godden, Capts. Andrews, Nigoll. Grant. State. Lieut. Mage. O'Grants. Ormond. Maj. Procter, Bt.-Maj. Goddes, Capts. Andrews, Nisoll, Grant, Steele; Lieuts. Meard, Shuns. G'Grady, Bayly, Smith, Patalio, Oliver; Rus. Rose, Lindean; Liest. and Adj. Macdonald, Sarg, Lawon, Quarteffen. Ward, and Assist.-Sarg. Lockwood. There are four one on detashment, vis.—Bt.-Maj. Grapery, Russ. Liewiy and Whitmore, at Killales; Capt. Silbery, Lieut. Wilkinson, Ens. Sharpe, Tipperary; Lieut. Lausden, Sna. Kangh, Nawanatie; Lieut. Tongue, Ens. Gray, Rathkusie. On leave—Bt.-Maj. Poynts, Capt. Hoey, Lieut. Edwardes, Ens. Butler. Capt. Cavan, on Staff at Januica; Lieut. Brooms. recruiting at Kristall.

leave—Bt.-Maj. Psynts, Capt. Hosy, Licut. Edwardse, Ens. Butler. Capt. Cavan, on Staff at Janualoa; Licut. Broome, recruiting at Bristol. :

31st Depot — Yesterday morning 210 privates left Chatham for Gravesend, to ambark on heard the Bolton, under command of Maj. Janus Spanes, with Licut. Edwards, Ensigns Paul and Hutton.

36th Depot—Mave went a detachment to Sligo to relieve 46th; Capt. Smith, Licat. Layerd, 3 Serjeants, and 40 men constitute the strength. This week an order was received, allowing 30 men to volunteer for 53d itea. was received, allowing 30 men to volunteer for 53d Reg. perconsiding to India. They are to get one guines themry for expenses of altering clothing, Soc., and must be men of good character. The number was filled up immediately, within half an hour of reading the letter, and they will leave at the end of the month.

43d.—Lieut. Donnis came home in the tr.-ship Revisi-once, arrived last week at Portamouth. Maj. Egerton also arrived from Canada.

44th-Was paraded on Mount Wise, Plymouth, the 24th inst., and 60 fine young man volunteered for the 53d Reg., going to India.

46th Depot—Bt.-Maj. Martin's 90., on route from Sli-

go to Nass, will arrive at Noubridge this day, instead of Nass, to join head quarters, - Capt. Stuart's cu. marched from Name for Newbridge, on being relieved by a detach-

ment of Sappers and Miners.

48th Depot—Under the annuand of Major M'Cleverty, ambarked on board H.M.'s steamer Hudamanthus, on Tuesday morning last. In dessending from Fort George, and again an leaving the pier, the men gave inserty cheers for the inhabitants of Guernay, and expressed great regret at leaving a place where they had experienced so much comfort and kindness. The Ishadamanthus got under weigh in the afternoon for Itali. The Bossine of the town parish, at a meeting held this day, directed a letter of thanks to be addressed to Major McCleverty said the Officers and men of the depot, for their conduct during the time they were in garrison in this island..... Guernsen Star.

The 48th landed at Hull 21st June.

49th-Was inspected by Sir Hercules Pakenham, on Wednesday (and not on Munday, as previously intended s in beavy marching order; after marching past in slow and quick time the General minutely inspected the men's kits, after which he went to the hospital. On returning to the parade, the reg, formed close column, when her Hercules, in a short but impressive addicus, expressed himself in the highest degree gratified with the state of the regt. "The 49th," he said, "arrived in Lingland not very many months since, after a nicet profescial period of foreign service (22 years), and it had bron thrice moved since its return home; and although the reg. certainly did not arrive at Fortamouth in the state it ought, I have movertheless now the greatest pleasure in expressing my most perfect approbation of the gradual but rapid improvement which has taken place seace its arrival in this district, and which is highly sreditable to all ranks; and I shall not fall to make a mast favourable report to His Grace the Commander-in-Chief." This sulogium from the gallant Sir Hercules Fakenhum must be highly flattering to Col. Adams and the Officers who proceded him in the command after arrival at Portamouth, or the real was cortainly in a most immentable state of desorganisation prior to going to Fortentonib.

RI. Marines The Court-Martin ordered by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to be held on First Lieutenant Frederick John White, of the Woolwah division, after a protracted sitting line been dissolved; and the charge and finding of the Court, with the rameries of the Lucia Commissioners of the Admiralty, presented in constal orders.

Charge against First Licotenant Fraderink John White, of the Worldwick division of Royal Marines and Fag Indrang at Worldwick, or or about the evening of vanday, the fits of May, 1844, endeated himself universality to clearways of an Officer and a gentleman, by entering 10th dispraceful dispraced certain parameters in the public streets, in using themself certain parameters, the certain parameters, and globaly lambiling imputes, violent, threebesing, avante, and globaly lambiling imputes,

and by his disorderly genduct equaing an assemblage of people at different times about his place of residence; in attempting to insite a person my persons in the street to dight with him or strike him, particularly a person named Harriss, who was entered to the person of persons in the street to dight with him or strike him, particularly a person named Harriss, who was entered to the principle of the person of the horse in which he, Lieutenant White, resided." The Court harring manurally support of the presentation, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion that the prisoner, First Lieut. Proderled John White, is not guilty of the charge preferred against kien, and do therefore acquit him.

[Highest Rowan Bairts Manana, Colombiand President, the The name having been rakes into the consideration of the Lorda Court dissolved."

Lore temments of the conclude of the concluding remarks by their Lordships—" With reference to the concluding remarks relating to portions of Lieutenest White's defence on the part of witnesses, which is itself was perfectly justifiable, have resurted to expressions and remarks which appear to us to have been as improper and ancalled for."

have reacted to expressions and remarks which appear to the have been as improper and dealled for.

Considerable surprise exists in the Woolwich garrison at not seeing the name of Captein Johns, Royal Marines, who commanded the Guard of Honoar to the Emperor of The Captein Capt Russis, in the Gasette for a Brevet majority. The dis-tinction he experienced on this eccasion was somewhat remarkable, being summoned by the Emperor's command to an interview, when several flattering compliments were paid him on the appearance and conduct of his fine detachment; and a conversation was heard among the officials present on the occasion which pointed to some testimony of Royal approbation. Captain Johns is the only Officer who remains undistinguished by sither promotion, Officer who temains undistinguished by either promotion, or some other honour, of those who were in attendance upon his Imperial Majesty. We hear that he is much esteemed by his corps, and well known by his productions in the literary circles of London.

On Thursday morning, Quarterm-Serj. T. Crayford, of the Chatham division, was found dead in the armoury, weltering in his blood. His head was blown to pieces, and his hrains scattered and attached to the cuillon.

and his brains scattered and attached to the ceiling. A letter written by deceased was lying on the table of the armoury, directed to his wife. He had been in the Marines upwards of twenty-four years, and was much respected. He has left two sons and a daughter; one of

the sons serving in the navy as a seaman. To the Editor of the Navai and Military Gazette.

Sin,—It may not, perhaps, be generally known that the Officers of the Royal Marine Forces are liable to corporal punishment, by the sentence of a General Court-Martial, for the profanation of any place dedicated to Divine Worship; \* while their brethren of the Line, for the same offence, are merely liable to "such punish ment as by a General Court-Martial shall be awarded;" no mention whatever being made of corporal panishment in the case of the Officers of the Army

I am at a loss to account for this singular difference between the corresponding articles of their respective Mutiny Acts; and can scarcely think that, as both codes have recently undergone revision, by the same legal authorities, that this apparent anomaly escaped attention. On the contrary, I am disposed to believe that "cause can be shown" why it shall be so; but I must say, I can be shown" thy it shall be so; but I must say, I should wish to be impoured therewith, so that I, as an Officer of Marines, may have "no just cause of complaint," should I ever unfortunately see a protest oback bared at the Halberts, for the rejentless hand of the J. U. " should I ever unfortunately see a brother Officer's drummer to operate upon.

June 23d, 1844.

[This is a great inconsistency—but not the only one regards the Royal Marines-and should be forthwith

struck out.—Ed.]
52d.—Liout. Frederick Carden was killed by being thrown out of a waggen near Fredericton, New Bruns-wich, last month, to the deep regret of this brother Officers. He was son of Sir Henry Carden, Bt. of Templemore.

53d.—See our leading remarks. At Newry, ordered to India, embark at Warren-point for Cork; and hd-qrs., under Lieut.-Col. Phillips, will be relieved by hd.-qrs. of

66th from Belfust.

56th-Two cos., under Maj. Passy, have more Clonmet for Kilkenny, to join hd.-qrs.; also the co-from Fethard. Assist.-Surg. Campbell, M.D., is of dered from Clonmel to Waterford, to take medical charge

of the two cos., under Major Norman.

60th, 1st Batt.—See our leading remarks.

62nd Depot.—Yesterday 192 privates marched from Chatham to Gravesend to embark on board the Asia, under the charge of Lieut. Wolfe (39th), Lieut. De Montmorency (50th), and Lieut. Forster (62nd). Tais day, the 20th inst., 37 privates, with Ens. Reader (39th), are ordered to embark on board the Judith Allen. A detachment from the Cavalry depot, Maidstone, carbark also in the same ship.

65th-The co. at Carrick has been rejoined to head-quarters at Mullingar, and is not to be replaced for the

tidel.-This regt., under Lieut-Col. Johnston, was inspected at Belinst by Maj. Gen. Sir G. Berkeley, who was highly pleased with the appearance of the men, and the Sinterior economy of the corps.

26th June, from Canada.

72d-Capt. Poliard's on marched from Cahir Castle to Butterant, having been relieved by a co. of 81st Depot. 74th—Capt. the Hon. Thus. O'Grady proceeds t

Cenada to join the service cos. 77th Depot-Gn landing at Cork, 19th June, from Dover, proceeded to Cionnel, and arrived on 25th; relieving three cos. of the 56th Reg. Capt. Clerke's co. is detached at Cahir Castle.

79th-Major Elliot has arrived in England from Cana

79th Depot—Froceed from Londonderry to Dablin. 81st Depot—Arrived at Templemore from Butterant. 82d Depot—Will remain at Clare Castle, the order to embark in one of the war steamers on the Irish coast, for Londonderry, to relieve the 97th Depot, is

86th-Capt. Sowen has arrived in Dablin from China 87th Depot-On Tuesday an order was read, giving the men an opportunity of volunteering for the 53d, when out of some 50 or 90 who presented themselves, 30 passed muster. The next day Col. Fleming, Inspecting F.O., at Glasgow, visited the barracks for the purpose of inspecting the draft thus composed. He was accompagied by the Staff-Surgeon, before whom the young men were professionally paraded; and, consequently, 30 very fine young follows have been passed to fill up the seasty ranks the 83d.

88th—To the Editor of the Naval and Milliary Gazette. Sin,—Serjoant-Major Spellicy, late of the 98th Reg., begs to point out an erroneous statement made by the author of the Historical Records of the 88th Regiment. In describing the Battle of Fuentes D'Onor, fought on 3th May, 1811, the author states that the battalion was ordered to advance in column of actions, left in front, in double-quick time, headed by their brave Colonel. Such statement is incorrect, and the following is the fact. Skirmishers were ordered out, communicing with the Light Company, and followed in succession by the 8th, 7th, 6th, and 5th Batt. Companies. Col. Wallace was direct-ing these skirmishers to the left of the village, and during which time a subsequent order was given to charge the enemy through the village; at that moment I aprang over the bank to the right of the passage (which rather im-peded our advance), and placed myself at the head of the column, with my helbert at the charging position, and led them on to the charge until the final overthrow of the enemy, for which I was noted and recommended by the late Maj.-Gou. II. Mackinnon for an Epsig but after the fall of that General Officer at Cluded Rodeigo, I was not brought forward by my Commanding Officer for a commission, which is a great injury to myself and family, depriving me of my just rights, and upwards of 33 years of progressive promotion; and as your valuable Gazette is the only advocate I have to plead my cause, I trust and believe that you will be pleased to give insertion in your columns of this, my just complaint. P.S.—The charge was made by the right wing of the

Reg., left in front, by sections, at double-quick timebe continued.

Adelaide College, Deigany, Co. Wichlor, June 24, 1844.

89th Depot—1s to pruced from Cork to Londouderry, instead of the 82d Depot.

93rd-Major Burgh returns home vid Holifax.

95th Deput—After the arrival of the Depot, under Maj. Raines, at Kinasle, Rev. Mr. M'Namara, P.P. wrote to ascertain if the Roman Catholic soldiers were not allowed to appear in Chapel, unless marched thereto. Major Raines, in reply, declined corresponding on the aubject of his orders to the Depot with an irresponsible person. The Pricet wrote to Maj.-Gon. Turner at Cork for information, and next day received a letter from Col. Yorke, Quartermaster-General, by order of the General of the district, stating that Maj. Raines must have mistaken the order about soldiers being marched to Church or Chapel, as it was never intended they should be prevented attending divine service, when off daty, either Sundays or week days, and that Maj. Raines is instructed to that effect.

97th Depot-Have returned to Isle of Wight from

syth Depot—Have returned to Isle of Wight from Guardsey.

Bl. Can. Rifle Reg.
To the Entroy of the Name and Milliary Guardia.

Bra,—From my own observations, and all that I have heard of our Colonial Rifles, I should be inclined to bay that a more efficient Battalion is not to be found in the Service. However, in looking over the Army List intely—gather unusual with one new-adaps—I was surprised to observe that they had not the additional Liquitonante, while the Coylon Carga has more been with out them.

Pray, Bir. can you inform me who is at 1

out them.

Pray, Bir, can you inform me why is this distinction made between the two Corps. It cortainly cannot promade between the two Corpor is corrulny country paper cond from their being degreed summerchanty in our solung, while thought executating alligather. I do not exactly know how the truggers of Caylon many be employed, though I, fancy not more uncludy not than our fairer veterans of Canada, and sertainly not more detuched, for they extend over a fine of about 600 miles; but take a comnase and ascertain yourself the distance from the upper

68th-Arrived at Canterbury on the 24th, 25th, and | part of Lake Erie to the Richellen. Then they are part of Lane. Ere to the Richelley. Then they are sgain ambdivided, some parties occupying elations the reverse of desirable, and where, I am told, that the Officers have not more liberty than the insectes of the Queen's Bench, without may of the agreement of that delightful place of detention, owing to the inability of being called on the moment's mainter. Notice of the of these of Mand Queen's at a moment'a medies. Neither do those at Head Quarters. I believe, fare much better, from their numbers being so going forward, and where there is always something going forward, an doubt, in the shape of duty. Here, ton, are to be found the manuals suists at the corps—if too, are to be lound the manuais sujets at the corpethere he any—and Courts—Martial of course follow; Boards of Burvey, Courts of Inquiry, Compictees, and lots of other calls of this nature, which I cannot now recollect, from my having been so long out of the seach, independent dent of the usual routine of duties. In short, to curry on these duties as by the Regulations of the Service is expected and required, and also to enable their gallent Commander to change the young Officers from time to time between Head Quarters and the out-posts; then I say, Sir, that the Rifles of Canada ought and must have the additional Lieutemants; and indeed the present standing of the Ensigns fully entitles them to this promotion, as by all accounts they have otherwise a slender chance dvancement,

This injustice to our Rifles could not have originated in sconony, for even Joseph Hume himself would be ashamed of such patry paring, opposed, as it is, to the interest of the Service.

There, is also another malter that I am equally sure the above-mentioned honourable member would disclaim all participation in, as totally unconnected with finance : I slinde to Ensigns boing guzetted to these Rifles in place of 2d Lieuts, there being no difference whatever in the pay or allowance. This appears to me to be inexplicable, as even the Regiments of the Line, called Fusiliers—that is, having wings in place of shoulder-straps, for I know no other distinction—boast of their junior rank taking precedency of those of our Rifles.

Being aware, of old, that your columns are the legitimate channel of conveying to the proper authorities all grievances, &c., I do think you will on this subject call their attention to what I have been undeavouring to represent, and when I have every hope that they will place our Colonial Regiment on the same respectable footing as all others of similar denomination. (lighly sensible of the very many benefits occurring to the Army generally, through your excellent advocacy, I am, &c.

Kin; ston, Cunada, May, 1844. X. LINESMAN. Dismond, for Calcatte, on the 24th inst., under the command of Capt. Nesbitt, of the Bengal Army; and 184 Artillery and 69 Infantry, on board the ship Eliza, for Bombay, on the 27th inst., under the command of Capt. Drummand, of the Bombay Ketablishment.

REPEAL, HUTTONS.

REPRAL HUTTONS.
(Circular.) Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, June 8, 1841.
The Licutemant-General Commanding directs that Civilians, wearing Political or Party Badges, Shall not, under any circumstances, he permitted to enter the Gates of the several Barracks in Ireland.—By Order of the Licut.-General (Commanding.

Thomas E. Nariez, Dep. Adj.-General.
To Major-Generals Commanding Districts in Ireland.

To Major-Generals Communiting Districts in Ironaud, [The above may be considered as a refresher of a Standing Order of the Army as to party emblems.] Снатилы. — June 24.—On Saturday, 22d inst., detichments from the 90th and 95th Regs., serving in Caylon, arrived by the ship Persia; that of 90th consisted of 2 Serj., 2 Corporale, 10 privates, with 1 woman and 2 children; that of the 95th, 1 Serj.-Major, 1 Serj., Corpogale, 11 privates, with I women and I child. These troops emberked on 2d March from Ceylon in Columbs-roads, in charge of Capt. Stokes, Rt. Artillery, with Dr. Cooper, of the Medical Staff, and Dr. Knevitt, the ship's doctor; one sailor and a child belonging to Mr. Incling, a passenger, died during the passing to Mr. Darling, a passenger, died during the passings; two Actilitymen were on board and taken with the ship to London. At the Cape the above vessel spoke to the Crescy, having on board troops. The 90th and 95th are to be invalided. Yesterday 5 Serjanuts and 28 privates of the 73d arrived here at the invalid depot from Newet; also from Manchester I Serjoint and 12 privates Sed Reg.; and from Plymouth & Corporale and 6 privates easn; and from Bolton-in-Moore I Serjeant and 9 privates 8th King's Own, all of whom are to undergo inspection provious to their bring invalided.

Likest, Webster, Staff Officer of Fensioners in Carlow, has been removed to Cambridge, and is succeeded by Likest. How. 64th 4 and from Bolton-la-Moore I Serjeant and 9

st. Mory.

Minny 3N run Pucker Park, Dybrich, ON THE Bridge Person 16 Field Officers, 56 Captains, 81 Schol-man, 55 Staff, 223 Serjoints, 4034 rack and die, 767 having 35 Sinf. 222 Serjoints, 4034 rank and die, 767 having J dis-pounders, and two 12-pounders. Driver Point, of Lt.Col. Gordon Higgins ramp, M. Horse Artillity, was killed on the apot, his house having slipped Artillity, which caused teatmaningable death.

Vitarina, June 14---An Argin masses, leaded by the breach, invented by M. Wahrendorf, the owner of iron works in Sweden. has just been submitted to a trial, in

e Vide 4th Article, 1st section, of Marine Mutiny Act; and ad Article of 1st section, Army 40.

precesse of the shief of Artillery, the Archdishe and the result has been antistictory. The mech countries of a cylinder, which, after being charged, the opening of the brunch, and is fitted to it by a the opening of the bruish, and is fitted to it by a trun-versal cylinder. The mark was placed 400 passa off, and fifty chots were first at it so rapidly as possible. The

plane was an 16-pounder, and, from the total absence of incommission and danger, it will, it is supposed, serve exactlently for fortuness or ships.

Mejor-General Sir Nell Douglas, Communiding in Sections, continues so ill that the inspection of the troops, it is expected, will not take place before August. Sections, continued troops, it is espe METRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY,-

Stations of Station of Sarv. Troops of And Comps. Depot Date of the going on Per. Serv. Per Whytee from Pos. Serv. Morries Companies Depa Pab. 16 Pranco., Pab. 26 Dranco., 9 Peb. 16 Pranco., 6 Aug. 42 Ottanda. 6 Jan. 16 Pranco. 16 Jan. 16 Jan. seth M. Apth do. Apth do. Alat do. Alat do. Mas. bat. 4 Sept. 40 July 26 Dec. 20 Boyle Chathas Chathas Gibraltair 3 July 45 Madras. I.ofWhah 19 Jan. 4) 17 Nov. 49 4 June 31 Carrilate May es E. Inc LefWint April 4 Dublia Edinber Bengul Ipswich Jan. 44 Autique Hėli Suly se Aug. 45 Chine. July 24 20 July 28 30 May 36 Chathan Sengel Van D. L N. Brans Newsy 16 June 48 lonien lui 17 Aug. 48 Madras. Mar. 20 Fortugal. 22 June 25 E. India Mar. 20 Fortugal. 26 June 46 Madras. oth Lan. 38rd do. | Nevry 54th do. | Shr 54th do. | Sikkenny 57th do. | Madgran 54th do. | Madgran 54th do. | Magran 54th do. | Wale 54th do. | Quebeo 4tot do. | Cork 64nd do. | Bungal 68rd do. | Bungal 68rd do. | Sungal 64th do. | Northamp ioth Ha. 11th He Chatham Dec. 21 11 July 49 Cauada 11th He. Depting 18th Le. Motting 18th L. Dikseter 44th do. Bombay 18th Le. Beaga 17th do. Hounelo Gr. Gds. Maidala Stirling. May Stillouber 4 Mar. 40 Caylon. Chathan Stad do Strd do Stib do Stib do Stib do June so 1886 Pertogal Oct. Sa so Jaly 48 Halffar. 22 July 41 Cameda. 2 Doc. 40 Cameda. 13 Dec. 42 Cameda. 19 June 44 Cameda. Int bu. Portugu St. 3d bn. Wellington B 96 July 14 France. 22 Oct. 49 Casads. ostn de, Sventuger Gith de, Manchester Hoth de, Canterbury 19th de, Galway 79th de, Luede 71st de, Cremain Ren, bat. Caunda 78nd de, Cork 78nd de, Kewpert SV 74th de, Plymouth 75th de, Plymouth 75th de, Glopatry 75th de, State . Pus. 1stbn. The Tower 2d bn. Windsor Joly 43 Canada. July 14 France. 78 Uti. Williams.
1st Yt.
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COLONIAL CORPS.

Inste, Sc.

Compa Med. Rider, Caps of G.R.

El.Canedian Rider Reg., Canada.

St. Release Reg., St. Helena.

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Shawi. Comps., Nawionadd. 39 Cet. 26 12 Sept. 4) Car do. Bengal do. Manches do. New Bru tis W.i. Rog., Demonia, &c. Issides, Jamaios. Sed do, Hamaiy, S. Lerna, &c. Ceylon Rifle Ma., Crylon. Royal Maiks Fenelli 4 Jan. 87 22 July 41 Cunada. 40. Dublin 40. Maarit

THE LATE MAJON GENERAL O'MALLY.—A constain to the memory of this distinguished Officer is in progress of crection, not far from the house wherein he was born, near the church of Castlebox. The contour of the mounnear the church of Chatleber. The contour of the mona-ment will be square at the base, as such angle a colonsa; and on the front a white merble tablet inscribed with the armorial bearings of the O'Malley family, and with a list of the actions in which the Gassial was engaged. In the centre of the square, a policial sovered with a tanssive block, on which is to stand the states of the General, arginitused he Mis-

son do. Debtle

23 May, 42 M.Americ 17 Jan - 43 Salita, Mil

centre of the square, a possetal sovered with a maneive block, on which is to stand the status of the General, sculptured by Kirk. A specific slab in front of the pedestal will centrain the following inscription:—
"To the Memory of Major Comunit O'Restey, C.E. who expired in London, on the 18th of May, 19th, in the Sad year of his age, and whose storted reveales for department in the facility burying piece, at Marrier Librey, the Stating is asseted, by his Morrier Librey, the Stating is asseted, by his Morrier Librey, the Stating is asseted, by his Morrier of St. Patrick, or a most tribune of the principle Stating of the Principle Stating of the Stating is supported by Stating College, the Wart Stating of the Stating of Stating of the Stating of Stating of the Stating of are de control of the state of

He was a pions Christian, a beauthallisticaline patient, a chieves and from lineal."
Parts on Morrier—Cassinia Mari. Officers are not intifed, under the artisting registration, in "Parameter it the public asymmeter."—Officers are just metided to pulsasper at the public asymmeter. If returning home on resignation, or in assessment of restoral for misconduct, or of distribution by the pustance of a Court-Martial. The Officer

Sed do., Neardy, S. Lerine, ac. J. N. Harma nag., Br. Harman. Caying Ritle 162., Cryton.

Royal Helia Feedble Regiment, Maite.

sommanding on a foreign station pay, however, where a necessity arising from the inability of the Officer to provide his own passage shall be made appearent to him, use his discretion in ordering a passage to be provided at the public expense for an Officer esmoved for miscondust, or dismissed the Service; but in all cases he will be required to report to the Service; but in all cases he will be required to report to the Service; but in all cases he will be required to report to the Service; but in all cases he will be required to report to the Service; but in all cases he will be required to report to the Service; all the public expense—If contagning with other Officers states mades which such passage has been ordered at the public expense—If contagning to their stations on the expiration of retaining to their stations on the expiration of absolutes upon private affairs.

Officers retaining home on their polyate affairs will be inquired to sign the prescribed discharation, but will be inquired to sign the prescribed discharation, but will be allowed as the stations of their stations of the inquired to take what he regimental depot for at least two points, may, when ordered to do duty, and whe shall have actually the hear ordered to do duty, and whe shall have actually the hear ordered to the regimental depot for at least two points, may, when ordered to nijoin his requ. abrood, be materialized by the Casemination in the regimental depot for at least two points, may, when ordered to nijoin his requ. abrood, be materialized by the Casemination of Calcutta.

The ship Hungipulate, happer for Calcutta.

The ship Hungipulate, happer for Calcutta.

# Correspondence abbressed to the Matter.

Construction managed to the Military descrite,

To the Enter of the Name on Military descrite,

Sin, There is no department under the Crown that so much requires a lifting hand from you as this; and the great relience all the Bervices have upon your mrantiting soil and perseverance in repossing their claims upon all prepar occasions, leads me to hope that you will not referen to lay before the world the greatmone of a class of Officers, certainly the most lil-paid of all Her Majesty's servants.

During the time the late lampated Lord Vivian's was Master-General of the Ordinance, Junites governed the decisions of the Board with respect to Barrack-Masters, by promotions and removate from length of service; but no accour was his successor appointed than a new wirefeine's commessed, and though old and Secreting Officers were not actually pud doors, they sertainly never have get up the ladder of prometion. Almost every vacancy in the First and Bacond Classes that has since occurred has been jets in the third class, after from 10 to 20 years' service; in proof of which I now state some of the appointments standed to at Acare z—Worlwich, First Class, Lieut.-Col. Middleton and Capt. Mackensia; Manotester, First Class, Skr J. Colleton, Bart.—einos removed to Dorchaster, Second Class, Windsor, Second Class, Major Chipchase; Dorry, Second Class, Major Gosett Davenport, Second Class, Capt. Ross.

In your Gosette of the 13th April, 1944, a General Order appeared from the Admiralty, stating that the Barrack-Masters of the Royal Marines were to be paid in future by length of service, viz., 7s. th. on appointments, 10s. after seven years, and 18s. per diem after ten years.

In your Gosette of the Loth a similar good lack awaits the Ordinance, after so good an example by the Admiralty, whose Barrack-Maurice have their half-pay, in addition to their barrack maluries, whilst, I have heard, some of the Ordinance on their promotion, from their unfortunted ynot having risen begond the rask of Subsiliers.

muted allowence on their promotion, from their unfor-tunately not having risen beyond the rank of Subaltern, whilst others retain theirs from having been Captaina (and which they certainly ought to do),—leaving the former with the loss of their herd-carned smust income,

former with the loss of their hard-carned annual income, and what is still worse, their widows without pension.
Looking around, I see every branch of the Service ign-proving, both Navy and Army; end why not the Civil Department of the Ordnance? and if the same boon is greated to it as to the Marines, I care not who the Master-General appoints to vacaneles, though I have some dear to me deserving of promotion; as for myself, I have esseed to expect anything, having at present an office or employment to vex or disappoint ms.

Jisziegazus.

COLONIAL SERVICE AND COLONIAL TAXATION.

To the Relitor of the Nevel and Milliary Garette.

Bin,—It is an admitted and indisputable fact, that many of the ameliorations and improvements which have taken place of late years in the soudition of the Members of the United Service, are mainly attributable to the judicious suggestions contained from time to time in your annulus and arealisms unfilliarities, and applied judicious auggestions contained from time to time in your able, countstent, and excellent publication, cordully accorded, as it has ever been, by the talented advocacy of your contemporaries and "risade in venues." the United Service Magazine and United Service Candile. To the active and warm co-operation of this irresistible "tria juncte in uno" are we indebted for many advantages, the adoption of which might probably mover have occurred, were our rulers left solely to the spontaneous productions of their corn turned the manufacture of their corn turned the manufacture of their corn turned the manufacture of their corn turned the manufacture of their corn turned the manufacture. productions of their own unsonder memories.

Provide or their own unrouses memories.

It could never have been seriously contemplated by our Beconstaries of Nate for the Colonies, those at the head of the War department, and at the Horse Guards, when troops are serving in the Colonies, that the Officers' uniform that the Colonies and the Colonies of the Officers' uniform. forms, Band-instruments, and Band-slothing, were to be subjected to Colonial taxation. A very anomalous, or rather monetrous affair has just been ensoted here, by the subjected to Colonial taxation. A very content in the restrict mometrous affair has just been emorated here, by the sainure of some musical instruments by the Curton-house people, belonging to the 4th Regt. These impositions and taxes tend very much to reader service abroad much more disquesting to the Army than it otherwise would be. Many think expatriation to a distant Colong, without Allowaness of any description, a sufficient burthen—one, indeed, difficult to be borns with patienne.

It is this state of things which induces that endless struggle to avoid Colonial Service, and perpetuates, adsternam, the edium in which it is regarded by every Officer in the Army without a Magin stangetion. Is there not something radically wrong in the system of Colonial taxation, when an Officer is told on landing here, by a Sambler of Customs, that he is middled to have enly one seat free of duty? About breaders the deponent myeth not.

Cape of Good Hope, April 9th,

A more ulyight and consequently Minimer sever acid office than this gallant nobleman, and yet the was apparently abased by a parties of the public press. We believe fit decree Marry to be equally houses; onery appointments here been conferred by him on most deterving old Officers, firmin again, buyeddably through Parliamentary industries, to within every Minister is competted to authority for the conferred by the control of the conferred by him and the conferred by h

(Correspondence continued at page 414.)

# Wo Readers and Correspondents.

- "A. B." writes-" As much entirely exists among the regiments nest for Foreign Service, which corps may be sent to Australia, can you afford information? —The 11th and 15th have been named; and we well know that some still persist in asserting that the 72d will be sent;
- " Medicus" had better consult the "Queen's New Naval Regulations," and he will then And that there is an assential difference between Civil and Military Commissions, which will possibly account for the cocurrence Unless w e had more facts than are contained in our Correspondent's question, we cannot undertake to decide as to the propriety or impropriety of the report
- "An Old Subscriber" (Plymouth) mritestrant on full-pay purchased an emailached company on reappointment to full-pay in 1827 he paid the difference and in 1830 he married; in 1841 he again retired an half-nay, as Captain and Bt.-Mujor, and received back and in 1830 he married in 1841 he again retired the difference. Under these circumstances would his unlow for entitled to a pension as Captain's widow?"—
  Alost certainly, if in other respects eligible.
- To "An Old Peninsular Officer" (Plymouth).—There are six Captains of Invalids at Cholsea—three of whom are Captains on the half-pay List of the Army, and the other three Licutenants. The emoluments are, comfortother three Liquienants. The emoluments are, com-able quarters, couls and candles, and 2s. Ed. per d patronage is vested with the Paymaster There is no duty whatever to be performed. The Windsor uniform is mounted once or twice a year, and which, we believe, is supplied by the College. our Correspondent's suggestion of an Army List, he had brike inquire for one compiled by Capt. Hart, of the 40th Regiment, now in its sixth year of publication. The Navy List appeared some considerable time after Captain Hart's Army List; and, indeed, it was originally Captain Hart's intention to have also published Namy List, but he relinquished the intention in favour of Captain Haultain.
- "A Relative of a Deceased Soldier who fall in China! (Edinburgh), writes-" Can you favour me with any infurmation whather the Government intend paying price. money for Chiun; if so, at what time is it likely to be paid ?"—No decision has yet been come to an this subject; but we believe a donation of Batta will eventually be granted, seeing that this has been recommended by Str H. Pollinger, and which to the large majority will be more advantageous than prize-money. The Naval and Alilitary Commanders-in-Chief of the Expedition Force would, of course, prafer it to be alloited in the shape a prize-money, for they would some in for the "lion's share."
- A Correspondent makes the following inquiries:—
- What are the towns in which the Pensioners are enrolled, and is the appointment a stationary one? The appointments are staffonary.
- 2. " Are there at present the vacancies -if not, is the appointment a difficult one to obtain ?" No vacancies : and like everything else worth having, difficult to obtain.
- S. "The duties for the first year are very arduous; will they be so after that period?"—Not so much so, of course, to an intelligent Officer.
- 4. " 19s. 6d. is the daily pay of a Captain holding such appointment; does this include ledging allowance, coals, cundles, fin.?"—The allowance, in addition to half pay, is to a Captain, 10s, per diem; and to a Lieutenant, 8s.; and at certain stations somewhat less.
- " X." writes—" Under the Warrant of 6th May, 1844, Regulating the parrage allowences of Officers in the Army, parrage money is allowed in almost all cases where an Officer returns home from his regiment, or leaves depots, or joins or leaves the Staff, or proceeds on leave, sich or otherwise. All this applies to regiments, So. : but, with regard to the Military College, would an Officer on a foreign station, having been out two years more, get his passage money to return to Sandhurst? need his servant, from as if on duly, and is repu turly ordered to join when a vanancy occurs at the Col-lege."—The order to join on a vacancy occurring arises ings."—The order to join on a vacancy vacurring armost out of the Officer's previous applications for permission to go to Sandhurst; and it is extremely doubtful whether passage money would be allowed from a foreign station for an officer a queing home in order to study at that station is to the passage money would be allowed from a foreign that the passage money would be aboutful whether a General Company of the passage money and beautiful whether a general Company of the passage mining of a Jession thation would grant lease for each

Rightspar to "Mile" and other correspondents, a divisional to distribution on an approaching event, the it with adolest needlive in one quarter, and, we being a free passation is now at an end.

Managaras ty Butter in Type,—"Delta" and "M. Y."

# Naval & Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1844.

THE occusional visits of foreign Sovereigns to this country we consider, spert from the more indulgance of curiosity, events of the highest importance, not only with regard to England, but to Europe generally. In the first instance, they serve to abate or do away with prejudice on both sides; and we look on their fraquent reourrence as one of the principal causes why the general dislike of foreigners, which Englishmen seemed to imbibe with their mother's milk, has now almost entirely disappeared. We recollect to what an extent this unimasity against the French was carried, during our late struggle with that country; and how much that feeling was stimulated by every possible means, in speaking and writing it was carried often to such excess, as to defeat its own purpose, and was partaken of, not alone by the ignorant and uninformed, but by persons of rank and talent; we even know instances of Officers in the Services, who bore a sort of nersonal hatred to the French; among the foremost of these was the great example of Lord Nelson. This sort of feeling might be in a great degree praiseworthy during a period of hostility, when we were struggling for our very existence as a nation; but the glorious termination of the war, and the vast crowds of English who flew to the Continent, very soon dispelled this dislike, amounting to herror, which had existed against the French in general. We have stated that Lord Nelson participated in this sentiment-we believe, we may add, Lord Collingwood, and one or two others; but in the Navy there were very lew opportunities of seeing the better part of the French character; in four cases out of five, they had no communication with the Officers of the hostile nation, until they came on board their ships to deliver up their swords, and then the generosity displayed was all on the English side. Neither on the sea, when ships come in sight, are there those pauses in hostility which are so frequent on shore, and where mutual forbearance, unless in the moment of combat, tends to give a more generous tone of feeling to those who are opposed. The immediate vicinity of the advanced posts of an Army give frequent opportunities for acts of mutual civility, and even kindness, in which the French Officers and their men appeared to great advantage; in most cases where our Officers were taken prisoners, they were treated like rentlemen. For these several causes, we may say, that the ancient projudice and dislike that used to exist against the French in the abstract has entirely died away; and we have only to regret that a reciprocal feeling of good will is not equally prevalent at the other side of the chennel.

Although the Russians were the best and most successful allies we ever had, their resistance and sacrifices, made in 1812, having broken the second link of the great chain that bound all Europe; yet since the peace of 1815 a growing projudice has been fostered in this country against that people and their Sovereign. The amount of their Military force was vastly exaggerated-they were supposed to be bent on universal conquest-Constantinople was to be the third capital-and the more report of the march to Khive, and their ultimate supposed view on our Indian possessions, sent many thousands of our brave fellows to perish in the passess of Alighanistan.

Without taking into account the direcumstances under which the present Case assumed the ruine of Government, the unsettled state of Poland, and the west extent of frontier to be defended, he was held up as an unmitigated tyrant, murdering and banishing the Poles, and the perse outer of the Jews, out of mere capties; indeed, these reprocedes ran so high, that we had some slight apprehensions that the Emperor, if he visited par shores, might meet with some affront; but the supposition was an injustios to our countrymen, which one short week was sufficient to disprove. Without waiting to seen the conduct that carried is other Corps; but of this we speak from of the Emperor towards his own sufficien, they looked on recollection only, of some years ago. We again say, him as the great of their Sovereign and the nation; they whatever Pack may be proposed, ise it be tried on short

peceived him with corresponding demonstrations, and ere perfectly gratified by the distinguished app were personny grantes by the distinguished appearance, noble bearing, and princely munificance of their Imperial visitar.

If we were to rake up couses of animonity or prejudice from past times, they might be brought to beer against the respected Monerch who is still within our dominions. During the long and ambitious career of Benaparte, the iate King of Saxony was his most devoted ally, and remained so until his own troops deserted him at Leipele; but who would think of bringing that up as a matter of reproach now-a-days against his successor? We simply see him as an honoured guest, and the only remembrance is, that he reigns over a kindred people, from whom we have derived much of our language, institutions, and even the virtues in which we most pride ourselves. Beside the pleasure and instruction foreign Princes receive on visiting our island, they will be able to accertain by their own eyes that, as long as the nation is true to itself, and although not possessing an Army adequate to half the calls on it, Great Britain is not to be conquered.

The three regiments now under orders for India will be completed by volunteers from regiments at home, instead of from volunteers in India. It would be a boon to permit some of the men who returned from India within the last three or four years, and whose health and strength have been fully restored, to volunteer for the regiments embarking for that country. The British soldier does not dislike serving in India-to suppose so is an error; but he considers it a herdship that he has to serve there more than 20 years, while his comrades at other foreign stations serve only ten years. We have certain knowledge that a considerable number of men who returned from India with their regiments, would now, after having seen their friends and renovated their health, most willingly embark for that country. We allade to soldiers of four or five years' service in India prior to the return of their regiments to England, and whose characters are good. The old system of allowing the broken-down and the depraved men of the regiments leaving India, to extend their services to those in that country, or arriving in it, was reinous to good discipline, and perpetuated a numerous body of drunkards and disorderly soldiers in 11.M.'s Army

WE again revert to the important consideration of reducing the size and weight of the Kuppeack in the Line. We believe it is too true that the present Pack is judged of as carried by the Foot Guards. We need not remark that the Pack is not too large nor too heavy for the Guardeman, a tall and generally a stout man. But the Infantry Soldier of the Line is not either a tall or stout man like the Guardsman. We have a very large majority of our Infantry under 5 feet 7 inches, and very many exceedingly alight and narrow-shouldered. On these men the Knapsack is not a weight but a load. It is too large to admit of his free movement; it hangs so low on him that he cauged take a cartridge from his pouch, and he is more like a man tied hand and foot and carrying a burden, then a soldier to fight or to march. We sok for a New Pack for the Line, and let that Pack be tried on the men & feet bi inches, not on Guardsmen.

The List lement-Colonels of the Line will beer me out in our assertions that the men of 5 feet 6 inches cannot work under their packs, though we well know that, on a march, many of the short and stout rear-rank men carry them well : they are exceptions to the many. The axertions made to sling the Pack in the best manner, call for all the praise we can give the mealings Officers who have used them to benefit our bardy spidiers; but we would neggest the direction of the send and knowledge they possess, to produce the smallest and lightest Pack, capable of containing only the absolutely regulate Kit of a soldier. We believe that the French of the 52nd Light Infantry is smaller than

and not on tall mon-puly; not only on the valented bu the ordinary men of a Line Regiment. We too well know that whenever trials of any new article of Animomont in Equipment have been made, they have been tried by Guardsmen or selected men from the Line.

THE 60th, let Butt., we understand, has not yet inceived notice of the Franklency to which it will be sunt. We believe the present intention is to send it to Bembiy to relieve the 13th Light Infantry. The 83d and 61st is that cose will proceed to Bengal, and relieve the 3d and 40th Regiments. The general opinion among soldiers is that Bombay is the healthlest of the three Presidencies, but Bengal has many advantages in other respects over both Bombey and Madras. One Regiment will embert about the middle of July, the next in the end of July, and the third in August. This arrangement is judicious, especially in the case of the two Regiments press the same Presidency, where proper quarters sempet of be provided for two strong corps at the same time. The Regiments now embarking will arrive at the hest sense of the year, and thus undergo a seasoning before they have ater the hot weather or the raine.

THE recruiting of the Army, through the instrumentality of the pensioners and Staff of the Militis, has, we have reason to believe, long engaged the attention of the Military Authorities. To begin a new system, though a better, gives trouble to public servants, and it cannot be wondered at that the worst should be long followed. We would suggest most respectfully, that the Staff Offcers of pensioners should be empowered to perform all the duties of superintending Officers in the recruiting department, and that they should have lists from time to time farmished to them of regiments requiring recruits. that young men might select such corps as best suited them. The embodied pensioners ought to be encouraged in every possible manner to raise men for the Army ; and if these men were promptly paid, there is little doubt that they would exert their local influence, and in a short time become so well known in their districts, that every lud, willing to enter the Bervice, would know to whom to apply on the spot. Thus gradually might recruiting parties be restored to their regiments, and the present debauching system be abolished. It is notorious that the best recruits are those who voluntarily offer themselves at the head-quarters of regiments stationed in their native places; and if the Staff Officer and his pensioners are made known as recruiters, they will receive many men who now lack enlisters.

Wx do not anticipate much startling news from India by the coming Mail; but we feel convinced that events in the Punish will have already occurred sufficient to direct the attention of the Indian Government to their country. In our opinion it little matters who is Governor General, as far as mere interference in the affairs of the Punjab is concerned; for interference there must of necessity be. We frankly admit that we would hap preferred the retention of Land Ellenborough at the belm; but we as fairly admit that in Sir Henry Hardungs India bas been given a Governor sufficient for all the exigencles of pouce or war. There is a prevale opinion that Sir Renry Hardings has gone out to India pledged to a pacific policy; but this we know is not the case; it has been distinctly denied by the highest sutherity that he is bound down to follow any particular course. We therefore believe that the public in Inch and in this country will see very little change of F and that, before a year passes near, Sir Henry tlands will have been drawn by the content of events into a the same troubled waters through which the late Gorer General abity and abilifully stronged the season of the Brain in spite of the feable undernage his speciment from the and discontented efficiely under him. The house of Language and discontented efficiely under him. in spite of the seems and dispersion of Lands and dispersion of Lands will, weitrest, and in Sir Heavy Manillage all they are really and contilling Council these who quire—i man to guide and controlling Council these who down their pay, dec.

A structure, and, we think, a well-grounded feeling of distribution, at the exists figures that passenty bead-draw, the new Infantry dake. Of all the extrementary and distincted on our feet soldiers, not one auhibits to perfect a specimenties of the meen and the judicious; of this last triumph of bad tests. It may be consider that the present nattern possesses more of the element of elitty than that which it has experiented, incommon up by its topout chiaps, it differs less resistance to the wind, and less discussed for rain; but if utility another of ment for rain; but resistance to the wind, and less if utility is he be the sole sole if utility is to see the sour parameter and a service appearance, we would only out the principle to fir fullest extent, and engrent a solid leather skull-neg; which might combine the three deciderate of presenting a minimum. surface of resistance, of thing light, and sufficiently stout to afford protection to the head. We are not, however, prepared to be customicost sticklers for utility, it any rate in the matter of a selder's head-dress, and very much doubt the policy of weakening his especial de matter, and lowering his pride in personal appearance; by readering him a laughing-stock for the public.

Civilians are already refliciently prope to jetr and ji's at him—be has already trials enough for his forbears without pressing him more closely; nor are we income to the fact frequently brought to our notice, that this Gavaley have product in appearance by all red changes, the Infantry heldler has only been more and

The Lineaucu is not only made the acapegoet for by, or secondary in, any on the control of a very abound novelty injocatume, but imperfect attention. Amongst the gainst aperable of that banquet, is paid to his efficiency. This is a serious but not us not a voice was found to de bonque to the surviving unfounded charge, otherwise why is the Infantry spidier. "Lineaucu" of Waterico, or it awaken the memory of atili required to march under an overpowering and times their dead? We among one of several letters received on still required to merch mader an overpowering and timesconary weight-a burtism of upwards of sixty pounds? this subject. Why is his packs inconjeniently large, and cram articles that might and ought to be dispensed with? Why should comfort be benished by that abound instrument of torture, the present regulation stock? Lastly, why are many of our troops at home so well as abroad still armed with fint firelocks? The expense of mapleting all our troops on fereign stations with permealed arms ought not to be gradged; and is the case of a regiment which may have left England before the percention arms were served out, we see no valid meson why the depot of saids a corps should not be supplied with firelpoke of the new pattern. Here are recruits joining who have flint arms put the their peacession, and are drilled to the use of an ob-weapon. Is it, we would sak, good policy, or gots nomy, to have depote at home, say in Iroland, where the officiency may be tested, armed with worthless first such as the possessor can feel no confidence in, we introduced of new personales arms are lying idle in our armouries? This is no lengthary case, but one that will admit of illustration. Bines utility in a head-draft is feemed of imments and immediate importance. drain is deemed of immense and immediate importance, we should be glad, at my fute, to observe the inue of ma-lai arom keep pass with that of unoful cape.

Some of our Correspondents have drawn attention to the supplier favour shown to the Cavalry ever lafattry. We depresate any invidind comparisons ; we have no projections not predilections to include, but would advocate lingurial justice to all a still we think out friends the Lineague have the entity commons dealf out to been. Cortainly they are not fireward on the score of the decreation; for them, the decrine is clearly laid by flat they "need not the lieuten aid of creament, bes when unade ned adorsed the most." promotion the Guarda monopolies the Hou's Moreover, and supply our Armies with General Colorest technical protestes; housest and privileges belong to those, whiles the decideration of Lord Howick and school has recently suggested this the more healthy and agreeable foreign stations of the Ripe should be added to

debedy onjoyed by these farour . The Chris nemy tailors. He many f paiding, purple, and fine lines the exclusive mountaches a pri-silege in Itself of interpolation value. are, per envilonce, the pate of silege in Itself of interpolitie value. It them the remote prospective tarsive of Belgal and season out era copyly counterbalances by the little remote of Brighton and se of Brighton and

Housew.

But what are the real matter of the respective perties? As the result of all that we have heard and read, an impression exists, that the Caleria have an all questions down their duty in the field as British softlershaped as such may claim agant favour with actions, but no more that our Cavalry, however sonspicuous for gallantry during the into war, were in some points profusionally deligible to the French and Gurante Dragonit; but the little in Intentry were unrivalled by any troops is when they were the principles of unflinking in the condict, and their bright he with the bright of the light, and stroop evicamplicately drough battle and single from ghore sandulates. Yet their services are forgotions where they should be heat remembers— their total are stihere their tolls are sit where they should be best remen Magded. The survivors of a bhis have rail

despretion—a hade impered or lightly appearance to victor changes, the Infantry soldier has only been more and the to victory. On the 18th, one, His Grace the more disfigured by every excessive alteration in his choil. Dure of Wallington annually principles, at the commencing and appointmental. Let the writh his told i—the ration banquet, the health of the Guards i' and an a Infantry, the very there and shows of our Military similar occasion in the present year, His Grace is reported power, the arm to which we should proudly point as have to have proposed, encrystically, the health of " the Cavalry ing established our pre-eminance in the battle field, is who fought at Waterlue." And where were the Infantry treated with comparation neglect and injustice. of the Line on that great day? Where their deeds solipsed. The Linesman is not only made the acapegoes for by, or secondary to, any on the buttle-field?

this subject.

To be Editor of the Managered Military Gazelle.

Sin,—On reading an account of the late Waterlow dinner at Apelsy House, it foreibly struck me that in teasting the Gazels, the Causity, the Senior Officer of the Artillery, and the Officers of the Mains, was, to my the least of it, a great oversight. In drinking the Army at large, thousands of mon and Officers were included who were not born when the Sattle was fought, and the teast campt therefore he constight more acaptionantary to Waterloo men than to any others.

No one quantities the galleting me good conduct of the different beautions of the Militarent beauches of the Julia of the Militarent has been been also be the Militarent beautiful by the That Militarent in an americal the first the Day of the Militarent will naturally in that the Day of the Militarent is an interest in that the Day of the Militarent will naturally in that the Day of the Militarent in that the one of the Militarent Militarent will naturally in that the Day of the Militarent in the Militarent will not that Picton's with the post sublished. They will find that Picton's with the Printer between the Militarent at Canber Breas, totalish Picton's with the Printer between the Militarent at Canber Breas, totalish the Militarent at Canber Breas, totalish the Militarent at Canber Breas, totalish the Militarent at Canber Breas, totalish the Militarent at Canber Breas, totalish the Militarent at Canber Breas, totalish the Militarent at Canber Breas, totalish the Militarent at Canber Breas, totalish the Militarent at Canber Breas, totalish the Militarent at Canber Breas, totalish the Militarent at Canber Breas, totalish the Militarent at Canber Breas, totalish the Militarent at Canber Breas, totalish the Militarent at Canber Breas, totalish the Militarent at Canber Breas, totalish the Militarent at Canber Breas, totalish the Militarent at Canber Breas, totalish the Militarent

Ing work which he has just published. A soy Brus, totally Proton's which British bettiations at Guiller Brus, totally seasupported by Cavalry, except a headful of Brunewid Husgara, and with a signific force of Fridiery, study man and held the angle of Friday. en Bran, Lotalia fully in the gap, and held their and bravery existent fearful odds, while and other British troops were dilike tatis in the gap, and had been provided in the provided of the Cavalry of Pa the immediatible British Islantry. Doe hight have bee tempted to finney that it had rooted fund in the ground but for this majestic advenments which its hartaiton commenced some minuted after contest. This panegre vemente which its battallons commenced some minutes ofter estages. The property from an Officer who had been on officer appeared to the British in the Peninsula, is not a Mills flattering to our Linemen. Well was it sprinted by them who Linght in that first sumpting under Picton, English Pickel, Alten, Malket, Lambert, Clinton Adam, and Michell, and most unaccommutable is is that and apply and in the first sure flatter. Years, L'Ar This panegyrie

Many changes of stations are alleged to be made as the Staff Officers of Putsianers in the Matter Kingdom. We believe that in the London Display there are to be six takes and a Field Officer, and that at all the large

stations-Edinburgh, Dablin, Ac. Field Officers will be nominated. There is more little doubt that Govern has determined on making the Panaloners a most effective little Army of recerts.

We believe that the intention to encemp a force on the Current of Klideren promoter, has been abandoord. Certainly, as for as outward presences indicate the state of politics in Ireland, nothing out he more peaceable and orderly, nothing more free from disturbance or rebellion The gradual subsidence of the Repost-agitation is to us the best proof of its being an abandoned attempt. The alight sound, still heard of the ence headlong torrent are those only of a summer stream about to dry up. It may be at present a convenient measure to retain a strong force in Ireland-for if not meded to suppress rebellio it enables the Government to not more freely. In the event of any untoward turn in foreign relations, we have a force to check any sudden outbreak, and, we do not say it invidiously, we have in the Army now employed in Ireland, a force of the most efficient kind, in the highest state of discipline and equipment, to form the soldiers of necessity levied in haste on the breaking out of a war.

The Admiralty have been pleased to order, that the ay of the semant, belonging to the arest attached to the Dockyards, he stopped when on the Dector's List. Now. this is a pleas of Joe Hame sobnemy, unworthy of a liberal and consursative Administration. It is hard that men, many of whom have tolled, and fought, and bled for try for years should be thus treated. It is to be hoped that the Admiralty will not be long in rescinding such an injurious, ungeherous order, which cannot but have been sent forth unadvisedly.

In our last Number we alluded to the affair on the frontiers of Morosco, in which an attack had been made by some bands of Moors or Arabs on the division of General Lamorisides; since that, another skirmish of the same nature has taken place, in which the Moore were the seculiants :---in both instances they have been repulsed with loss, and it remains a matter of uncertainty how far these movements have been authorised or countenanced by the Emperor. If we were to argue on reasonable prohability, we should say that his entering into a contest with the French, in the present posture of affairs, would be an act of madness; he would have everything to lose be an act of madness; he would neve everything to lose and nothing to gain by exists step; but it is hard to judge how far he may be acted on by the turbulent disposition of the Chiefs, and distinct fanaticism. In this state of doubt affairs remain at the sent. To some quantions put by Lord John James, in the House, on this subject, Sir R. Peel made the heat he had every reason to he satisfied with the peeling intentions of the French Government; and we brust that there assurances will be falfilled; but some some maturally arise in our whi se returned to the round make an enter the whole aminable arrangement will be completed before the Prince de Joinville makes his oppearance; on the court; and are rather surprised he should have down intrusted with a command of that nature, where there was enything doubtful in the case. This going Admiral has no doubt felt a degree of envy this loar of his brothers have had opportunities of distinguishing themselves in war, from which he has been excluded; his vanity has been administered to by the noise his pemphlet has made; his wish at present seems to be to plant that warlike bearing to which a large portion of his countrymen are given and at once he steps from the dock of a frigate to the command of a squadron, said to be of three sail of the line, some frigates, and stansard, With such a force line, some frigates, and stehnsline, With such a force under his control, and prompted by the motives we have alluded to, we should be sorry to go accountly for his keeping the peace in any occurrence of acantital or equivocal pature. The French have expressed their wish to confine their sempeste to the limits of the stillent province of Algiera, but perhaps this is almost beyond their power; we have even that Abd-el-Kader, after all his reverses, takes refege within the dominions of Morneco, whomse

he always returns with lad шахай шахан бах moyence. Can they enhant to these incursions, or how are they to prevent them ! The wild tribes that the Emir sulists in his service, know weily little about theiterial limits, or the usages of stellined states; and searcely any force that the French can place on their frontier will be sble to guard it against predatory incursions. If irritated with this, they enter the territory of Morocco, and even get possession of the capital, it will be only increasing their embarresement, by adding the or ten millions of people to their enemies, account from to waste their troops and money in pursuit of an enemit that has the desert for a place of refuge, and every Museulman in Africa their friend at hours. friend at heart. The French have now above 100,000 men in Aigeria; if they were to deplie that number, they would not be much nearer the object they have in viewthe tranguil colonisation of the province; they never were very successful in that percer, and may therefore, with better grace, give up an attempt which was beyond the power of the Romans, the most succeeded of all colonists. As a preof of their little prograss in Africa, one of the Members of the Chamber of Deputies, slieding to the immense amount of Military force in Algeria, mid, "there were fifty soldiers for one colonist "-- rather apensive amusement

WE have to record the death of an esteemed Correspondt-Retired Commander Jeaffresen Miles-who, under to signature of " An Old See Officer," was ever found rocating, in our pages, the cause of the Naval Service, high he loved with undiminished ardour; and more articularly in defending the Immertal Nelson from the persions of enemies and admissions of friends.

Commander Miles served with great gredit to himself, as an numerous certificates and letters teatify, from the year 99 till the general peace. He was in the Centaur with Samuel Hood at the capture of four French frigates if 1806, and gazetted for assisting in cutting out a priteer at Grand Canaria, in 1807. He was First Lieuhant of the Surprise frigate in the expadition to Washgton, but his services and cisims were of he avail to him, d he retired at the peace to the little village of Knapton. the sea-side, in Norfolk, where he ended his days on e 19th instant, regretted by all who knew him. His ging wish was that the Union Jack should supersade the ual funeral pall, and that he should be buried with the ast possible parade. His request was complied with, ad the ground has closed over one of England's most balous defenders. His vindication of Lord Nelson's protecdings in the bay of Naples was published a short me since, and can hardly fail of establishing its author's pject; it being a complete refutation of the calumnious Dinions but too generally received, based upon facts hich no sophistry can shake.

In the " Specialer" of last week we noticed some very neible remarks on a Standing Army: they very clearly abody our often-expressed opinion; on the subject, and a quote them as alking us in refliking a fallicy still of lide prevalence among our countrymen. We would have on better pleased had the writer splierd us his remark on ords Auckland and Ellenborough.

"It has been remarked that Wallington and Soult are the two most pacific statistmen of the day. This is an characteristic of the individuals then of their trade: are the two most passes of the individuals them to the individuals them to the individuals them to the individuals them to the individuals the individuals to the ind He is the control of the prices himself in an increase, but one who prides himself in an increase the is able to work out insults in the last tending in the poly great makers of anisohief. House himself poly and your Hardington poly india. India, india, ndle: zoneput soldier, zone he profestivate of large standing aphilis nore existence of large standing aphilis acceptation to grounds in the protesthest soldier, there is appending in the protestions of large standing principles aministrated in the protestions of large standing principles aministrated in large standing principles aministrated in large standing principles aministrated in the standing principles are the standing of the large standing principles are the standing of the large standing and the standing of the large standing are the standing of the large standing and the standing of the large standing are standing to the large standing and the standing

Mast France or Ru income himself against over then great ones; the see, too, are more describence then great ones; the mer rush into wer with the pracipitancy of private in-hissels; the Minister's responsible for the active of a former ruth mas distributes; the Minis mighty empire ere more wary. It was and perhaps still in a favourite theory of mone, that the preservation of a susher of small states single in among the big ones was conducive to the peace, and stability of Europa..." preserved the balance of payors; "whereas in truth the little states were but objects for the big ones to quarrel about -bandfule of muts schttered among the bus to set them together by the ears. The notion that the to set them tegemen by the ears. And motion their sur-possession of a large Army necessarily tempts a state to engage in war, belongs to the same class of respectable old fallacies—inapplicable where there are neighbours with Armies equally powerful. The consolidation of Europe into large states, and the maintenance of respectable Armies by these states, are no bad guarantees for the cone of page

"Nor is a standing Army, in a nation sufficiently civilised to be expeble of a constitutional government, less a rantes for civil liberty. The professional soldier, its professional lawyer, alms at distinction in his professional section. A strong Army, in its right place, keeps peace by its more existence. A feedal Army gave undus power to the Barons, and the Army with which Cromwell put down the Parliament, was self-raised, self-organized, and in no is in extreme cases more safely intrusted to the regular soldier than to the yeoman. The Armies of Europe, like the states of civilized Europe, have constitutions of own. The organisation of the Army is traditional : become soldiers by being adopted into it, and must work in and according to the laws of the element into which they are received. The modern soldier is powerful only as a pert of a whole. We have to deal with Armies of which the constitution is known, and its operation regular—not with individuals whose wills and dispositions are wayward and less easily conjectured. Even the so-called self-taught soldlers of the French Revolution only became what they were by their aptitude in catching the traditions nding Armies on the f of the Army. S oting of our own afford security against King-making Warwicks on the one hand, and Cromwells on the other. They are no mean guarantees for that settled order which is the best

security for personal liberty.
"These are the associations which lend lustre to the the high festivals of the leaders of Waterloo bananets an Army equal in discipline and superior in its morals to any in Europe."

WHAT is the supreme Government to do for the troops in Scinde? This question rises naturally to every reflecting mind on examining the present state of affairs, particularly with reference to ficiade. Every Bengal Regiment ordered to that province, with the exception of the 6th Irregular Cavalry, has refused to march; and the Madras Sepays, if they consent to go, it is now clear, will insist on having double batta for their trouble. A writer in one of the Bengal journals mentions that the disinolination on the part of the troops of that presidency to proceed to Scinds, has nothing to do with the question of double batts, but urises from the reports which have reached them of the sickly nature of the country. Is that on execute, or done it sygravate the offered?

At a time when the sickness in Sainde was at its height, At a time was in the secrees in monor was acres surgue, and when the hospitale in Bombey were drouded with sick and dying wine last arrived from the banks of the Indee, the 18th part 18th Bombey Regiments embarked from this port, and the 2d Cavalry and the 14th Regiment have since precision thether. Not a marmur has been heard, since precingled themer. Proc a most a single dissertion has taken y not a singui-merition has taken place; the the contrary, the two fligging engineers quitted their lines with cheers in the predicts of all Bombay. Yet, the men had not more resistant of sickliness to go upon; for they saw with their own with their own with their own with frames stattered by siddeness, he the very managery mathematical it the assessment that their fallers and the very managery mathematical it the assessment that their fallers are the converse of their fallers. by stifferent, in the very ad of their Government, aying, a community of the command of their Government, they amin their command of their Government, they amin their command of their government, they amin their command of their government of its, their content of their command

mines aware of these facts, and that all

sion, cherologie, incide aware of these foots, and that all speaks is allowed by seatered the makers.

It is allowed boos but of the first period presidency. The first period was president to the artist above of Government forestable allowed to the artist above of Government forestable allowed to the artist persons the addition of persons allowed the addition of persons the addition of the first between the addition of the first between the addition of the first between the addition of the first between the addition of the first between the addition of the first between the first b

oune le as li the Bengaless, while beauting of "sis last regionate" and high cents Rappiets and Bristman, would be at a loss to produce brighter anamples of courage and relour, and American to the analysis of the Parisins of the Santian Western Williams and high cases supposes and symmetry, would not be a loss to produce brighter assumples of courses and velour, and devertion to the service, then Kertguen, Kirkee, Mosance, Ac.; and white disaffection and even muting tarnish the frame of the former, the Bumbay Army, with its little low caste Maratan or Commence can always show ab unsullied shield.

For from us be any wish to throw turnts on the guilant indulge, other than those seggested by the lefe under attempt by the annexation of Science to Bengal, to coop up the Bombay Army, and reduce it to, as it were, a kind of garrison Army; whilst the Bengal, garrison Army; whilst the Benguless were to wear all the laurels that had been won by the Bombayans. The the nurses that had been son by the Bombayane. The Bengal Supays are known in be very stems in the light, but they now strive to prove that they prefer displaying their good qualities at home, close to their own firesides, by which it would appear that they have turned the tables on themselves. Forhams, judend, it may be said that those Bengal herous do not wisk to deprive the Bombayan themselves. bay Sepoys of the honours and advantages gained on the borders of the Indus. Be that as it may, Lord Elien-borough must ere now have seen his mistake, and he will doubless take into serious consideration the property of conferring the honour of maintaining Sainde on the men who gained it, and who, at all times and all places, in the midst of difficulties, have not hesitated to brave death by sickness, and in the field of battle, and in a foreign country, at the order of their Government; and who at this moment are " ready, are ready," to a man to do so again—that is, the Bombay Army.

This fact may remind some of our readers of the enco-

minus lately bestowed on the regiments of the Bengal and Madras Presidencies, for their readings to proceed en to pro on foreign service. One of them, the 14th (either Bengal or Madras), has actually on that account beau granted the motto " Tayar-O-Wufedar." This compliment may This compliment may western India, we may sek, "Have any such words of praise ever been bestowed on any one regiment of this Presidency, for its constant readiness and steady devotedness to its duty? That praise is due to the whole Bombay Army cannot be denied. No one Bombay regiment would choose the encomium singly—it belongs to each and to all; for readiness and devotedness are characterjatics of the whole Army. If the proud distinction " be given, it must stand at the head of the "Army List." as the motte of the Bombay Army.

It may not be generally known that at the time when the Bengal Government, with the perestal tenderness which it has always displayed towards its own shildren, when increase of emoluments, and increase of aumbers and increase of glory have been concerned, was assembling an ill concected regiment of volunteers for China; a Bumbay regiment, lately returned from foreign service, actually volunteered for that place! But the Chinese waters offered too rich a prize for the poor ducks to be allowed to paddle in them

Let us, however, revert to Scinde and to the Bombay Army there, and to the question-What is the Supreme Government to do now

Since 1838, of the twenty-eight regiments, European and Native, of the Bombay Army, twenty-three have been on foreign service, either in Scinde, the Petalen Gulf, or Aden. Of the remaining five, four were ordered to Som and would have then there now, but for the refractory spirit of the Madres troops, which has prevented their es movel from the stations where they at present remain. The whole of the Cavalry and corps of Sappers have served in Sciede, and nearly, if not, all the Artillery.

The Supreme Coverament cannot but be aware now o

the impolicy of sending to Boinds either Madres or Bengal troops, and will not, it is to be presumed, attempt to missence them in fitture to go there. The Bombey Army will thereby be allowed, if not positively obliged, to retain a country which it has purchased will the blood of many of its most gallent members. It is consequently useless to waste time in stricing to prove a now enfortdent pro-position, viz., that with the extent of its territory, both an regards Sounds and the Presidency of Bombay, its present regiment are altogether incompetent to the task of furnish-ing traces in a number sufficient for the exigencies of the Scate. This fast is best above by the numbers of Bom-bay Military stations, at present occupied by the Madmo-troops.

One of three results must follow, namely,:—1, The surbay Presidency, once Gaserst, must distance: 2d, a Bombey regiments upon by whitefearth from Silvale; i, the Bombey Army must hallocontend. This three sta-ic world be a palpable, highestic to the troops of shift. the Bombay regiments, when he becomed. This direction of the Bombay Army must believe to the troops of the residence; for it would disprise them of the only bouild stations they pessage disputant. Disawar, Killedgher

Shelapoet, Abmodunger, have all been occupied by the Madrae troops since 1938. If Pages, Melligenes, and Asparghur, which have also been partly occupied by the Madraeces, be accepted, Gapaient alone in loft, and Gapaient in notoriously the mass unhealthy tract (Sciede szoluded), within the dominious of the Hemourable Comsuccessed, within the dominious of the investment Com-panys. So that with Scinda and Gausers, for the gerrison-ing of which the Bombay Army in mow secrety sufficient in numbers, we shall indeed have a Golgotha—as the Sen-galore them Solude. Who in India can deny that this is not enforing enough for the Army of Bombay? Who will assert that it is not hard enough during the last fire years to see it debarred from all its own healthy atations atre Poose ?

The account result has been shown to be impolitic, and in the account rate of affairs it appears impossible. The third seems to be the safe and practical source for the Government of India. It is uncleas to stalk abjections from the entennes of increasing the Bombing Army in such atreas-stances; for they can be easily anastered. The necessity of an increase is admitted by the netural measures of the Government, which is reising irregular corps, such has added 100 men to each regiment of Bongal and Budras, for or willingly like the Rumber Army to the hards of the to go willingly like the Bumbay Army to the banks of the Indus. It may be thought, bec mee we in this island advocets the increase of the liumbay Army, that we have personal motives for such a measure. We do not seen that it will afford us pleasure to see the patient, long-custing, and devoted suidiers and Officers of the Army of this Presidency receive the recompensation morit; but our object thus urging the utility of augmenting this force is not mere parish policy;" It is based upon the experience hich every day demonstrates of the characteristics of the in thus urging the utility which every day Indian troops. It is not to be supposed that the present Governor-General, whose attachment to the Military is proverbial, can be ignorant of the fatility, and of the fruit iess waste of money consequent upon having unwieldy regiments now in ladia. With the steemers and effective regiments the tranquility of India will be effectually maintained; and by the same means the pussession of Scinde will be secured. Experience has shown that a regiment in this part of India is most available by its number being kept at 800 men. The late addition of 2500 men to this Army has added a mosthly sum to the Army expenditure of 18,200 rapess, without say proportionate benefit; whereas, if instead of that addition only two new an reised, the difference would be immediately felt-for they could escupy the Bombay stations or relieve an equal number of the regiments serviar on the Indus. These are the opinions of practical man; and they will, we are persuaded, if submitted to the consideration of the great Military authorities, find due weight. Suinds new forms a bright leaf in the laurely that adorn the Hombuy Army; its soldiers will willingly face disease and death to preserve them; and we beg leave to impress on the consideration of the "Boldier's Friand," and on the attention of the Parental Government of India, that it is neither meet nor just to tax the physical powers of their servents with oppressive bardens.

During the last five years twenty-one regiments of the Bombay Army have fought, bled, and suffered in various campaigns. The few regiments that have remained "at home" have had increased double duty during that period; all have chearfully done what was required from them. But, now, as there appears no prospect of railef for them from the other Presidencies, it is full time for to look for proper measures " in this Freeldency." prousunced impolitic and unjust to require the Bombay regiments that have not recovered from the toils of the campaigns and the sufferings of disease, to proceed snew to the spots and planes which others struggle to avoid; to the spots and planes which control members in discipling, but which they, like true soldiers, excellent in discipling, and faithful in allagiance, will never, when called for be duty, hesitate to approach." Example is better than prethe Bombey Army has nobly done the services required from it, and we are persuaded that the Supra Government of India and the Governor-General, British Government, and the whole British people, on learning its fidelity, its sufferings, its bravery, and its de-votations, will support up moreous of its numbers propertionare to its services, said to the exigencies of the State,

The Court.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accom-panied by the reyni-finally, will leave Backingham Paless this (Saturday) anormoso; immediately after lesschoon, for Citremont, attended by a small retinue. The Court will remain at Claremone (meserding to present arrangements) metil Teseday nest, when it will take its departure for Buckingham Paleon.

Lord Hoytesbury in appointed Lord Lieutevant of Jeshnik, and Column Bowles, late of the Coldstroms Guards, and brother of Mon-Admiral Bowles, will be

Opposes, and ordinar of Man-Admiral Downs, was to Compresser of file Rissillonoy's Liounetoid. The Tester—The seintemplated improvements at this ancient fortrain, which lives been laid before the Duke of Wellington, the County Me of the Tower, and began ap-

proved, will forthwith be come proved, will furtherith be communed. The old eraspury, which was descroyed by fro, has been chassed away to make recom for the new bereaks. The distant are all well dried up, and means have been out to party of the ord. What was formarly a patrid and atagnant mout round the Towns will vary shortly form a few suphenelog gravelled ever and planted ofth trees for the retreation of the garrison. There we up water make hid down is the Towns, and the inhabilities and the troops are obliged to drink the Themas water, with all its impurities, which has been the cause of many disorders; and the spring pure water of your is the only means they have of proparing pure water. This great these sentences has been represented to his Grass, whe is at all times most ready A. The old at pump in Postagencies that saily means they have of pre-suring pure water. This great interseventence has been represented to his figure, wher is on all times most ready to study the comferts of the transfer at hell us of the resi-dents of this little furtified town, the population of which amounts to 3000; and arrengements are in contemplation for laying dawn regular makes. The samplery state of the Towns since the dryling of the mant in highly satisfactory. Opening Lettery.—For persons in a single with the copened by the application of motivate, and among better are opened and commoded by the Suspinition. Waters are opened that in-The letter is held on an angle with the seal up; upon the spal is laid a square-plane of page, load,

are opened then a The letter is held on an energy were not only py upon the east to held a square-place of pure lead, and upon this lead descends a harmony with considerable velocity. The sudden impact converts the lead date a seal as faithful as an electrotype, and associately is used to be a superior to the lead of the most of the lead of 

posis, with impression to get at little sample,—Esterposi Paper,

Merchani Seemen's Scolety.—On Tuesday the Amusi
General Court of the Freedomt and Governore of the
Corporation for the Relief and Support of Sick, Malmed,
and Disabled Seamon, and of the Widows and Children
of such as shall be Killed, Slain, or Drommed in the Merchanta' Service, was hald at the Office of the Institution,
in Sirchin-lane, Cornhill, Gupt. Nairne in the chair,
During the sitting of the Court, no fever than 60 eases,
coming within the scope of this charity, were scotchored. coming within the scape of this abarity, were considered and relieved. After which the election of a Freedom for and relieved. After which the election or a resument the eneming year, and that of the gentlemen composing the Committee who had retired by retation, took place, whon John Clark Powell, Esq., was unanimously reslected President, and a vote of thanks was possed for his unitiriar snal in behalf of the charity. The other gentlements untiring seal in behalf of the charity. The other moute-mun who were to comprise the Committee for the ensuing year, were also unanimously re-elected, and the business of the day having been concluded, thanks were voted to Capt. Mairns for his services in the chair, and the meeting

esparetad.
Mr. Harvey Tunket, late a Libertenant in the 11th

Husare, is performing at the theatres in Ireland.
The Thomes Yucht Club. On Thursday the Third Grand Sailing Mutch for the season same off in a more necessard part of the river then the old beats's track to Coelhouse Point, which has histories been the Tastenham Corner of this Club. There was also another feature in which the race of yesterday differed assentially from its predentators. The system of handicapping yachts was inpredecestors. The system of hamilicapping yachts was introduced, an alteration in the previous requisitions which can measured be decessed an important, if the duty of handicapping be confided to experienced hands, and exercised with due discretion. The bread principle upon which this system was introduced, consisted of reasess of twenty-five tens being compelled to allow the galaxy and large compelled. which this system was introduced, consisted of esseets of twenty-five tons being competitors. Thus Enigme, of twenty-five tons, allowed Phanton, of twenty tons, two minutes, five consister weeks a parties, at sightness toul, two minutes, etc. The price was a parties by Mr. Condy, the marine painter, representing the Grove and Sobrica passing to leaved of the Royal Kacht Clab aquadron, whilst Lord Variorough is blasting nawy from his ports to return the unite. Eight yearts had been entered for the rece; but three of them, the Gravelle, Violet, and Widgeon, were reladicant before the stars. The vessels which contended for the prine where, Engine, twenty-five tone, Phanton, twenty tone, Aparten, againers tone, Republike, Sticen tone, and Little Rival, ten tone unity is need been arranged that the metals should be united from first-event to the signal was given, and the yachts left mindice to one the signal was given, and the yachts left Gravescend under a light six of wind from the northward and encourard, which analysis they to fatch right down the day by Mr. Messeen, and section teart, and the Resch. Sparsen, which was alrevely handled throughout the day by Mr. Messen, and an encellent start, and kept the lead to the Lower Roya, where she was over-busied by the Phancem and Engine. Phantom rounded the Nove Light at twenty-and kinds a flow three, the English manufa minute asterns of her? Sparsen, at twenty-eight minutes after three, with the English nearly touching her telless. No absorbing teak piece insthe position of the boats during the remainder of the race, Phancem see

By the bys, we know hat If the regiment, which has then instead the confidence of the primaries, continues the Madrill ottom of testing the unables, short up in a left of series. As content, the depoy house the means in the own but,

taining the lead in beautiful style; and the wooden vessel of twenty tons, beat the huge uneightly iron coffin, Enig-sia, of twenty-five tons, by mearly four minites, the for-mer vessel rounding the buoy, at Gravesond, at six pre-cisely; the Enigma at nearly four minutes after six; Spartan at twelve minutes after six, and closely followed

by Exquisite. The Little Rival was a long way naturn.

Assault.—Capt. Gardner and Lieut. Robinson, of the
44th Reg., were last week summoned before the Magistrates of Plyymouth, charged with an assault on a woman. The Magistrates retired to consider their judgment, and having been absent about half an hour, ser, account addressing the defendants said, the Magistrates had given their best attention to the infamous case of assault which had been brought before them, and so far as Lieutenant Robinson was concerned, they were of opinion that he was guilty of the assunt alleged against him, and adjudged him to pay a fine of 51. With respect to Capt. Gardner, the evidence did not so clearly shew that he was present, and, therefore, the case as against him was dismissed .-Plumouth Independent.

The Guernup "Conspiracy,"—By this day's packet a dispatch was received by the Bailiff from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, which was communicated to the magistrates at a private meeting of the Court assembled in consequence. At four o'clock the deputy-sheriff was sent to the prison for Mr. Dobrée, and on his arrival the public were admitted. The prisoner having been placed at the bar, the Queen's Procureur said that as Mr. Dobrée had been committed for having refused to snawer a question relating to a charge of conspiracy, and the Secretary of State having now informed the Court that it had not been his intention that the inquiry should he directed to any other end than to ascertain whether acditions language had been used, and not to the charge of conspiracy, upon which alone Mr. Dobrée's evidence sen required, he (the Procureur) was of opinion r. Dobrée might be discharged. The Court heing that Mr. Dobrée might be discharged. The Court being of opinion that the charge of conspiracy had entirely fallon to the ground, and that it was upon this charge only that Mr. Dobrés's svidence was required, considered that it was not necessary to the ends of justice that he should be any longer imprisoned. The Bailiff communi-cated this decision to Mr. Dobrée, who thereupon retired from the bar without making any observation.—Guernsey Star. June 20.

Steum Power .- A pint of water may be evaporated by two ounces of coals. In its evaporation its wells into 216 gallons of steam, with a mechanical force sufficient to raise a weight of 37 tons a feet high. The steam thus produced has a pressure equal to that of common atmospheric air; and by allowing it to expand by virtue of its clusticity, a further mechanical force may be obtained, at least, equal in amount to the former. A pint of water, thursfore, and two ounces of coals, are thus rendered estherefore, and two ounces of conts, are thus rendered ca-pable of doing as much work as is equivalent to seventy-four tofts raised a footlyich. The circum-stances under which the steam-night is worked on a railway are not favourable to the economy of fuel. Nevertheless, a pound of coke burned in a locu-mative engine will evaporate about five pints of water. In their evaporation they will exert a mechanical force sufficlent to draw two tons on the railway a distance of one mile in two minutes. Four horses working in a stage on a common road are necessary to draw the same weight the same distance in als minutes.

Ethnological Society.—Sir Charles Malcolm, Presi-

The last meeting of the session was chair. held on Wednesday, when a paper was read "On the Intellectual Character of the Esquimans, by Dr. King, the Secretary, being the last of a series of three papers hald before the Society, forming a complete history of this arctic family. The author pronounced the data upon which Land Kames, Herder, and Dr. Prichard have expended considerable learning and ingenious reasoning, to be wholly incorrect as far as the Esquimanx are concerned. Of the general disposition of this nation of fishermen, Dr. King speaks in the most fiveurable terms; and their intelligence, compared with uncivilued man in general, of a high order, as evinced in their social babits, their marrings veromonies, their funeral rites, their ares and manufactures, their commercial relations, and in the education of their children. They are poly gamists, but they rarely have more than two wives, and only one if she has issue; and the women have the same privilege as to the number of husbands. At Melville Pennsula and Regent's Inlet, cousins are allowed to marry, but a man must not wed two sisters, while at Greenland marriage between cousins is tare. A son-inlaw or daughter-in-law does not consider tather-in-law or mother-in-law in the light of relations. If a box and girl although in no way related, have been brought up togethar, they are looked upon as brother and sister, and ere not allowed to marry. When there are no children it is not allowed to marry. When there are no children it is considered a reproach to both parties, but the poor woman generally gets the most blame, except she is a wise woman, and then she obtains another husband, and has another chance.

New Panorama.-We were present yesterday at a private view of another new paneramic picture, by the ever active and indefatigable Mr. Burford, of Leicestersquare. The subject he has this time chosen for illustra-tion by his pencil is the "Ruins of Basibec," the ancient Heliopolis, at the foot of Mount Lebenon in Syria; and a subject more gratifying to the eye of the historic reader, the antiquary, the traveller, or the lover of travels, could not easily have been selected. The ruins—beautiful, grand, and magnificent in their decay—of the great temple of the sun, and of the smaller Roman temple, amongst the finest remains of antiquity, and the art of the painter has here been most happily dis-played. So hold and imposing are the objects—so fine is the acrial perspective—so exquisite is the sky—that the eye dwells upon the scene in a state of the most deliciously calm and contemplative repose. It is a scene that we could gaze upon for hours, lost in wonder The sun-lights and shadows are the and admiration. sun-lights and shadows of nature; and the relief is so strong, and so correct, as almost to amount to illusion. Artistically considered, this is one of the finest paintings that Mr. Burford ever produced.—The view of Hong-Kong, and that of Baden-Baden, still remain open.

### ON THE DEATH OF THOMAS CAMPBELL, Reg.

Know ye not that a great man is fallen in our large!?"

Yas i there has fall'n a bard whose lyre
With every lofty chord was atrong;
The patriot's soul inform'd bis tongue,
'liope, Love, and fame awoke the fire
That o'er his ev'ry account fluog
The charm that bade his lays inspire.
The bearts he warm'd, the hearts he wrung,
kindl such not grace his secret bier?
Who hath on litchandladen dwelt?
Who wept sweet Gertrade's early doom,
Nor all the soldier's war-fame felt,
Or mount'd above a sister's tomb?
What spirit owns not Campbell's matchiese power,
And mouras his loss in the bereaving hour?

# Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, June 25.— Opening of Letters.—The Earl of Ramberought forward the subject of the opening of letters by the Po TURBLEY, NUNRS.—Comming of letters by the Postoffice authorities, and moved for a return of the number of warrants which had been issued by the Secretary of State.—The
Duke of Whit, invito, having denied all knowledge of the matters complained of, called on their Lordships, unless convinced
by some evidence fulch before then proving an abuse of that
power, which is intrusted by tay to the discretion of the Secretary
of Kinte, to restat the preduction of any such return.—The Earl
of Tangarville and he had in his possession a warrant insued
by Charles J. Fox, directing the letters addressed to the foreign
Ministers to be opened. He also had a warrant authorising the
ouening of Lord George Gordon's correspondence.—The Earl of
Haddenorum and Lord Bandonan opposed the motion, on the
ground that no Parliamentary reasons had been adduced for the
production of the documents.—Lords Campaill and Dennara
considered that, at least, there ought to be some inquiry into the
law of these warrants, and a limitation put to the power claimed
and exercised by Secretaries of State.—Lord Radnon withdrew
his motion, with the intigration that he abound bring it forward
again in some other chape.

his motion, with the inclination that he should bring it forward again in some other shape.

FRIDAY, JUNE SE.—Opening of Letters,—The Eart of Rannon presented a petition, complaining of the opening of letters in the General Post-office. An animated discussion arose, shared in by Levil Hacusham, who contended that the act unly required general warrants, while Lord Campania, Lord Danman, and the Marquess of Chambancann took the opposite view, the latter severely consuring Lord Brougham for promotigating doctrines which no Englishman in any age ever had, or he hoped would, tolerate. The Lord Chambanca read the words of the words which no Englishman in any age ever had, or he hoped would, support of the opinion that general warrants were all that were required, but on coming to the words "for each opening," he was greeted with a loud other.—The Dake of Wallarwood did not how done by all his predecessors in the Home-colles since the time of Queen Anne.—The Eagl of Rapnos gave notice for Increday next of a monthice of impulzy.

HOULE OF COMMONS.

the time of Queen Anne.—The Ray! of Rapsens gave motice for Tharsday next of a notion for a committee of inquiry.

HOURE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, June 22.—Opening of Letters.—Mr. T. Duncomma presented a petition from Charles Stoizherg, a Pulish refugee, complaining of the opening of his letters by the Frest-office suctionities. The hon. member stated at lengths the grounds of complaint made by this gentleman, as well as by M. Mazzini, whose complaint and been before the frome a few sign between M. Mazzini selected that from nixty to seventy letters addressed to him had been operaed since the beginning of State leaf, that, in opening his letters, every care had been taken in a well as included in the horizontal that impressions had been taken from the early, and from these the opening letters were re-scaled; sodified the cut was made so clean, that it required almost a missymbole is discover it. There were also, he said, double impressions made with the Post-office abone, as that the day wise the latters were received at the Post-office might not appear. But Mazzini and Stoizberg was valued that their correspondence constained anything to warrant such explange. Mr. Duncombe moved "that the Post-too of Ongala Charles Bioliburg the referred to a select committee, in critica to inside the system had been insued by the House Office for the opening of letters, and how these warrants had been obeyed. The committee to inside a report of that House, and should resist any such consultant. "He refused to give any information in to the cases in which he had extracted to give any information in to the cases in which he had extracted to give any information in to the cases in which he had extracted him to insue them. If he had whiching the law, Mazchara condemned the prestice of opening letters, which had been account by the House Secretary, and stigmatical the

seystery in which he wrapped himself, as a tenfold argravation of that practice. The right hos, buronst, he said, did not at one? my that during the time he had been in office ten or a doson, or any number of letters, had been opened. If he had so, it might not have excited unset alarm. But, no-sail they have wan, that a west system of letter-opening was going on for so they must infer from the right homourable harmost's admissions. He (Mr. Macaslay) would never believe that if the right homourable harmost could have contradicted the fact that said had been occunity would never believe that if the right homourable harmost could have contradicted the fact that said had been occunity it would not enter the have remained under the imputation.—Bir R. Pent, contunded that the filome Secretary was fully authorized by law to issue his warrants, and sing that he was justified in declining to enter into may emphasistion as to the excresse of this power. He had acted in conformity with precedent, and had not carried the practice of opening letters beyond that which was pursued by Mr. For and Lord Grosville. Such a committee as this sought would be neconsistent with justice to individuals, and most permitions to the public interests.—Lord J. Russett., agreeing in the necessity of such a power to be consided to the discretion of the Secretary of State, thought that Sir James (Ornhym's should have stated the general principles on which he exercised it. "This power," each the Noble Lord, "was given to meet public danger, whether the state from a sense of strund—whether from a public danger is insmissed or not. But the Right Hon. Gentleman takes no such ground; and he does not enable us to say whether this power has been used abrond—whether from a public enemy trying to raise insurrection within the realm, or an enemy within our own income, having the same object in view. In such cases the Berretary of Siste must judge whether the public danger is insuspent or not. I should say that for such as present this power has been used for the purpose of assisting foreign Governments or not. I should say that for such a perpose it would be a most unjustifiable use of such a power. Eard John Rassell having instanced a similar case, is which Lerd Melbourns, when Home Beerstary, had consented to a committee of inquiry, called on the House to assert its right, and insist on having an explanation of these transactions.—Mr. M. Mittwes regretting that his James Graham could not state that he had not communicated to the agents of accomplished manners, fled to the committee of inquiry.—Mr. Share, at the charge against the Minister, in his imaginative style, thus:—An unfortunate itslam refuges, a mass of accomplished manners, fled to the country as a sanctuary for freedom, after having been engaged in an unfortunate but generous attempt to restore freedom to his native country, and an English Minister, acting to this case with an un-English heart, had, by the instrumentality of his power, lent humself to the pronuntion of evidence for a foreign Minister against an exile, by a revealment of secrets entrusted to the faith of our Post-office, by which the property, may, perhaps the life of this exile's correspondents and irented might be placed in acquarted him that the Home Recretary were in the same house in property. The was the charge against the right hon genileman. Public opinion was against him; throughout all clauses of people in this country they was to one feeling, that of ludignation that an English Minister should have so degraded himself and this country.—Mr. Waxey was the himself and this country—Mr. Waxey which he made heart from the Homourable Member for Knaresborough in this step of refusing a like explanation and inquiry, it would only,

opened.

Col Staddart and Capt, Conolly.—Air R. Rent, said that intelli-gence from Dr. Wolff, when willin three days of Rokhars, had been received, as also despatches from Col. Shell, but there was nothing in them to sessials the hope that Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly might yet be alive.

# foreign and Colonial Entelligence.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO .- Official News from Africa. "Latte Magrina, June 16.—The Governor-General of Algeria to the Migrister of War.—Yesterday, during a conference with the Unief of the Army of Morocco, his troops, to the number of 5000 horse, fired at us, and wounded an Officer and two soldiers, without our baving returned the fire. The conference was broken up, and Generals Lamorieides and Bedeau were attacked by the three or four hundred of the enemy's men, whose bodies have remained in our power. Never was a chartisement better deserved. We have had six killed, and about twenty wounded." Moorish troops. I serived, exaumed the offensive, and killed

Russia.-The statement which we copied from the RUSSIA.—The strement which we copied from the Hamburgh Corpornment in our paper of Saturday, of the King of Frankishatting accompanied the Emperor of Russia to St. Petersburgh is incorrect. His Majesty and the Frince of Frankis went only as far as Stattin, and after having taken; leasts of the Emperor on heard the stamer, they returned to Berlin. The Emperor and the Dowager Grand Duckets of Mecklaburgh Schweria, with Princess Emilet, her denoting, persons on 18th at with Princess Louist, her daughter, arrived on 15th at Swinemunde from Stottin. At 8 o'clock they put to see in the Russian steamer Boyeser, for St. Petarsburgh.

## Bast Andia Antelligence.

THE home accounts of the East India Company are rendered from the let May, 1843, to 30th April, 1844. In the list of receipts on account of the expedition China, there is a sum of 804,964L from Her Major count of the expedition to Government on account of the expenses, and in the dis-bureaments there is a sum of 18,000l. as the portion paid by the Company on account of Her Majesty's mission to the Court of Parsis. It appears that in the account by the Company on account of Her Majesty's interior to the Court of Persia. It appears that in the several esta-blishments of the Company in England there are 422 persons employed at an expense of 114,044£, in which list is a "standing counsel," at 500£, a year. In the list of pensions granted in the year, there are several to the relatives of Officers killed in the Afghanistan war.

General Avitabile, who has recently arrived in Europe, after a long service in the Punjab, and is now in London, pnour of waiting on the Dake of Wellington on the 20th inst. The Ganeral had a very gratifying reception from the illustrious Duke, who is well aware of the important services rendered by him to the British Government while he filled several high offices under the Sikh Government of Labore, especially during the whole period from the first entrance of the British troops eriod from the first entrance period from the first entrance of two contains into Afghanistan to their final retirement. General Avitabile, who was then Governor of the Sisk frontier province of Peshawar, rendered the most essential essistance, employing all the resources at his disposal is ance, employing all the resources at his disposal to support of the British Generals, affording cordial sid to the sick and wounded men, and welcoming the Officers with princely hospitality. When Gen. Pollock was sent to retrieve our lost hosour in Afghanistan, the success of the expedition depended much on the good faith and hearty on-operation of our Sikh allies, and it is extremely doubtful whether the good intentions of the Labore Government would have been efficiently carried out in the distant problems of Pachanus and a Nation Governor ruled. distant province of Peshawur had a Native Governor ruled there instead of this gentleman, whose European feelings never deserted him even while he discharged with scrupulous fidelity his duty towards his adopted country. The Officers of the Army of the Indus presented the General with a piece of plate in recognition of the kindness which the lavished on every dependent of the British Government who passed within the province upder his rule. The Supreme Government of India have very handsomely acknowledged their obligations to him. On his arrival at Naples his own Sovereign received and treated him with marked consideration, as did the King of the French at Paste; And more than he is in England, it is to be hoped that he will not make with a lass hearty greeting from those whose privilege it is to be the medium of public gratitads for important public services, however distant the scene of their performance. We are happy to say that the forces? that the General, who was absent from his native country (Naples) 28 years, is in the enjoyment of excellent health, having fortunately retired, with a handaume fortune, from the service of the Labors Government before the occurrence of the calamitous events which have lately caused so much distraction in that country.

## Literary Nomes.

Journal of a March from Delhi to Prohomur, and from thence to Cabul, with the Mission of Lieuthnaut-L'olonel Sir ('. M. Wade, K.C.B. Including Travels in the Punidb, a Visit to the City of Labore, and a Narrative of Operations in the Khyber Puss, undertaken in 1839. By Lieut. William Barr, Bengal Hurse Artillery. Madden and Co.

thurse Artillery. Madden and Co.
These pages, we are told, "were unginally written for the agencement of a valued relative, and without any intention of being offered to the public;" but—
"As the aether of them is not aware that any account of the operations undertaken in 1899, by Col, Wade's midlingy Army, has jet been detailed by an eye, witness, beyond a short army, has jet hem detailed by an eye, witness, beyond a short army, ably-written paper in the United Servey Juryaut, (Meganiae) for July, 1941, he has yielded to the engrestions of his friends, and now ventures, with some diffidence, to substit his roughly-pensed notes to the consideration of other numbers."

To the Military reader expecially, fond of professional detail, and of noticing the various incidents as they occurs upon a murch, thus volumes will move particularly accura-

upon a murch, thus volume will prove particularly accept The increasing tasportance of our relations with the Punjah also renders every information respecting that country desirable. Want of space, however, upon

Pyre. On the 2d, Wade and Capulagham paid a visit of candelance to his grandson, the Prince Nowalhal Singh, and found
the Sikha, an is usual with them on suith occasions, balited in
white robes, without any ornament. To be as deather as possible
they only ware white jackets and troupers, and after a few words
of sympathy, took that bare. The Sikha mourn for it days,
and during that isme, never use a charpase to sleep on.

In the journey from Cabul to Formspore—

On seaching Feechgurh, I halted heaven't its walls for the
purpose of giving the truop horses a final, and while here, a
sectus most revolting to human authore construed within 20 yards
of my polition, and which I graves he say I had so means of preventing; indeed, the trapedy had well-nigh c-moleuled before I
was aware of what was going on. Rappeared that, the previous
ovening, a party of Khyberries had made a hadecastal forny, and
had carried off a number of causels belonging to one of the
regiments that formed the garrison of the flot, and also a couple
of Sikh suddiers, who had the care of them. Immediately it
became known, a delachment was ordered out in parault; but,
nuesting with none of the manualets, they had, in their means,
captural two of their sermics; eithe, who were quietly paraulty
the 'swen tenur of their way,' and had had nothing whatever in
any to the robbery. Those unfortunates, having been best in
some gastony the whole of the night, were mext morning, when
I halted at the fort, removed from the place they had been contient in, and dragged by their ferquious apphars in a spot at no
gress displance from where I was standing. I was the crusiniest in, and dragged by their ferquious apphars in a spot at no
gress displance from where I was standing. I was it a loss to
guess the meaning of the dited basine that they were carrying
to known, and as for the wretched prisoners, I did not observe
them. The Sikha, on atoping, immediately furned a signle,
which was too dense form vision to penetrate, and not forted.

Prevently loss would

Poems by Country Patmore. Mozon. Wis could find much very cordially to praise, and much on points of tastu-or what we are disposed to regard as on points of tasts—or what we have volume; I but, as we are not of the selocol to which it is inactionably belongs, we refrain from attempting to "safety the critic." The writer is evidently young, but his book is a book of lively promise. He has much of the truly heautiful and poetic in feeling. Were it not for the painful incident of the falcon, (derived, if we mistake not, from Boccaceto) the piece entitled "Sir Hubert" would be our decided favourite; for it has, smidst what we conceive to be the inherent feutes of the school, great sweetness, great delicesty, great truth and force of painting—that "love, by all beloved"—that "lovely love, that comes to all!"
We offer the first two stanzas of the "Prologue" to " Bir Hubert :"-

"O Lova, by all beloved, Lovely Love, that comes to all! The world in pressing on me; Help me, Love, or I must tall! My send is also within me; (live me atrangth to fly the thrall— "The darkness which I suffer— Sheds forcoast from perfect death. O, my destre is to thee! Breathe upon me living breath; Some part of that make actual Which my acual resemble reth!"

Our Astresses; er, Glances at Stage Foreurites, Past and Present. By Mrs. C. Baron Wilson, Author of "Memoris of M. G. Lawis," and the "Life of the Duchess of St. Albans." 2 Vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

These volumes are, from the very nature of their subject, of an exceedingly beguling mature. The mere enumeration of between sixty and bevesty names of women whom we have seen, admired, and been delighted with, some of them long since "hearesed in death," conjurts up a host of—if we may so express oursidess—"forgotten memorial in the first test and district the hear." The hearest tien," full of interest, and disir to the heart. The level of astrosses, however, are delicate materials to meddle with. If the biographer confine himself to critical remarks this country desirable. Want of space, however, traon this occasion, as upon many others, prevents out entering at length into the merits of the work.

The death of Russier Singh is thus mentioned;
"On the 2s of 2sty, official information was received of the death of the 2sty, official information was received of the death of the 2sty, official information was received of the death of the 2sty, official information was received of the death of the 2sty, official information was received of the death of the 2sty, official information and professional merrative, he will fall about of affording the languages with his, position in a large at the state of the state and professional necrative, he will fall short of affording rel entialection; if, on the contrary, he venture into s of the greenthe privates of life-into the freedoms of the green-ream-he may but let he pass. Mrs. C. B. Wilson, whose finates have for many years led her in this direction, "hele sless her spiriting gently;" the hea parsed lightly over the fredties of the feir-she has neither wounded the factings of the living, nor insulted the memory of the dead. There is little of critical seamen in these volumes; und, so far us detes, facts, tak ancedotes are concerned, there is scerely a notice in them to which we could not have materially contributed from receilection alone. Yet

emissing. Its value is enhanced by neally-accented per-traits of Messame C. Kann. Nishett, and C. Matthews, and of the Missam O'Neill, Brunton, Bolton, Foots, Susphass, H. Fanelt, and Adelaide Kamble.

Jose of Are; on Misteriori Tale. By a Young Lady. hard and Satton.

Shepherd and Satton.

Is this volume help posity the production of a "young lady"—of a fady under the age of twenty—we bestate not to predict for her a Schlitzer literary carear. She possesses the grand positions for accord—tane, forling, a fresh and fervid yet well-segulated imagination. She has cought the selicut points of the energy of Joan of Aroman cought the selicut murder as Reman will over remain a blot upon the English name—with the happions effect; and with a dissolutionalism indomunic consists to be met with a blot upon the English name—with the happens effect; and, with a discriminating judgment county to be met with in money ladies, she has brought just so much of the story in percey ledice, she has brought just so much of the story before the public as is first satishis for sourceping to the juvenile reader a correct view of the resisentic, the enthusiastic, even the finationic character of the at first triumphent, but afterwards lagitime. Maid of Orienna. Her early simplicity to her filled affection—her devotion—her growing enthusiasm—her gations bearing—her proud independence—her nodes for the devotion—her nodes for the devotion—her action in the devotion—her nodes for the devotion—her nodes for the devotion—her nodes for the devotion—her nodes for the devotion—her nodes for the devotion and th ber plous resignation—are all faithfally and finally de-picted. Our fair author has thoroughly grasped the character of Joan of Arc: we really think the must be character of Josa of Arc: we reary union the mote on herself a soldier's daughter. The Count Dunois and Agnes Surel are fairly sketched; and the awayt and gentle Alice, daughter of the English Regent, is very charmingly introduced. Here and there, in the course of the spirited introduced. Here and there, in the course of the spirited and unflagging narrative, none little verbel insemented coour; but they are almost ton unimportant for critical notice. On the other hand, the religious tone of the writer's occasional reflections proves that she has been educated in a wise and plous school. We care not how coon we may again have the pleasure of meeting this "young lady."

Payne's Universum; or, Pictorial World; being a Collection of Engravings of Views to all Countries. Per-sraits of Great Mon, and Specimens of Works of Art, of all Ages and of every Character. Nos. 5 and 6. Brain and Payne.
WHEN booksollers are destrous of having their publica-

tions noticed in the Naval and Millary Gazette, they should forward them regularly. These are the first specimens that have reached us of the "Pictorial World." By assident, we sumewhere saw Nos. 1 and 2; and, so far as our revollection serves, Nos. 5 and 6 do not soniotain the character of their early producessors. Bome of the plates here given are very old acquaintances; others are black, stiff, and hard, and without any claim to the prefix fine. However, the work is cheep as to quantity; and in certain quarters may be found accoptable.

> THE PATE OF THE CAR. BY BARRY CORRWALL.

The Delto her make is calling:
The River his increa uping sings;
But the Oak is marked for falling.
That has atool for a burding durings.
Hark in a blow, and a dail solved follows;
A second—he hows has been;
A third—and the wond's dark hollows
Nuw know that their shing is dead.

His arms from their tranks are river; His body all bort'd and equared; Ant he's now, like a falon, driven In chints to the strong duck-yard; He's as we through the saiddle, and turn'd yor the ribs of a frighte free; And he's could'd, and pitch'd, and burn'd; And ave-be is fit for sea!

(th! now-with his wings outs) (h): now—with his wings correposal.
Like a givent (if a gloud may bo).
He wit triumpling also, though dead,
And he dreaded in every are;
The lightening will blaze aboust,
And wrop into an itsesting pride;
And the thinder load cannon will shout,
in the fight from his bolid broad-nide.

And when he has fought and won,
And her housered from nines to abore,
And he journey on which if doing—
Why, what can be said for quarte?
There is moght that hing can blaim,
Or a part or worter 1996,
Nave a clyme and a short-leed mane,
And to mix with the common mount!

Statistics of Cub Drivers, &c. From some documents recently prepared for the Rome Missionary Success, it appears that there are in the metropolis 347 watermen appears that there are in the matropolis 347 watermen employed upon the various sab stands, 1798 comming conductors, 1662 drivers of cabs, and 4546 drivers of backney coaches and combiness, meking a total of 2748 men, or with their families, 20,000 persons, living by the conversion of passengers in and around London. One of the cabmen has recently endangered to referm the character of his bretiren, and, in the manner of a missionery, has visited 178 stands, has had religious converse with 2150 drivers, afforded spiritual and temporal relief to 106 sick drivers, of various vehicles, and distributed 3010 tracts. drivers of various vehicles, and distributed 3010 tracts.

(Correspondence continued from p. 407.)
REGIMENTS FOR FORZIGN SERVICE.
To the Editor of the Namel and Military Gazette.

Sin,—Your correspondent, Un Ancien, bears me out in the meertien I made, that the injustice of sending the 53d, 60th, and 61st Regiments to India, was alike unnecessity and macalled for. He states "that they are to go out during the summer;" and I say that they ought not to go (to India) at all on their next tour of foreign service, when we have so many regiments that have returned from good stations abroad, whose turn for foreign service would done round after the three regiments in question should have embarked for other stations, and that have not been in India for a much longer time than has elapsed since the return in 1823-4 of 53d Regiment from the East Indies. We have the 72d (home longer than 53d or 60th) that has never served anywhere but at the Cape, and which bean never served anywhere but at home another year, and then sent to relieve 27th Regiment on that station. We have the 11th and 15th, both of which have had excellent foreign stations; the former has not served contward for many years; the 15th never served in the East.

Un Anoton says...." The Aret Battalion, 60th, like all the Rife corps, had always favourable foreign attions, until it was deemed indispensable to bring them into 'the general Lipe' duties, and the second Battalion was (then) sent to Jamaica:' what on earth has the foreign service of the second Battalion, 60th, to do with that of the first Battalion? Un Anoton, in mentioning the flat Regiment, attaca that this corps is no worse used in being sent to India for 20 years (after, mark, nine years in Jamaica and eleven in Ceylon, on its last two services abroad) than almost any other Infantry corps. What, lat me ask, have been the two last foreign stations of the following Infantry corps?—7th, 6th (a few years, and very faw, in Jamaica), 11th, 15th, 23d, 32d, 42d, 43d, 52d; 68th (three years in Jamaica), 70th (ditto, West Indies), 71st, 72d, 75th, 79th, 81st, 85th, 88th, and both Hattalions of Rifle Brigade. I think Un Anoton cannot trace much castern service in the catalogue of regiments I have here furnished bim.

regiments I have here furnished him.

You know, Sir, that during the half-dozen years I have been permitted the honour of corresponding with you, I have, in my communications, ever had but one object in view, the good of the Service; and that I have exposed partial and unfair conduct in the selection of foreign stations, just as madily where regiments in which I had many friends, were henefited, as in cases where they were to be injured. I have not even seen the 53d since May, 1828; the 60th and 61st I do not know an Officer in; and the latter corps it has never been my good fortune to meet. On the other hand, I have many esteemed friends in some of the regiments I have mentioned as those that ought to desput to India in place of the 53d, 60th, and 61st. You also know, Sir, that other pursuits prevent my discussing this subject further.

Pemb. Coll., Ozon, June 17. M. A.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

To the Biditor of the Naval and Milling Ganette.

Sin,—Your remarks in the last Gauctic, upon the mischief done by Lord William Beutinck, in abolishing Corporal Punishment in the Native India Army, cannot fail, I think, to meet the general concurrence of Military men. It always appeared to me that Lord W. Bentinck's order for that perpose would, under all the circumstances, have justified an impaschment.

Some time previous, he directed a Board from each of the three Presidencies to examine the subject fully, and to report their opinions upon the expediency of abolishing Corporal Punishment in the Native Army. All these Boards, which were composed of some of the most experienced and able Officers of the Company's Service, declared their opinion to be opinioned to the abolition; they deemed it indispensable that the punishment should be retained, though limited in its application; their opinions agreed essentially with those which were given on the same question by the Commission which was authorized to make a similar income in Emphrei.

opinions agreed essentially with those which were given on the same question by the Commission which was authorised to make a similar inquiry in England.

In the face of these reports, in direct contradiction to the opinions of Officers of the highest reputation for ability and experience, Lord W. Bentinek, by a stroke of his pen, ordered Corporal Punishment at once to cease in the Native Army. This most agtraordinary order was issued shortly before he left India, and it could only be considered as a popularity hunting claphrap, to suit the clamour of the day, upon his arrival in England. Indeed, it is beyond doubt that his election for Gleagow was greatly assisted, amongst the numerous radical portion of the constitution, by a proceeding so congenial to their views, as tending so directly to weaken authority, and impair disciplies. But, Sir, was aver a more recklass act perpetrated? To abolish a punishment is the Native Army, which was still retained, though rarely resorted to, in the Royal Army; to the troops of which, serving in

Indes, the Native soldiery are taught to look as their models, for courage and every Military quality! The consequence is now shown in the necessary, but embarrassing re-establishment of a punishment, acknowledged to be indispensable for the maintenance of discipline. It always appeared to me that Lord W. Bentinck's act was too little noticed at the time.

UN ANGLEN.

June 17.

### NAVAL UNIFORMS.

To the Relitor of the Nevel and Melitary Gazette.

Srn,...With all the elterations and regulations made in respect to Uniforms in the Navy, we are at a loss to discover, unless with a minfoscope, one grade from another. In walking through the streets yesterday, I meet an Offiner in uniform, who, I was informed, held the rank of Mate; two others followed, whom I took to be Mates also, the Uniform appearing the same; but I was surprised to hear that one was an engineer and the other his apprantice.

Gospert, June 24, 1844.

C. N. I. H.

### THE LANCE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gaustie.

Sin.—Having seen more than once in the columns of your Gazette, the lance deprecated, not only on account of its own attributed domerits as a weapon, but as one not adapted to the British Light Dragoon; and having, more over remarked, that the reasons alleged for its supposed worthlessness, and for its abolition in our Service, have been really most vague, and affecting in no way the calms of the arm itself. I am led to believe that the true and paramount reason for the objections reised to it, has not, in reality, been urged, as the confessions which it would adduce would somewhat (as the objectors no doubt felt), affect their national Military self-love, which however pardonable as a virtuous weakness, should, to become a real virtue, eschew no candour, where the interest of the Service may be concerned.

What is the real reason why the lance is less a waspon for the British Light Dregoon, than for the Light Dragoon, or Uhlan of Austria, Russia, or Prussia? The reasons argued have been, "the pancity of our regiments of Light Cavalry," "the nature of colonial service," an affected dislike of an imitation, supposed to have been suggested, to pendente the vanity and love of parade of a late Royal personant had, &c. The latter reason urged, save the mark I was a late of the latter reason urged, save the mark I was a late of the latter reason urged, save the mark I was a late of the latter reason urged, save the mark I was a late of the latter reason urged, save the mark I was a late of the latter of all, in Millitary matters particularly, (having no natural genius that way of its own) which, however, he it observed, should not be deemed a fault, for it is in the very spirit of the art of wer to perfect it, by the adoption and trial of every means suggested and in use among other nations.

But without in any way impugning the Military capabilities of my countrymen, which I would rather in all reason uphoid. I am seriously inclined to think, deduced from observation, that the real senret of the supposed inefficiency of the lance in the hands of a British Light Dragoon, lies more in a real sense of the want of skill and aptitude evinced in its bearing and exercise by our finefillows, who have not as yet had an oppartunity of showing what they can do after their own fashion on a continental field, with an erm the most difficult of all to wield skilfully, and which skill can only be acquired either by early use and habit, as with the Poles and Cosacks, or of the most constant and indefinityable exercise and study of its qualities as on arm, which, nevertheless, requires, like the sabre, less of Merculean strength in its use, than it does of aptitude and advoltness, and with which proficiency may be obtained by practice, and study, as much as with the asbre itself.

No, Sir, the fault lies not in the weapon—not a bit of it—but in the laxity of the instruction to overcome the natural implicated of the pupils. Hence, Sir, the fault may be remedied; and nothing will contribute to impart as perfect cognisance of the merits of the fauce, and a thorough command of its powers to one Lawers, so much as the catillalament of monthly careatiels, in which the men who most distinguish themselves by their skill and expertues in the use of their strip, should receive a triling reward from their Commanding Officer as an incentive to their application and effects. A know, impresentive to their application and effects. A know, impresentive to the application and effects when exhibitions have on the character of the shifter; and would recommend, aye, even the imitation effects.

It has been urged that British soldiers have defeated their opponents without such weapons; and spon the first introduction of the arquebus, it solght have been urged against it (sud was for sught I know) that soldiers managed to kill such other to their provider that statement with the old pike, and that their their the regions made of lunding that arm was time lust, while the olde, mereuves, were against the shot telling after all! The lance may have been considered by many as merely a gay, martiallooking adjusts to the dress of the soldier in this country.

That it has been thought so, and considered as possessing little or no intrinsic value, is not, however, to be laid to the score of the weapon. If its merits have not been understood, and their study deemed as beneath the attention of our Military men, we must rather blame the men than the instrument. And it is an erroneous idea to imagine that the labor has been adopted in the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian Armbes for the sake of show; it had never been thrownsmide, for its merits were too well understood.

"Le lance set le reine des armes," says Montésuculi, and that gentleman knew what he was talking
about; it is, moreover, an acknowledged exiom of old
superienced Officers over the water, that, of all arms, it
produces the greatest moral impression upon an enemy.
Every arm has, however, its advantages and defects; it is
the lot of all luman things, then why not of things inhuman among the rest? The sabre, it is true, is more
portable, more handy in a melée of Cavalry, and for close
combat; but to break a squadron, to pursue either
Cavalry or Infantry, and against Infantry, upon many
occasions the lance is indisputably far superior. The
Foot soldier dreads the lance much more than the sabre;
he knows, he feels, that he can keep the Dragoon at a
respectful distance with his bayonet, but he cannot keep
off the lance, it is so awkwardly long;—to repel a charge
of Lancers the Infantry can rely alone upon their fire,
while against the sabre of the Dragoons their beyonet is
sufficient protection. The Uhian unites in himself the
advantage of both weapons; be charges a squadron, or
Infantry, with lauce in rest, and in the melfe, throwing
his lance into his left arm, he uses his sabre with equal
readiness and skill.

The lance, well handled, is not the insignificant arm some would be pleased to represent it, but stands fore-most among all, for the effect it produces on the mind of an opponent, and its thrust is pre-eminently deadly.

In the use of the lance in the field, it should be taken

In the use of the lance in the field, it should be taken as a fundamental principle that the rider must consider himself as the centre point of a circle, the radus of which is described by the point of his weapon. The Lancer should alone direct his thrusts in the direction of the half-circle before him; the other half of the circle in his rear must be protected by the awinging parades of his weapon.

The thrusts are alone certain when the finger-nails are turned upwards, and that the fore-arm and body support the lance in its direction. Where these rules are not complied with, the Lencer must never attend.

Hence, the use of the lance in the field should be confined to the thrusts; front, right and left, right and left to the ground; the parades, right and left to the side, and those of the swinging of the lance. If the Uhlan is pursued, he must defend himself from his approaching apponent by side parades right and left, and by swinging the lance, which, when well executed, afford a powerful defence; for the blow will either strike his pursuer or his horse's head, and the weight of the weapon increasing two-fold the force of the swing-power, will assuredly knock him out of his saddle, or bring his horse to a sudden stand still.

The parades must always be vigorously executed, and effected only by the motion of the fore-arm, for if the body sway and work too much thereby, the firmness of the cest is endangered, and the saddle may readily twist in the operation.

The object thing to insure an effective defensive, or offensive parade, is the correct and ready calculation of the time requisite for the lance to describe the circle it has to make.

In the thrust, the lance must always rest in the full grasp of the hand, as directed above, the nails turned upwards, and no motion at any time made whereby the latter become turned the awards, as the weight of the wespon will assist the alightest parade of the enemy to strike it from the hand.

The igner must always be supported by the body and fore-arm, by which the thrust sequires a much greater certainty in its direction, and a great increase of force.

currenty in its direction, and a great increase of fords.

The shorter the thrusts are made the greater their rapidity and certainty. The too great backward bending of the arms, to give a forward thrust, is useless and even dangerous, without such effort the thrust is always forcible and long enough to pierce a man home.

dangerous, without such enter the tricat is always foreible and large enough to pieroe a man home.

The thinks right backward is advisable only upon a general war word movement before the enemy, or when a trong is always used white wheeling into hime; in which more the relief largest develop lances of the second rank, like the forward largested lances of the first, will be lound of

service.
In the field, the lauce, like the sabre, must always be sharpenedly with a good point, and well grassed; for on its good-residition depends the infliction of such weineds as will clashly the opposent. Hence the laune must never be thrust point downwards toto the south. The piezons, when before the enemy, analyticipals well sented to

Notwithstanding the hall at the lower and of the issue head, which servin to prevent its penetrating too far and becoming entangled, it constitues happens that after the threats it reveales so firmly fixed, that it is almost impensible to extrincts it, and the wounded down, carried sway by his terrified horse, drags his opposing, lance and all after him, while the latter frainteely undertourn to entrince his quepon. In such case the lance is yield for, and the Thien may let it go without further hesthition, let he find himself by these means separated from his compades, and, integable of all defence, out down by the owners. spable of all defence, out down by the o

PRESENT STATE AND PUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE BRITISH NAVY.—By a Post Captain. BITISH NAVY.—By a Post Carrain [Par the "Navel & Milliary Goselle,"] (Concluded from No. 190, g. 191.)

But yet, if these counteracting influences are resisted with asset yet, it is esse constructing influences are resisted with firmness, his mandates will be executed with success. The only consideration will be, how heat to apply that energy; and in this, the great present mover of causes—Steam—will assert its gigantic lafteness; but in giving its power full scope, I trust that the olden supports will not be too heatily slighted, and that, with every consideration for the one, the importance of which is too apparent to encounter the risk of being overlooked, the encounterment in the saline risk of being overlooked, the encouragement to the salling ship, if only for the purpose of educating the Officer and common sasman, will continue to be regarded.

common seeman, will continue to be regarded.

The writer of the clever publication written in 1839, and signed "One of the People," I think heards much too sweeping an apinion in eaying that ships-of-the-line will be driven from the seema by steemary; that the stanners, with their few mortar-guns and roomy decks, will be as efficient as a ship of 80 or 100 guns, as they will have the power of setting fire to, and destroying their opponents; consequently, "there can be no use in expessing 600 or 800 men to certain destruction, when all that they outld possibly effect may be as well done by 200 or 300; and it will soon be seen that there is little economy in using a ship worth 100,0004 in a species of warfare when she can worth 100,000% in a species of warfare when she can hardly fail to be destroyed by another of comparatively small value."

amali value.

That steam ships will empireally superseds and render the 3d and 4th distribution the state of the 3d and 4th state of the ship of the s guns on shore—the moving power to place the ordusance in position; and then the ration that possesses the heaviest and most concentrated batteries will, with regard to the more material for war, be the most fortunate and occupy the most advantageous position. With what comparative facility will we in future wars be able to protect our trade and extensive eastern pomentions, which before, owing to the periodical mossious and frequent calcus, were open to the most advantageous positio and extensive eastern peme attack at one point, while our squadrons were employed at a distant quarter !

Then the rich Indiamon were taken and chause of the Sand Heads, while our aquadron was detained to the southward by the N. E. monsoon of Bombay; while the calms and foul winds prevalent from May to October commune of the No. moreon of Hombay; while the calms and foul winds prevalent from May to October delayed them in the Arabian Seas, and the rick Chies floors smong the Islands and Straits of the Indian Archipelago had seldow, owing to the same causes, monof-war ready to pretent them.

In the war of last contery the East India Company had no Navy of consequence—the Crown no deskyards to refit the electer squadron, sometimes est-numbered by the French; while the handful of English on the Indian Continent dependent upon home for recruits, were with indomitable sources fighting the Armies of Emperors, and Princes led by the descendants of Baber Auragente.

Possessing as we now do the ampire and control from Adm to the Peninsula of Melecon, coal depote and arrenals can be astablished without difficulty, reflicient to support a Maral steam defines even from Succ to Hong-

No longer without dockyards, the Grown holds the island of Deplon, the open of deceast along either coust, and her established one in the instrument by displaying. The India Government, so longer, featured by displaying were inviting the fate of its sequent, has write forwight increased and improved the arranged of Bombay—which has, since the peace, were home Maked-heitle steps the pride of the Navy—to an actallification worthy of England, self espains of building legions and equipping steam flots.

Calcutt also supplies but steading, and has her docks d stephoness; while the mountly floots of morehant-mais jury out peals, until they have been known to

the lance, as much to invert the use the which they are designed, as to eachie the friendly proops to recognise their own in the distance.

Notwithstanding the hall at the lance end of the lance head, which we say a nevel form and depots at hand from which to apply a nevel form, in depondent of the uncertainty for far and head, which serves to prevent to presenting too far and head miles the say of the uncertainty and precarious aid formerly lance, independent of the uncertainty and precarious aid formerly lance to from the uncertainty and precarious aid formerly lance to from the uncertainty lance.

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Assurance are printed don't be applyed to from the uncertainty lance (included in the discount lance) in the discount lance of the uncertainty lance of the lance of the lance of the lance of the uncertainty lance of the la

as their forces would be from the manner of the compute with any encases.

But it exact always be borne in using that smock will depend, in a feture war, upon being ready to take the field with an adventage at the commencement. "Highit gives promptness, and the soul of despetch is decision." If we remember and not upon that old provers, we need not fear for our present power and great empire.

G. G. L.

### LOOK ON THIS PICTURE! "TYMER" EXTRACT FROM BRERKTON'S PRIZE FORM, JULY 91st. 1944.

Just 21st, 1944.

Wasser! then richest gen from giny's mike !
A pricites noted—a nation's tanks are bline;
For the the gratiful shaple Albien wreath'd.
Thy bright axangle to her com bequest's!
And still, 'midet wining year, the ballow'd fame;
Of pairiot ardour kindles at thy pame;
The youthful salier reads with bearing gyp
Thy nobe algorizand is built to die!
E'an now, weak emblem of a nation's love,
Eners thy tell solution; England's thesité to grave;
There throughing crowds shall gaze with hearts of pride,
Forgat their source, flug their cares asine;
And makens shall smad that denthless sered,
And spens the ignories joys of pleasure's bawl.

When lawbens force and faction's storms are site,
Then shall the spirit nobler thoughts inspire,
And Russon's messory wate the patriot's fire?

## AND NOW, LOOK ON THIS!

AND NOW, LOOK ON THIS!

"Muneous them tichest proof of modern birth,
How much thy accuracy's graticals is worth;
Does then not block to bear a listen file;
Thy nation's slow awarded offering?
Which very chame, a'ce after years long, ideal;
Could not affect nor wring for thee shigh!
On! "bright" indeed "the chapter" kilms were,
To epoks a nation's gratitate and involved.
How attunishing to "fee hellow'd dense
Of satriot ardear hindied by thy season,"
The target thesis; the patriotic five,
Which is the beaches pocket quicking the
Which is the beaches pocket quicking the
Nine involves in and week, head, the
Their pairty pittanen could so long without in gold,
And sorticity from Foreign heads then great
The means a Noteon's tribute to complete.

11. 6

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L. G. P.

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# BIRTHS. .

Janess, at Liverpool, the Lady of Summander E. Q. Parenawa, N., of a con...June 23, at Harley-place, Clifton, the wife of summander W. S. Tromas, N.N., of a doughter,

# MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES,

June 15, at M. Passers Creech, Capt. H. Arranguon, 2nd Ri.
Weith Pass, to Estera, second designing of the late like D. C. Roose,
—Jone IS, at Chelconham, Hurration Proor. Ros., into Long.
—Jone IS, at Chelconham, Hurration Proor. Ros., into Long.
(Engle Dregoen Guarde, to Arra, shifet danghter of the late Poor.
Capt. Rodory, E. H.—June 28, et M. Roorye's, Hassyer-up, Major
Webenbull, into of loth Ros., to Acres, snapture of the late P.
Wettenbull, Eng., of Winnington Longs, Chetter,—Junes, at the
Rasyletions Cheroth, E. H. Extreme, Eng., to Lorerts Carries,
name, only designer of the late Hol., Chile Campbell, of Birneliur,
Argylethres—Jone 16, et St. Marghety's, Westprineter, Captain
G. Burbs Rob., E. H., to Sarray, daughter of the Sight Hon. Stopies
Lackingtons—Jane 19, at Riendiest, Wassers, Lour Prov. Eng.,
Into Livyl, 15th Russers, to Lagra, daughter of the late Academ R. Prog., R.R.—Jiana 28, at Fitthin, Boat Magabreter, Capt. R. R.
Melanatha, E. J., to Sarray, Sanghter of the late Januar Forton,
Response of Hatten-Sall, Enger.

# BEATER

DRATHE.

Depth 18, at Belton, Mrt. Lauuslan ManCarry, whow of Janus MacCarry, Lo., hat Liseanning, Sice Roy., (who died at Prince Grouper's lained, Dominium, 18th, May, 18th, Lauuslae preveiling optionist, and state of coloff, whose death repulted from the others of the climble and all listics in her enteriouses confinement, Lewisg four industry, suppless, including a post-beattern child. May 17, at Resulting, appears, including a post-beattern child. May 17, at Resulting, appears, including a post-beattern child. May 17, at Resulting, appears, including a post-beattern child. May 17, at Resulting, appears, including a post-beattern child. May 17, at Resulting, appears, Liberton, at Mentilein, Rat Indian, (Byt. Results in L. Cott., 54th Repthort.—Jone 8, at Woodwick, Gonoma, youngest own of Captain M. G. Tessenie, M. House Artillery.

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By SAMUEL LA'MERT, OF 6, Samond Branns, Bundqu Squam, London, Maistained Samber of the University of Etinburgh, ondersy Stenker of the London Housels theology, Licentists of Aputhoraries' Hall, London, St.

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nall wrest; and by all Beokiethers.

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13, Strill Engeness, Cologue, May, 24, 1641.

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LI AVANA CIGARS, important of RAMINAL TRIONAS, INA, Regent street, Important of Havana Cigars, respectfully indivine the Admirect of genuine Vuelta de Abaja Tubagen, that his limit just received—
10,000 Abayusi Amure's small Tyabusae in original boxes, 10,000 (laseds's small Regaline, The above he is enabled to offer on most advantageous terms for each, and edicide on each inspection. CIGARS.

DURE AND COOL WATER.— Naval and Selections will find one of LiPECOMSE & CO's PATERT TRAVELLING WATER FILTERS a must distrible acquisition. They are warranted to recove criber, taken, and would, from every kind of weter, and to make bord water and. They have some a satisfaction and by many years, and are well language in include must effectively and by many years, and are well language in include must effectively and by many years, and all of the language in the language that make the language that water older and space they are must understand, but also keep the grater very could they are must understand, but also keep the grater very could they are must understand, but also keep the free they are must understand by the first and the first must be construction, not fished to get not to rever, and will last for many years, a desideration not to be found in others—20. each, Lipscours & Ch., Manufacturers to Hendighty and the form! Pantify, 93. Regent's Quadrant, London,—Established apwards of Twenty Years.

DEPUT FOR MAYAL AND MILITARY RQUIPMENTS.

DEPUT FOR HAVAL AND MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

CULDAH LEVY (widow of the late lance I lavy, 8, Hemmings-row, 8t. Martis/aliabs), begs to indepen the Officers of the Navy and Army, that fishing sensined in the husiness of her late hashead for the last beyones, it is nor intendion too carry it on as source, and carnestly solicits a continuation of their patronage. The new Block consists of every article of Paval and Military Equipment, famp Furniture, Bedding and Military Equipment, famp Furniture, Endding and Indetentia, Comment, Pariable Brawers, &c., &c. (Disprise and others attending Leves and Brawing-rusing supplied with every article required.

THE NEW WAVAL UNIFORM.

PHILLIPS, NAVAL TAILOR. A STAILAGES TO AND THE ASSESSMENT OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE STAILAGE THE STAILAGE THE STAILAGE THE STAILAGE THE STAILAGE OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE STAILAGE OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE STAILAGE OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE STAILAGE OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE STAILAGE OF THE STAIL

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Side WI'd of good moultry, and well made, at the par deren. Others intuing died out at a few houte destine, with brusy sentence for a veryage. Sherte, thente, fielding for the always and y and overy strick warranted strictly aggression.

Cadein, Mittery and Diptercable difficult. State first on the same agreements are not present a strict of the same agreements. Full priced particular of each present agreement of each present agreement.

THE NEW MILITARY COCKED HAT, BEST QUALITY, WITH PRATURE FOR 40 20.

# Military Irueltigener.

FROM PRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

Mun.—Her Ridgesty has been gracionally pleased to permit the under-mentioned regiments to hear, in addition to any other has consecutively a legisles beretolore granted, the following distinctioning in consecutivelying of their services during the second cameral in Adighantann, in the year 1842, manely, 3d Light Dragodus, 3th Foot, 18th Foot, 18th Foot, "Caboot, 1842;" the Ridgesty has likewise been gracionally pleased to permit the 16th Lancers, the 18th hand of the Regimenta, to been the word "Maharajawa," in commemoration of the distinguished gallentry displayed by those cops in the autions fought as the above-tamed places, respectively, on the 19th of December, 1848.

Ad Drag Guarda—Lieut, I. M. Warner to be Capt, by p. v. Nugents who retires; Cornet E.-P. Cooks to be Lieut, by p. v. Nagren; F. A. Onker, Gent, to be Carput by p. v. Coute.

17th Lt. Dragoons—Lieut, H. R. Bouleissett to be Lieut, by p. v. Recoally, who retires; Cornet M. M. Inhes to be Lieut, by p., v. Royler, who retires; Cornet M. M. Inhes to be Lieut, by p., v. Taylor, who retires; C. Maitland, Gent, to be Unit, by p., v. Betcher, who retires; C. Maitland, Gent, to be Lieut, by p., v. Betcher, who retires; C. Maitland, Gente, to be Capt, by p., v. Betcher, who retires; C. Grast, Granadier Guarda, to be Cuartern.

Johnson, 23d--Merg.-Mej. C. Greet, Grenadler Guarde, to be Quarterm, y. C. Monre, who retires upon half-pay.
43d--Capt. R. R. Phillips, from 23d Poot, to be Capt. v. Have-

lock, who melianges. 40th — Capt. G. F. Mansel, from 43d Poot, to be Capt. v. Clarks

who axchanges,
44th—Lieut, G. h. Tidy to be Capt, without p., v. Hall, dec.,
Rus, W. W. Wyndews to be Lient, without p., v. Tidy; Serj.
Liul. Mancor to be Ens. without p., v. Wyndowns.
53d—Gapt. C. P. Havelock, from 43d Foot, to be Cept. v.
Phillips, who exchanges Capt. W. H. E. F. Clarke, from 48th
Foot, to be Capt. v. Manuel, who exchanges.
both—G. Warburton, Gent,, to be Rec. Lieut, by p. v. Roohe,
doth—G. Warburton, Gent,, to be Rec. Lieut, by p. v. Roohe,
dylu retires; Lieut, J. F. Josen to be Adj. v. Mitchell, who zzalgha the Adjutancy only.

nath—Ens. S. Dunning to be Adj. v. Maxwell, who penigns the
Adjutancy only.

justantly only. Riffs Brigade—Sec. Lieut. A. Lautour to be First Lieut. by p Dawson, who retires; J. C. Micholl, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut

v. Pawern, who retires; J. C. Nicholl, Gent., to be Nec. Liout. by p. v. Lautoux. Bil. Canadian Rife Reg.—Ens. J. N. Holmes to be Lieut. by p v. Murtimer, who retires; S. Peal, Gant., to be Res. by p. v.

UNATTACHED, -Lient. G. Man, from 54th Pout, to be Capt.

without p.

"Office of Ondrance, July a.

RI. Heg. of Arthery—First Lieut. P. R. Cocks, to be Second Capt. v. Caddy, ret. on h.-). ; Sec. Lieut. W. F. Lock, to be First Lieut. v. Gucks, June 9.

Man.—The dates of grow, of the under-mentioned Officers have been allered as follow, viz., Sec. Capt. G. D. Warbutten, May 28; First Lieut, the Hun. W. Keenedy, May 28; Quarterm.—Ref. A. Steele, to be Quarterm. v. Fortuse, retired on indipay, July 1.

# CAVALRY.

3d Lt. Drage. ... Asabt. Surg. Franklin has leave to Mussouris, to 13th Nov., on medical certificate. 9th Lancers... Mejor Fullerton has leave to Simla to

14th Oat.

14th Lt. Drags.-Lieut. Horton has leave to England

July, to enable him to join, 30th April.

16th Lancers—Mal. Spayth has leave to Mussourie, to 20th July. Capt. Hollington, has leave to Mussourie, to 15th Oct., on modical obstitute. Lieut. Harriott, has leave to England, for 2 years, on medical certificate; this cancels leave on private affairs. Linut. Need's leave is extended to 15th Nov., to remain at Mussourie, on medionl certificate.

## INVANTRY.

Scote Pusilier Guarda-We are always gratified in recording testimonials to the merits of members of either Service. On the 22d alt., Mr. John Gordon, Serjeant of the band, was discharged from this regt. after an irreprosectable service of nearly 31 years; and on this occasion the band presented to him a silver snuff-box, "as a signif testimonial of the respect and satesm for the uniform kind and gentlementy member in which he had performed kind and gentlemally manner in which he had performed the duties of his responsible altustion." Serjenut Gordon retires on the modified pension, and with a greatity from the Officers' Regimental Gratuity Fund, in reward for his long and meritorious services as a Non-commis-

let Fuot., let Batt. Depot.—Furnish volunteers to the

2d.—Licut. Connor has leave to England for two years.
3d.—Licut. Cameron, has leave to England, for 2
years, on medical certificate.

The state and the state of the BLITETY!

The entirely appropriateness of this appointment. She that of fir R. Sale to the Colonolog of the little little must have been felt sola large element in the compliment of the general nomination. The address is full of warmth of the general nomination. The address is full of warmth and feeling, and the allieston to she battle of Reinde agest have vecalled many dirring memories of Musical and Dubba, when the brust of the battles which have wen for their new Colonel his renown, was so bravely beene by the regiment in whose uniform he will most probably close his Military career.

the Military career.

"22d Neg.—Her Mejesty has been graciously planted by place me at your head, and I shall end my Military cerees watering the uniform of the regiment. Your glory must be my light, and well-I know that it will inergoes when you have againfus apportantly to one your arms. Hever were the musket and haywest wielded by at onger men, nor seven the Royal actours of England ever consided-to more laterpid moldlers.

"Muny General Offigers-have been made Colombia of Regiments that they knot formerly commanded, and with whose glory their own fame is simplefund—but old ensystem fave passed away "—to the new main tipy are strangers, and usingly remains to beind them to their rights has been memory and resours.

"My good furture has been greater, for while I rights in the pent and present honours of my old corps the 6th Reg.,"I am as Cnionel of the and Reg. placed among men with whom I have being, as pseudo-philosophers present; obselvers, ducipling, chart-they deporte us not of menty centre in troup with whom I have hered, and among the honourn won for me by the Army of Schode, the greathst is that of being your Golonel.

"(Signed) C. J. Marries, Mal.-Gen, and Col. 2nd Reg."

your Counes.

"(Signed) C. J. Maeren, Maj.-Gen. and Col. 22d Reg."

22d Depot—Lieuts, Miller and Blackall, with 158 men, have embarked for Jadin, at Graveseud, on board the

ship Barl Grey.

28th—Surg. Nivisan, has leave to England, for 2 years, on medical certificate. Major D'Urban hen leave to England for one year. Lieut. Lindsell has inave to

England for two years.

27th—Liest. Mainworth, and Surg. Graves 7th Dr.
Guards, with 60 Invelids belonging to Regiments on the
frontier, arrived at Cape Town by the Phanix steamer on the 13th Murch from Algon Bay.

20th—Capt. Andrews and Lieut. Cotton, have leave to England for 2 years, on medical certificate.

20th Depot—Lieut. Dane, Enes. Wright and Elile, and

200 men have embarked for India at Gravesend, on board

the ship John Cooper.

29th—Lieut. Mashworth's leave is cancelled at his

request.
30th--The so. in Newcastle has been augmented by 22 r. and f. from head-quarters. Capt. Grant has taken the command of the detachment at Newcastle, and Lieut. Lumsden the command of the party at Rathkeale.

39th-Lieut. Munro has leave to Simia to lat Oct. on medical certificate.

47d—We are happy in being able to state that the question of the Religious Bondage of this gallant regiment has been set at rest by an order from the Horse Guards, by which the Rev. Mr. Mackail, the scalous and excellen minister of the Spotch Free Church here, has been called on to officiate to the two Battalions in the same way as his predecessor, the Rev. Julius Wood. This is natural and proper: and we bugs that all parties will be satisfied with the result, believing that the Authorities here, who were instrumental in throwing impediments in the way, did so in ignorance of the views of the Home Government on the question ( though we are humbly of opinion that His Excellency the Governor, who is a Scotcheson, and knows the tauds of Presbyterianism, should have been cautious in eastioning the remotest interference with the religious liberty of Highland Soldiers.—Mails Times, 11th Junes

religious liberty of Highland Soldiers.—Mails Times, 11th Juno?

44th—A handsome tablet, executed by an eminent sculptor it London, has been created in Alverstoke Church, tear Gosport, to the memory of the Officers and soldiers of this regiment, who fall in the Afghan war, over which heates the colours of that fifthed regiment. The following the colours of that fifthed regiment. The following is the inscription:—

"Sasced in the memory of Calonel T. Mackrell, A.D.C. to Her Majesty; Major W. B. Scott, Capalia T. Swaiss, Captain R. R. Wirre, Ospitain T. Robleson, Captain R. C. Colline, Lieutenant W. H. Bodgin, Lieutenant W. G. White, Lieutenant W. G. White, Lieutenant W. G. White, Lieutenant R. R. Halaban, Burgtons, Lieutenant R. C. Colline, Lieutenant R. R. Halaban, Burgtons, J. Hernouri, Assistant-Surgeons W. Baldors and W. Frimroso, and Sa Non-Commanding Officers and soldiers of the 44th Regiment, who fell upon the field of battle in the dissistance of clients, tracelogy, and Sastance W. Baldow, the dissistance of the few survivers, heavy shore this stone, which is regarded to their memory by the officers of the 44th Regiment.—Jame, 1841.

"And I Tay people level be guil to the worse before the nearly, Secance ties hear hear them the hume; then force Thee is this biome; then force Thee is the levels, and force Thee is this biome; then force Thee is the Regiment, Sandard thee, and stall retaring the the size of Tay people level.—"Mile Chapter of the Against Hook of Chronicles, the and Sah micht. Chapter of the Against Hook of Chronicles, the and Sah micht. Lie S. Leet. Chalet R. R. Barten and Adalativity. July S. Leet. Chalet R.

-Have given 50 voluntours to the 61st.

Rl. Marineo—Admirálty, July 3.—Gost. Cadet. F. C. Knight to be 2d Lient.

Distribution of the Royal Marine Buttalian serving in Ireland, Lieut.-Col. Button commanding Hand Quarters, Spike Island, June 28, 1844;—

Distribution.	Fleta Officers.	Captains.	Buballerns.	Affriant.	Pay and Onahier-m.	Sargeon.	Assistant Surgebu.	gang codessits.	Ser joneta.	Drawmer.	Corporaling .	Privates.
Effectives at Head distillated Builbortine tiland Contain Play Contain Play Dunoumen Per Pigeomhouse Ph. Dbin. Charies Tt., Kinesie Yongisti Bungaryon Washeri In Willery Confinement On Leave Total Out of this Number there	1	** ***	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	,	1	,	**	5511173493 35	-	TARTOR SANS	1197 48 27 19 81 10 70 88 38 31 721

sent and fit for duty at Hand Constant ! ! f

Антіберит Сонта	NY,		,	Dr. Mader.	Sobsiteres.	Sorjenske,	Curporala	Burlett.	Genteers.
Cove of Cork spite Joint Jone Harts Canden Fort Canden Fort Canden Fort Hannis Kituch-River Shannon Tarbert-River Shannon Total Total		•	• * • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1 1 3	1 40	1 1 6 7	1 1	31

List of Officers belonging to the Royal Marine Bat-talion, with their respective Stations:—
Lt. Colonel Burton, Head Quarters; Lt. Colonel Bultingall, Youghal. Captala Taylor, Haulbowline, Core of Gart: Capt. talion, with their respective Stations re
Lt. Colonel Burton, Head Quarters; Lt. Colonel Ballingali,
Youghal. Captain Taylor, Menibowine, Cove of Cark; Capt.
Ciarke, Dunoannen Fort, mar Waterford; Capt. Rowman, Pigeonhouse Furt, Diblin (on leave); Capt. Hardle, Charles Fort, Kinsale; Capt. Land, Head Quarters; Captem Logan, Weaford;
Capt. Holloway, Figeon-house Fort, Bublin. in Heutenant
Flessying, Mead Quarters; 1st Lieut. Shoveller, Wexford; 1st
Lieut. Brittain, Carliele Fort, Cark Harbour; 1st Lieut. Curry,
Dunoannon Fort, mear Waterford; 1st Lieut. Arnold, Dungarvan;
1st Lieut. Rennedy, Pigeon-house Fort, Bublin (on leave); 1st
Lieut. Raislet, Youghal; 1st Lieut. Shoveller, Wexford; 1st
Lieut. Raislet, Pigeon-house Fort, Bublin (on leave); 1st
Lieut. Raislet, Youghal; 1st Lieut. Shuft, Pigeon-house Fort,
Dublin; 1st Lieut. Wearing, Descenanon Fort, near Waterford;
1st Lieut. Rammy, Pigeon-house Fort, Dublin. 3d Lieutenant
Webb, Cagnden Fort, Cork Harbour; 2d Lieut. Pasco, Haulbowline, Cove of Cark; 3d Lieut. Mauters, Charles Fort, Kinsale; 2d
Lieut. Dunbar, Youghal; 3d Lieut. Blughter, Charles Pot,
Kinsale; 2d Lieut. Dowesan, Pigeon-house Fort, Dublin; 2d
Lieut. Dunbar, Youghal; 3d Lieut. Blughter, Charles Pot,
Kinsale; 2d Lieut. Dowesan, Pigeon-house Fort, Dublin; 2d
Lieut. Cooke, Head Quarters; Ablent, hall, Tavers, Head Quarters; Lieut.
and Act. Psy and Quartermaster Urquhart, Head Quarters;
Eurpson Shight, Head Quarters; Assist-Surgeon Henderson,
Charles Fort, Kinsale.
Asynthuser Cambany,—Bt.-Maj, Castieau, Cove. Lieut.
The detachments in South Wales are ordered to join
head.qrs., Pembroke Dock, to march on the 5th inst.

head-gra, Pembroks Dock, to march on the 5th inst. The Dec stemer is expected to take the Officers and men, no longer required, to their respective divisional head-gra, The force to be kept in Wales is for the present to consist of Lt.-Col. Pilcher, Capts. Barnes and sent to consist of Lt.-Col. Pilcher, Capts. Barnes and Rea, Lieuts. Holland (Act.-Quarterm.), Jackson (Act.-Adj.), Daniela, Lillierap, Fosbroke, Coode, and Adsir; with B Seeja., 10 Corpa., 4 Drs., and 190 privates. The Officers to return to their divisions, are Bt.-Major Whylock, Capts, Dawss and Griffin, Lieuts. M'Killop, Hamley, and Sgastt; with 6 Serja., 4 Corpa., and 70 privates, principally belonging to Chatham. The country is quiet, but, it is supposed that the continuason of good order will depend spack upon the passing of the Act relative to Walse, about to he brought before Parliament.

Capt. Definitions has embarked on board the Caladonia, to Milest Brev. Mai. Mitchell. Capt. M'Kallar has

to filling fire. Maj. Mitchell. Capt. M'Keller has gone on home for 14 days. Second Liest. Parke has embarked on beard the For, for passage to join the Isle, at

barked on beard the Par, for passage to join the Isis, at the Cape of Good Hope.

Sign—Lient. Mackensie has leave to Lucknow to 31st Oct., and Lieut. Joyce to Barellly to 30th Sept., to study the Neilije language.—Lieut. Brookman has leave to Disappere to 20th September.

Sigl. Depat.—Marched in two divisions on 3d and 4th July, from Chatham to Doom:

July, from Chatham to Lower.
July, from Chatham to Lower.
State of the Name and Military Genetic.
Stan,—let. This batt, being ordered to India, and the nutherisin having determined that they shall wear white trowthe first enuntry, will you be good enough to inform

theritiss having determined that they shall were white trow-sers in that country, will you be good enough to inform mer in what very the soldier is to be compensated for this challed, his country pay with two good pairs of regimental historial his country pay with two good pairs of regimental soldier friences, at the rame of do. 3d. per pair, which he estimated historian of father sen for? 3d. Perhaps you can since hill see why, in this bare, of the Service, the clothing of sent spair is not aligned in he taken into wear until that of the limit year is dealing if yourses putting it on the most byoth on the lef field, and taking it from them higher before teites that night is not called taking it into

wear? Much discented; wilsts at this subject, the the good feeling of the many benefits their Officers hitherto provented its showing built.

Once invegment

[let. The trousests will be highly moral to the men ou the vopage. Sil. We see no ground incomplaint; he is all well regulated regts. the electing intuition due case of ]

of West registers to selected to generated the Super-cos, when the registers proceeds on ferrigo survice. 63d—Linet. Cutter has leave to England for top years. 68th Depot—Marched from Doore to Controvery 5th

68th Depot—Marched from Dove of Contenting 5th July, to join the Roads, of the corps.

Ilst—We regret to learn that some of the one of the Tist have seffered a good deal from nightness since they arrived in the West Indies. One of the one at the cornell (Head-questers), has lest sight men, and has a heavy sick list. Three of the men who mutinied he like fleeling in the Court Martial had that been unblacked.—Marched March. 226—Head-questers, with some one, under the Lient.—Tel.—Marlena, at Farmery, have orders to make the Butternat, to make room for the 25d, motting in to Cork, to embark for Indie.

rk for India.

75th-Capt. De Lenney has rejoined from leave, and is command of three companies of the Regiment detached Mahor Barracks. The Regiment etill positiones under

orders to move from Plymouth.

78th—Licat. Prettejohn and Assistant-Surg. Bowle,
M.D., have embarked at Gravesend on board the Earl

M.D., nave emusicans
Grey, for India.
Hist Depot. Under the command of Maj. Wilhooks, is now at Tumplemore, with a detachment at Thurles under Lieut. Raikes. Capt. Edmonatons has joined from the Charles and the Charles are desired from under Lieut. Raikes. Capt. Edmonatons has joined from lawe. On the occasion of this Depot leaving Butterant, an address, signed by all the influential and respectable persons, was presented, conveying the high opinion entertained by all clauses in that town and neighbourhood of the urbanity and gentlemanly bearing of the Officera, and the correct deportment of the Non-commissioned Officera and men, and expressing in the strungest terms the regret of the removal of the Depot from unoughtern. The Depot is respected for England in the actumn of this The Depot is reported for England in the autumn of this

year.

82d Depot—At Clare Castle, offered 105 volumeers to the 61st Reg., but not half of that number will be slowed. Acting Adj. J. Baille has leave of absence for two mouths, and Lieut. C. Graves will take up the duty of Adjutant.

HRth-To the Editor of the Musel and Military Guette.

Sir,—In my letter to you of last week, I hagged that you would be pleased to inform me what may be the penalty or punishment which may be awarded to the author of a false History of the War Services of my late Regt. the 88th. In reference to the compilation of the published Historical Records of said Corps, it states that "great praise is due to Gol. O'Malley, who, with much diligence, has obtained a very circumstantial and correct statement of the cervices of the Begt.; and Col. O'Malley has acknowledged his obligations for much valuable information which has been fundabled by the lets for information which has been fermished by the late Capt. Robertson, and several other Officers who formerly served in the Regt., particularly from Lieut. Gratian, who served in the Regt., particularly from Lieut. Gratian, was served in the Peniusular Way, and in North America, and has evinced the most indestigable seal and perseverance in contributing to the completion of this memoir." Now, Sir, with all due respect for Hay Majesty's Service, I should be glad to know what could Col. O'Malley know from the information of the late Capt. Reherison or Lieut. Gratian, Officers from the '24 haste, who were never in

from the information of the late Capt. Rehertson or Lieut. Gratian, Officers from the 2d finite, who were never in notion? It is true, they subsequently joined the 1st Hakt. However, I question if either of the acid Officers were in more than these or four general apilems in the Penismina War, and no wender that the Ristery should be faster. Why have not they applied to his full information, who no doubt would be happy to give a connect statement on they applied to his full information, who no doubt would be happy to give a connect statement on they happened? Were they afreid this? I should step ever their heads? It appears so. What will the Graen say to this false History and imperition on the public?

The author shales, in the life of killed and wounded, that Bravet-Maj. Marphy was summed in the entrunchments before Bedrine on the name night that Maj. Thompson was killed, 18th March. Such is not true. Maj. Thompson was killed, 18th March. Such is not true. Maj. Thompson was hilled, 18th March. Such is not true. Maj. Thompson was hilled, 18th March. Such is not officer was harded with the handways of war hajen the casele, made of the both April, 18th; was both full together? In one a heavy Officer, and fall at falledings the countries are author farther athors, that one long, Pasidian, and said canherted for coveredon; and fall minimum. The address we had a since principal exidence in a such falled will be pleased to give innerted at the lating Maj. Maj. Maj., toth Reg. P. L. M. March. Magn. Regions will be pleased to give innerted at the lating Maj. Maj., toth Reg. P. L. March. March. Maj. Maj., toth Reg. P. L. March. May written to Maj. Maj., toth Reg. P. L. March. May written to Maj. Maj., toth Reg. P. L. May, A. May, written to Maj. Maj., toth Reg. P. L. May, A. M. L. March. Maj. Maj., toth Reg. P. L. May, A. M. L. March. Maj. Maj., toth Reg. P. L. May, A. M. L. May, written to Maj. Maj., toth Reg. P. L. May. Maj. Maj. Maj., toth Reg. P. L. May. Maj. Maj. Maj., toth Reg. P. L. Maj. Maj. Maj. Maj., toth Reg

Office, Horge Grands, on the employs but in his not been a planted to priving ma.—M. B.
Adding College, Belgrang, Co. Wighting July 2, 1844.
[We must decline publishing any more letters on this appropriate.—Em.]

Office, Horne Tuesten, on the embiect; bud in any not mean planted to michigan, Belgang, Co. If ighting, July 3, 1844.

We mean despine publishing any smooth inters on this subject, Ital.

But Depart The Bendementher will ginhert this Bapet from book to Landonderry.

Figh Depart The Bendementher of two hastallone, is at meant twey much beautions, excipping Ordinan's Town. First Resistort that is fish River Dulymits, and Color bory. Department they have been Department they have been Department to this disease.

Atthe Lieut. Receipt, has leave to Regime for I yieux. Rt. Newtonicillum Company, and Loud. Given a surprised dains for I yieux. Rt. Newtonicillum Company for 2 years.

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Rt. Newtonicillum Company for 2 years.

Rt. Newtonicillum Company for 2 years and Fisherin on Wallanday evening her. On the following housing there is the process of prompt, who had come together sipput if occasion.—

The following highly remplimentary address, signed by seerly 300 of the influential inhebitants of this Bay, has been propagated to Lieux. Bold, the Officer which the held the communal here for finne twelve minking spat. Suldon, we believe, has a decountered of this kind hear substitution of the such hearty good will, used perhaps attli more carely has an instance occurred in whigh the daily life occasion.—

The Walter Santae Sash, Eq., Lieux. Commanding Buselmannt all. He withous indicates with the while the communal of the troup on this sasten, said springers a British and places of the department, say the acquired of your communal of the troup of this matter, said springers a British and places of the department, and your community of the first proper to the acquired of your community of the first proper with the heart of particles of the heart of the troup and the proper of the proper of the proper of the proper of the prope

of all who have lead the pieneurs of your acquentistance. To the Non-consolvational Officers and most econograting the detachment, when are also to be relieved with you, our best thunks are estimately due for the nor-est Military achieve, of which we have duly bean witnesses. We have, be.—Twin. Barrons, J.P.; R. J. Pivener, J.P.; Lang Power, J.P.; Paper Muser, J.P.; Lang Power, J.P.; Fass, Manion, J.P.; Bartons, J.P.; W. avinates, J.P.; Paper Muser, J.P.; Harbons-Grace, May 18, 1964.
Matson-Grace, May 18, 1964.
Matson-torner, "The fast embedded in these Papers that the conduct of the Officer, Most conducted in these Papers that the conduct of the Officer, Most conduction during the last torive moustes has been seen as a give no cause for momphaint on the part of the Civil Authorities and inhabitants of that place, is antichmenty to see not creektable to Lieut, field.

Georgement-Hoses, May 19. J. Barver, May Con. Com.

"Probleman Battalion — Detachments chabitated at

Government-House, May 17. Is barrier, May tion. Com.
Provisional Battalion — Detachments embarked at Gravenend as follows:—On based the ships Belien and dess, 20th June, for Bengat; Elevisons, Indita Allan, Appeacaire, 20th June, for Hangat, Detachments of 22d, 17th, and 78th Regs. on board Asial Gray, lat July for Boashay. Detachments of Abin and 78th on board Jahn Gospor, lat July for Beashay.
Youmany.—The undermentiqued corps are to assemble for the month period of permentiqued corps are to assemble for the most period of permentiqued diring the present meath, and are to be inspected at the places and at the respective times specified :—The Darby and Chaddesdon, at Dirby, 13th inst.; the Hamperford, at Hangarford, 15th last.; Aprahire, at Ayr; and the Mid Lethian, at Edinburgh, 20th inst.

Espit. Lord Princis Gordon, let Life Guerde, and Lt. Lord Chiefer Kerr, 424, are to be presided on the Stuff of the law Lord Lieutenent of Britand. Copinis Willin, Guidellium Lisher, will also rempire his duties in the new Mangagai household.

Ten B. Horse Grannen. The foundation stems of a The R. Rosso Gerraness.—The foundation-stone of a Malianess to the memory of this gainst General has been distribled at Comber, by Colonel Cuirne, K.H. (who was disputable by the Marquin of Landonderry), with all measures business, and in generate of unwest stonessed spectature. Thirty-sight numeric ledging therefor on this volume uccasion, to render a tellente to this lights brother.

Botackments of Artillary, Maginessa, 7th Drag. Gda.,

Tet, and that Raya., an board freight ship Distince, arrived at Copie of Ciped biops 15th April from England:

Detachments of 15th Russins, 4th, and Afth Fact, on beard dropals, arrived of the Lingui ist July from Madren, Materia, a Road stock of the Lingui ist July from Madren, Materia, a Road stock of the Lingui ist July from Madren, the general medicality of the British Government, arrived is the Dober on the Bris May, and Mittour yimindey matribug for the Bend of Petitish Government, arrived is the July the Bend of Petitish Government, arrived is the Bellik is neveryor from Canada, where, desisted by Mr. Middle is serveyor from Canada, and a party of ten mach, he will dumanence his laboura. We nadorated that the mind is Mady to pess through the centre of New British which will dumanence his laboura, which will have the advantage of the read is necessionally valuable in apparing up. new desistation for centilementa, which will have the advantage of the read of their neighbord, along which as his bean information. Military posts will be established at different points.—As Julius (M. M.) Courier. ponte will no consume

posts will be established at different posision-with John's (N. M.) Couries.

Garis Town, Manon II. (From the Then Corrossistates).—A very graid affeir, which we may designate as I La Mai by designate, as the March. Is was given in henour of indy Naphe and our analism floweror, by the Civil, Natal, and littlifury employed, our shift insurance and price of our claim sentence may here, and by a very respectable portion of our claim heatigners, with their fair wives and daughters. In the language of George Robber, the arrangements were work judicious, his impediancy and her language of the spectacy and her language. In the language of George Robber, and her language, which he arrangements were most judicious, his imported into the states of Dance by a heat of Golombe Biguige. The despirations, made, supper, the were manusculant—analyting which the most accupation and factificate by the Company, Mi Lor Cittel Junties stone such the most significal colourally and legaletious gravity, to perpeture when were considered a funeral cration over her Ladyship. As this great legal functionary is ambittous

partern was the commons of investment in ambitious d'afficher le bel ceptif, and as his action was known to the thickned behind the common to he a regular des and written affeir. The actioniment was therefore marvellous when he broke down so egregiously. It proves, however, that upontaneous effections are always preferable to at-

that upontaneous affashous are always preferable to attempts at premediated apsechmating, or "words,
words, words, fall of isomelisted fary, signifying nothing."

After his Escalinary's histig had been drank, "with
all the husours," and an amosing deal of antisasians, he
stood my had returned thanks, in a manner this usual
felicities. In fact, he could, as has been university admitted, a capital speech, and with that singleness of
heart and solutive-like franchess which says sharesteristic
of the Napiers, antifed undiaguisedly into a review and
explanation of the calling principle, the Polar star of his
actions, motives, and feelings, which have constantly
actuated him, from the period of his first arrival in this
Colony, a perfect stranger, more than six years ago, even Colony, a perfect stranger, mora than six years ago, aven up to the present time. Much difference of opinion had provailed, he said, about some of the measures of the government; many difficulties had arisen, and had fortuustaly been everyous. Error was natural to all sum ; but thus much be could declare, that he mover intentionally injured any individual; and he flattered himself he could safely say, that now, on the point of leaving the Colony as he was, he had never incurred the heatility or the will of

as he was, he had gover incurred the hostlity or the will of a single person, nor did he leave a personal enemy technic him! (Immense and long-continued sheets.) His head might have erred—his heart novae. (Arano, brandening of merith! I be westler to intolerably hot. They member has been as high as 98° in several house. With the radical hoat these extreme, the supply do some between is in an inverse ratio, below zero; and in price only suitable in the pocket of a londer millionasire of a Maniphestar milional. Paiter Maniphestar in season. Paiter Maniphestar in season.

to the pocket of a London millionnaire of a Matthbeatar millionest. Paine: Manriature is manual. Fort Dispiser."

I send you a Gleneral Order relative to Sir G. Napiger relinquishing the comment of the troops.

The General Order relative to Sir G. Napiger relinquishing the comment of the troops.

The General Relinquishing the Commentation of the troops.

Gissun at Organia.—He Excellency the Commander the Order Supportancity of Lieut.—General Relinquish English payer, each reason the appartments; of Lieut.—General Relinquish Malainay and the Commental Relinquish Island, the said Officers, the Desiremants, and the Officers, Indonesia Silve, the said Officers, and provides of the Relinquish Commental of the Commental Silve Review, which has been held the nonpost to commented, for this nestify, seal, and dissipling, so iteratably despress the training of the dissipress and objected the treatment of the Colong.

The Major General masures the training that the his proud and pleasance drive report to the General the training of the dissipress and the Colong the Colonial Silve Colonial of the Acray, the analysis of the Colonial of the Silve Religion of the source of the Colonial of the Silve Religion of the source of the Silve Religion and heapileness, and the bounes of having been failed to the training as it will give the trevens that him Palaining for an ining a patiell, shall be given the Major-General of Silve Religion, the Acray, character, and the house of the training as it will give the trevens the their Desprise Mailland to be their Commenters. It calc.

Reference of the Security of the Colonial Silve Religion of the Lieuter Letter from this beyanteness to the Religion Colonial Colonial Silve The Temperal of the Letter Letter from the Security of the Colonial of the Security of the Colonial Security of the Colonial Security of the Colonial Security of the Colonial Security of the Co

Begariment, it am directed to argustist you that for the present, the actual and necessary expenses incurred at the Head-Guesters of the regiment for the septim of Swords and Scabbards since 1st April last, may be retimined to the Captains of troop by the Regimental Paymenter, and charge quaterly in his accounts, with reference to the date and number of this authority. The charges for each troop ers to be certified by the Captain, or other Officer in Command, in confirmation of the repairs haying been performed, and the whole is to be venched by the Differ and Becapits of the Worksen, and approved by the Commanding-Officer.—I have, fic.,

Officer Commanding — Regiment of — Dragooms,

# THREE OF THE NAPIERS.

THE Cape Town Mail contains an account of a dinner given in the Commercial Hall, Cape Town, to Sir George Napler, Governor-General of the Colony, by a number of his fetends, on the evo of his desperture for England, after holding that appointment for six years. The Hon. Justice Memires presided :—

The Caraman sid—Gentlanes, if you will read the escondedition of the control of the properture of the fetendary recommended to the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control will fluid a most remarkable dirementance there mendlaned, homely, that, in addition to previous tetres to here, commendants for the control of the control of sixteen mentla, were to a notice lady, interming her of her soos baving bean work of these controls with the shart point of sixteen control will also the control of sixteen mentla, were to a notice lady, interming her of her soos baving bean control of the control of sixteen control will be control to a notice lady, interming her of her soos baving bean control of the control of t

NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE

| Total the service of the control of

# AND EAST INDIA AND COMMINAL CHRONICLE

for the Military enterts the whole will be get away to-morrow; Childre will probably pay off here on Thurs-day or Friday. She left Acquesion on the 18th May. Espoir was lying there, Procleas eruising. Fortists not arrived. Colleguesed is gotting ready very days and

morrou. Childres will probably pay off here on Phuse-day or Friday. She left Asptesion in the 18th May. Expeir was lying there. Previous revising. Termine mot arrived. Collimpused is putting randy very flust and very quietly; she will be ready to go to Spithaud ministrating tides. We announted hat week that Mr. Glingis Hancock, Mate of the Excellent, had been succumbabled at the Navel College Examination, for the Lieutenasi's Commission; he was premoted in the Lie instant. Bitps in Port. St. Finance et Spithaud. Flatery, Queers, Collinguesed, Examination, Victoria and Albert yealst, Resistance, Children, Senfacer, in Harbour.

Physicorum, July 4.—(From our ann Correspondents).—June 28.—The anniversary of Her Majesty's correction was observed here this day with the usual caremonius; the Standard was holsted at all the public departments, and at 12 o'clock Royal'schutes were fined from the Chickel at Plymouth, and the Culedenic and Son Josef. 19th.—The Overlan, 16, was haubit and of deak, bering had a large repair. The Delight, 16-gun brig, which was a short time since reported to be fitted for the Cautom service, and to be estimated in the river Taus, has been sold out of the Savice by private scattered. July 1.—A number of artifloses were this day ordered on the Amethyst, 26, building in this dockyard, in order to expedite hor, as the Assesses and Chatham, with stans for the dockyard, 26.—The Indian, 78, lataly paid off at this port, was healed into dock to have her copper cleaned and repaired; it is reported that she is to be brought forward as an advance chip. Bis Majesty, the King of Saxony, arrived here this day, and has since victed the dockyard, breakwater, and must of the public departments, also the Caledonic; as His Majesty is travelling incognite, the customery honours were not observed. His Majesty left the 3d for Corawall. 3d.—Arrived the Spife part of the Swift packet, 6, Lieut.-Commander John Douglas, were paid weges this day, and she sails for Falmouth to morrow or the mat day; and Lieuts. Parmer 150 seamen from the Ban Jesef (as supernumeraries) were sent on board of her this day; and Lieutz. Farmer and Nepesa, 3 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 1 Fifer, and 150 privates from the Royal Marinan (also supernumeraries), embarked on board her, and she will east for Tunglers this afternoon, wind permitting. The Fee, 42, Capt. Sir H. Blackwood, will proceed for India and China in a few days. In the Sound—Calestonic. In Barupon—Fee.

Linkle shows—San Lawe Smith. Configure of an Phill-Indiarbour-San Janf, Swift, Confiance st.-v., Diligence and Adventure, Navy transports.

SHEMBRES, July 4. — (From our sun Correspondent).—The Prince George, transport, arrived here on Sunday from Portsmenth, with Military invalide, whom she disembarked at Chatham, and returned here to unload and of paving stones for the dockyard, for which pur-pose she was hauled jato the basin. The Doc, steem transport, arrived and pessed up to Chatham the same day. On Monday I Lieut. of Marines, 2 Serje., 3 Cortransport, strived and pessed up to Chatham the same day. On Monday? Liout, of Marines, 2 Serje., 3 Corporais, and 34 privates passed out in the African st. from, Chatham, to join the Comperdown at the Nore; the evening of the same day the ling of the Vice-Admiral was transferred to the Ocean, which vessel was hauled down to the Comperdown's moorings off the deckyard the following day. The Comperdown willed from the Norw on Translay with a fair wind, which, however, soon verted round to the ensured, and the symmetry assess distance from the Norw or also has saided arealy round to the essiward, and she remained at anchor yesterday some distance from the Nore; she has sailed again to day. Vernen was docked on Saturday; the orders for fitting her for ordinary have beth construented, and it is supposed she will be brought forward for commission. Amason progresses rapidly in her againstend. Monerof, and Vulture rounds in the basis. Ocean, Rason, and African element in harbour. The Court-Martiel on Lieut. B. A. Welte will be held on hoard the Ocean temorrow; the charges will be preferred against him by his late commanding Officer, Commander Scopford.

MILPORD Characteristics described for the broke Yard, retirmed flowingship issue last well differented the deliment of the Diffusion for the Diffusion Commander Higgs. The force, a 25-gai frights, was lausched from that treemal on Manday Jut. The following are her principal dimensions.

1

iron roof over the slip. The workeres had a whole holiday pour of the Auren's Christian, agree-agulations, inspeed of helf a day, as Rossains the Firefy season, Capt. 

on Pricing last, in honour of the Guern's Chramitian, agreeshly to the new regulations, instead of helf hone, as
flemently allowed.—Remains the Firefly steamer, Capt.
Resely, undergoing repairs at Pembroke.

Dinal, July 4.—(From our own Correspondent.)—
Sending the Soth—The Trividig steamer went out this
unorsing with the iron heason, again to the Goodwin, and
timesodied in placing it, the swall terring been too great to
place it before; three Swedish mon-of-war passed satisfic
the Goodwin Sande to the westward. R.M.'s steamers
Motors and Dor wont through the Downs to the eastword; the thips Asia, Gloriena, Anoon, and several
others outward bound, went through to the westward; several outward-bound vessels went through to
the vestward. R.—H.M.'s attender Blacer went through to
the vestward; several vessels came down from the
rive, and went through to the pastward. 6th—The ships
Mindestan, Dufts of Argole, and several homoward-bound
vessels went through to the pastward.

Durreonn, July 4.—(From our steas(consectation).)

Salied, 2d. William | Javdins, male servict ship, for
Woolwish, to carbark nonviets for New South Wales;
3rd Lively lighter, Electhed Essee, Goodwild lighter, from
Plymouth, with Naval steems; int July, Tory transport,
Llout. Boyes agant, from Weslevich, in two of the Motors
for Portamouth. Arrived, 28th Jane, Goodwild lighter, from
Plymouth, with Naval steems; int July, Tory transport,
Llout. Boyes agant, from Weslevich, in two of the Motors
for Portamouth. Arrived, 28th Jane, Goodwild lighter, from
Plymouth, with Naval steems; into July, Tory transport,
Llout, Boyes agant, from Weslevich, in two of the Motors
for days. The devenger, first class steam frigate, is
not to be built at this year, but at Devengert to Malta,
Wassely freight ship, leading for Bernanda, will sell in
a few days. The devenger, first class steam frigate, is
not to be built at this year, but at Devengert which were
correspondent or glending for Bernanda, will had been to the little lane.

The Earl of Haddington held a

the 11th inst.

THE STRAM-PRICATE "RETRIBUTION."-This ve The STRAM-FRIGATE "RETHIBUTION.".—This vessel which was launched on Tuesday at Chathum, is the largest stemm-frigate and the flact vessel of her class in the Service. She is longer by five fest than the Penelope, which ship, it will be recollected, was originally a calling-frigate of the Si-gun class, and was out in two and longthened sirly lises amidiblye, and "converted into a steam frigate. The Retribution is one of the most perfect specimens of Navel architecture we have ever seen, and has been turned off the stocks in a manuser highly creditable to her constructor. Her frame is of Italian only, her religious on deaths are of teath, and her hanns are affects. able to her constructor. Her frame is of Italian sak, her planking and decke are of test, and her beams are of African tests. She is frigate-built, with ports fore and aft on her main desk, and hes very superior accommodation, not only for her own ever, but for troops, in the event of her being at any time required to carry them, as, in addition to her own ship's company, which is to consist of 250 men, she can seawey a full regiment of voldiers, a thousand or (aleven hundred strong. She is 

ARTRIBUTION. 

The draft of water of the Netrificities, when sid is fully equipped, and has her water, provisions, stores, end 500 tane of coal on beard, will be vigiteen feet. She is not to be skip-rigged, but will have skip two masts like the present mon-of-war steamers, which have all two masts, with the exception of the Pensings, which has a miner of the present and the store of the present of the presen well as a fore and main most.

thin by his it. The attenuent of the Reivibetiles, will consist of six it. I have given your, and four Rejounders, heades two excited your for heat and other auryone, making sixuation 12 year. By this it will be passedued that she is not found from your arrives 24 years, namely top Pinch pivet years, two id-pounders (pivets), ten 42 participant, derronades, and that head your least, the passedue, and the collective power lift. I have been for the put of the collective power will be give many for the segmen are so thair paint to the picture. The augment are so thair paint double willing plan, having two steam sylinders, each for half the sixt maceusary for the intended power adapted to each confession. The attended power adapted to each confession for the attended, to write the leave as a pace he attended, to work in; the picture being attached to the indicatatal extremities of the Reight-pass broad-headings. ment of the Retribution will complet of six The acuse

moving up used down simultaneously with it, and with each other, whereby the combined action of both pistons is applied to one ordink of the paddle-shaft. There are two engines, each haping two dylinders of six fact dismeter and seven fact lingth of stroke. The paddle-whesis are thirty-four fact in distinctor and thirtness wide; the shafts which earry thing are of wrought-iron, each nearly thirty fact long shafts are fact lim; in these in diameter in the middle; we believe they are the linguist shafts which have over been made for any purpose. The initiars are four in number, and si constructed that they may be worked separately or altogather. The entire weight of the machinery, including water in the believe, is six hundred tons.

from the foregoing description it may resecuably be expected that the Restribution will prove the factous streamer in Her Majesty's service. Elitherto the Parasty has been such, having besten every other was element with which she has been in company. Her Majesty's Royal yeach being the only reased that has exceeded her in speed; but as the Restribution has not only much greater horse-power in her engines, but has paddle-whish two feet miss inches wider, and two feet more in diameter than those of the Penalope, tagether with a greater largeth of stroke, it is naticipated that she will have the adventage in speed over the Penalope. The diameter of the Penalope's paddle-wheels is 25 feet, and their width ten feet three inches, and the length of stroke 6 feet 8 inches. The Restribution is to be taken into doct and coppared, and brought forward for semmissioning immediately. She The Retribution is to be taken into dook and cap and brought forward for semminioning immediately. will be commended by a Post Captain.

will be commended by a Post Captain.

H.M.S. Meslegasors, Capt. Join Poole, was at Bus Vista on the Sith May, welling the arrival of H.M.Ps. at. v. Peneloge, daily expected from Ascension. The Meslegasors called from St. Jago on the 17th, leaving there H.M.'s F.M. brig Fengu, and the U.S. frig. Mescedenia, about to proceed to the Bight of Beuin. H.M.'s ship Lerns, Com. Briebane, left Bus Vista for Assension on 27th April.

LETTING GO THE SHEET ANGROE.-Last week a trial LETTING GO THE SHEET ANGROU.—Lest week's trial of the relative good quelities and best adaptation for the Service of two plans for the most speedy and best mathed of letting go the sheet anahor of Her Majesty's abipa tank place in Portsmouth Harbour, Admiral Sir C. Howley having been ordered to report thereon. Ross-Adm, tiyde Parker, C.B., Capit. Eden, Bowley, Reymout, &c., in commission, attended by some distinguished half-pay officer—vie., Vice-Adm. Fred. Warren, Capt. Sir R. Grant, &c., amburked at the King's suite to witness to. One of the place was invested by Str. Brown, the Assistant-Master-Astendant at this Dockyard, and submitted last war to the Admiralty, who approved it; and, in ant-Master-Astendant at this Hookyard, and submitted last year to the Admiralty, who approved it; and, in consequence, many ships have been fitted with it. It amplies of two strong iron cranks on entranks fitted to the abig's side on arrivals, one clipping the shock of tim making near the craws, the other the shank near the mother of clear of the obly's side, so that the anchor off clear of the obly's side, so that the anchor can be let so at a moment's notice. Assis mith the most sen be let so at a moment's notice, even with the gune run out. The other plan is by the Europer of the Nary; has only one crank or crutch, that nearest the flukes; ame only one orang or eraces, test nearest two latter; another state in the lower part of the another-stock, the end resting on a strong weed-work secured to the ship's side. The flurrepor has placed his shoot anchor further aft, whereby he signs the fore-rigging, and stows his anchor move on beard. The sheet anchor of the Pringagula and the Madague, hall fitted on rigging, and stows his sucher more on beard. The chart anchors of the Britsenia and the Redway, both fitted on Mr. Brown's plan, were let go, and nothing could demonstrate the admirable plan more completely then the way in which they both west off from the ships' sides into the water. The Collingwood's sucher, fitted by the Surveyer, was also let go, and answered very well. Both plans appeared excellent.

H. M. R. « German, "and have Rassa Adminat Backers had

plans appeared excellent.

If, M. B. "Quinn."—After Rest-Admiral Parker had gone over the ship, as stated in our last, and excended the docks and stere-rooms, the ship's company was first meetered, and then exercised at general quarters. Two targets were placed at point-blank range, and the firing was good throughout, as well with the did so the Strompounders, and elicited from the Admiral high suspensed to the strong was sate of seamountship, which they performed in a manuer highly are distable to thom, especially the chifting of the fore-to-passific to thom, especially the chifting of the fore-to-passific to thom, especially the chifting of the fore-to-passific to thom, especially the chifting of the fore-to-passific to them, especially the chiften had strip the first ship, superand to Capt. Sie C. Sullivan his estification is the investing the clearly which was very excitable to all blanch, Officers and then admirable state of efficiency and distinguished of the crew, which was very excitable to all blanch, Officers and them.

Passe blenger,—Lemmer, June, W. Midg.—The Officers and them.

Passe blenger,—Lemmer, June, if the first of the tanger because of the stare bequalities, for first and the country and presented of the stare bequalities, for the theory, and the country and presented of the stare and flampains, for three manners, are the passing to the passing the clean, 14, 15, 16, 17 to the clean, 16, 18, 16, 11 the first plant of the frame of the framework beginning Congruence, on 17th Jan. 1840, will be tangence share beignation Congruence, on 17th Jan. 1840, will be ine appeared excellent.

H.M.B. "Queen."—After Bear-Admiral Parker had
a manufactured and arrested

paid their respective propertiens of the tennage bounty and proceeds of the said captenes, on 5th Jair, at 32. Aborturch-lane; and all shares not then paid will be recalled, at the same place, on Tuesdays and Theredays, for three months, agreeably to act of Parliament, "Dubmember, 1901 is. 46.; 3d class, 54. 10. 6d.; 3d class, 54. 10. 6d.; 3d class, 54. 10. 6d.; 3d class, 54. 15t. 16d. 15t. 16d. 15t. 16d. 3d.; 3th class, 71. 4s. 2dd.; 7th place, 3f. 15t. 14d. The Officers and Observators of the slavershift Theindor, 16th April, 16de, will be paid their respective Propertiess of the tomange bounty spid proceeds of the said superse, on 5th Jair, 3th 2dd, 3th class, 6th 1s. 3dd, 1st 1dd, 3th class, 6th 1s. 3dd, 1st 1dd, 1st 1

THE LATE RETIRED COMMANDER JEAVPRESON MILES. This Officer, whose death was noticed in our last Number, entered the Navy in 179; end, after serving in the Ferrol expedition, was wrecked in the Stag frigate, in the Stag frigate, in the Stag frigate, in the Stag frigate, the stag in the Stag frigate, the stag in the Vigo Bay, Sept. 6, 1800. Shortly after, joining the Renown, 74, under Sir John Warren, he continued in the Mediterranem until the close of the war, and sided in fix-trating Adm. Gentesume's attack ou Lord Keith's aquadron. In 1803, he assisted Capt. E. H. Columbine in the Survey of Trinidad; and at the renewal of hostiliin the survey of Trinical; and at the renewal of heetili-flus, was present at the capture of St. Lucia and Tobago. We next find him appointed to the Hippomenes sloop, of 18 guns and 120 men, Capt. Conway Shipley, with whom he participated in the capture, to windward of Barbadoes, of L'Egyptienne, French frigate-built privateer, of 36 guns and 240 men, after an arduous chase of 64 hours, guns and 240 men, after an arduous chase of 64 hours, and a running fight of 3 hours and 20 minutes, on the 28th of March, 1804. He then proceeded to Surinam, and served at the taking of that colony, May 5, following. Shortly after, he had the misfortune to be shot through the elbow-joint while attempting to apprehend a party of desertors, and so severe was the wound that he was forced to invalid, and took his passage home on board the Horon, alsop, with convoy bound to Tortola. During the voyage the Horon was attacked and boarded by a French privateer, but through the gallantry of the Captain, and intrepidity of the crew, the enemy were beaten off and repulsed with great slaughter. On recovering from his wound, Mr. Miles was the energy were beauters and reputed with great stanga-ter. On recovering from his wound, Mr. Miles was appointed Mate of the Centaur, 74, under Sir Samuel Hood, and was present when that brave Officer lost his arm in the gallant setion with the four French frigates off Rochfart, in Sept. 1800g. He was next transferred to the Comus, 22, under Capit Shippy, and commanded one of her bosts at the cutting out of a Spanish armed packet, crowded with troops, and moored close to the batteries of Grand Cameria, May 8th, 1807. On the 23rd of July he was prometed to the rank of Lieut., served in the Affred, 74, Capt John Bligh, at the hombardment of Capenhagen, and surrender of the Danish Fleet, in September, 1807, and was included in the general rices, in September, 1807, and was included in the general vote of thanks by both Houses of Parliament. He was also at the first landing of Sir Arthur Wellesley and the British Army in Portugal; at the surrender of the Russian squadron in the Tagus, in Rept., 1808, and the re-embarkation of Sir John Mesre's Army at Corunna and Vigo. We also find him serving, in 1809, in the Rattle, on board the Belpomens, 38, Capt. Frederick Warren; next, as first Lieut. of the Sabrins, in 1810-11, and notively employed, in the same capacity, on board the Surprise, in the West Indice; as likewise in the expedition to Washington and Baltimore, in 1812, 13, and 14.

During his long and unfal atter, of which the above is but a rapid sketch, Communder, of which the above is but a rapid sketch, Communder Miles assisted at the capture of 3 colonies, 26 line-of-battle ships, 16 friguess, and 21 sloops of war and privateers. Having how six and thirty years a Lieutenant, he was at length, shortly previous to his death, placed on the list of Retired Communders, on the 28th Sept. 1843.

# Parliamentary Analysis.

HOURE OF LORDS.

HOURE OF LORDS.

THURRDAY, JULY 4.— Opening of Laterre.—The Earl of Rammon more moved for a seyest committee to bequire into the processor detaining and opening letters upder the provisions of the 1st Victoria, c. 36; and more particularly take the discussionness and or which the letters of Mr. Mannid, as Betterly popular, residing the England, had been opened. The mobile England he had admitted a heart of the "connections of the Engla," had been thought the expression great popular of the Engla, "and in sects and opinions. The consciones of the Engla, as he anders about it, was that the Covernment should indee one that they stoud it, was that the Covernment should indee one that they ald nothing to set as example of immorphism. But by this precise the England Theory, and forgery. He had, the other day, received a letter and oning

him one from another person, which he assessed, and vision much asyrtical to receive a letter the fallowing deer, from the station of the control of the con

he bad an earnest hope that the Supersh expedition would see no occasions to proceed to extremities.

HOMBAY, Just In-Yessuany Questy.—Mr. Sarairy put to the Secretary of State for the Signal Superturest a question as to the Secretary of State for the Signal Superturest a question as to the Formation of a cope of Yessuanity of State for the Signal Superturest a question as to the formation of a cope of Yessuanity of States, prusing that the Private and the question of the petition, alone the spreaded by question or the Signal States of that petition. It states that the force was explanate and modient, as a breaker of the press wasty task place in that that they is also stained that the apparent that troop of Yespuany wast at a do one pulithed party, that is east of any breach of the present for the present of the present of the present of the present of the present of the present of the present of the present of the present of the present of the present of the present of the present of the present of the present of the state of the present of the State of the State of the state of the State of

Attent fire ar vite meathermerbensty the Member for Rooth Languiship intering particuls has hamiltoned a manher of parenga in the displace of Borsheids had, withing to varies a trong of Yoswanny, bet the J. Global particular of the colonity. The rippy of the Robbs Bart of Serby, Languish, 19th, displaced to accept the services of this global had been defined like Highesty to accept the services of this global had been defined like Highesty to accept the services of this global had been remark behavior, at the supplemental that property matters were to design, and an explanation were much described. It had been remark behavior, at the services of the services of this growth and the services of the services, the Yeswan of the services, the Yeswan of the services, the Yeswan of the services, the Yeswan of the services of the services, the Yeswan of the services of the services, the yeswan of the services of the services, the Yeswan of the services of the services of the services, the Yeswan of the services of

sees, Meria Thoresa Malifemar.) Written

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Resir of genet wealth trailing terms, basets at chicate of properties, by the Trailin Congruence, and altimately and motor his minterched. As the passesses of his dissolution approached, if he this genetic and affectionate droughter to his hypothic is.

"Powerfult, Millian, it has being account, what will himper of thee? Who will probe in the droughter account, what will himper of thee? Who will probe in the first the passes, and the droughter the state of the droughter, and the state of the droughter, and the the will be sent to the droughter, the lively help his measured there, and like there of the Abadgety, and their lively his being heat home. A good Christian. God give their patients the through the extending the process, until we again heat in the home planets that he will be for the high his characters, and committee the next the high hat heap planets when the heat the creater the next to the heat the creater and open states the constitution in process, until we again heat in the home planets when he called the process the heat the formation and special the creater and open states the creater and open states the creater and open states the process.

the wife beants of the delay? Processes is the plant, any does designing, the Brethy Ratis, phendy implemented these, and the formation of the delay of the Anisagery, and their beautions are important the transition of the delay of the second the second of the delay of the second the second of the delay of the second of th

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This is the first processed of the Section.

The case of the Accord our Mission disaster.

Sing-of decimal important our Mission disaster.

Sing-of decimal important anything which I have mean for some time has counsed, so much accordance at the Sink forms, the first have been paper of the Sink forms, the following statementh relative to H.M.'s ship, the Green, into the day-ship is the Sinditerraneon;—

"This morning, fit Hyde Further went on heard and inspected has not much relatively of the six over in their various dation, but which were put it is all authenticary to the gained to dation. The community with six in this ware your frequier and absorbing. The community was size may inhearly [111], and which, we are informed, the plants designed and not to delicate to confine from them.

pact Admiral; capatally the gamerory attach was very travalure and defective. The orientaments was more informed, the hieral despited was not related to continue the chain of the Prince de John what, we are informed, the hieral despited was not to continue the them.

What a reply to the pestablish of the Prince de John ville; Affid is this the official papers of the Prince have the Communication (this) in the Meditorrander, having been marry three years in more Plagation, with every advantage, and the largest Staff of may Plagation in the British Navy, eministing of a Funt-Capatale, with passed Matter and Affalialismen out of manager managery Linetenants, as Master of the Place, a Master of the ship, a Capatale, and Affalialismen out of manager, with passed Matter and Affalialismen out of manager, with passed Matter and Affalialismen out of manager, with passed Matter and Affalialismen out of manager, without the Sevellouf. With all these advantages, and a board to Sevellouf. With all these advantages, the Trans says, that "the gameiory aspacially was very irregular and defective to the light of having the was expured of two of those very smale Officers called Masters, "the seemanthis was very smale Officers called Masters," the seemanthis was very labority? I continue the tennes are rather antiquous, but middlinality clear the best executed for the Fines, has ment acandelously libelled the ship and her Officers and then credited for Bervisto, it is to be hoped that a searching investigation will only pions; and if the mater for the credits of the Bervisto, it is to be hoped that a searching investigation will only pions; and if the mater for the credits of the Bervisto, it is to be hoped that a searching investigation will only pions; and if the mater for many propers is commissioned, should be subpended for three search as that any was well as the manager of Capata and the subper has a stange of Capata and the subper is a commission of the subper is correct); and though they have been shielded from biancies.

them wholly blameless.

[We publish this letter with the view of more positively contradicting the report referred to, and which report we meet distinctly assert is incorrect in every particular.

most distinctly assert is incorrect in every particular.

Etc.

Etc.

Experimental of the control of the every particular.

Etc.

Experimental of the Editor of six Numai and littlessy therefor.

Experiments have at all times afterentials a fair distribution of quarters for the Infantry, both at home and abroad. I am ourse it must be your wish that equal justice about he done to the Cavairy. It is deviately, then are many quarters in England that several of, our Designment regiments never get. There is one quarter, via Houselow, that is termed a Light Desgoon one, the fragment there having to perform the except duty to the slayed Pamily. As for all the others there should be no farmaritism given it any particular corps, and all should large their share of good and had, the latter bring the manufacturing districts. If the Guestermaster-General has the nerangement of file, ought he not to rander justice to every regiments. When Cavairy regiments are sent to Ireland, they shaded also he similarly treated at it questions; there are no to himse himse, at the manufacturing districts are not to himse himse, at the manufacturing communities the Perces in that addition of the Officer Communities the Perces in that addition of the Officer Communities the Perces in that addition. If the Officer Communities the Perces in that addition of the Officer Communities the Perces in that addition. If the Officer Communities the recent of the North of Perces Month of the Officer Communities to recent of the public for Bootland, and have been incompally had they more taken place; a instead of which the Sents Greys, quartered at Tourish to Receive the consequence. When the Mid-Husser part of Regiment to Receive and the Licht Husser, there, which he was been above a year in Dublic? Again, when the 5th Dragoon Guards left Littlend in the year 1834, it initialities at Liverpool for Ducklines South Would it not be more just to have sent the Lith Pineses there, which many has been above a year in Ducklin? Again, when the lith Dragoon Guards left Lithand his the year 1834, it manufacturing districts, literalisation, and afterwards in the manufacturing districts, literalisation, lottingiam, Leads, den. It returned again to Manchanter in 1840, and now on leaving Ireland is sent to the same quarter again, being these times in the last ten wasse. A Russemman.

# Ord Renders und Correspondents.

1/ " A Military Captain" refers to our back Numbers have the transfer of the second secon

manding a regiment, depot, or detachment, justified in refusing the use of a drum and Me to a Recruiting Party. ones or twice a year, when applied for by an Officer em-ployed on the Recruiting Service?"—Most undoubtedly

ployed on the starrown.

he is fustified in refueling it.

"A Canadian" writes—" Supposing some irregularity

"A Canadian" writes—" Supposing some irregularity happened in a Serjeant's measureous, of so gross a nature that the responsible person present was to be brought to a Court Martial for not slopping the same, and that two Berjeants were present, the Junior Acting Serjeant. Major, but never notified in Regimental Orders, the other his senior; which of these two would be able to entricate himself from the Court-Martial ?"—The latter.

Ramrod" writes " 1st. Is a Commanding Officer of a regiment empowered to confine two or more companies to burrucks after six o'clock in the evening, in consequence of the misconduct of a few individuals of said companies, uch transgressors being known to the Commandine

Officer 9

Officer?

"2d. If so empowered, why are not what are commonly termed idlers in the service, such as toilors, shomakers, i.e., of said companies, under this restraint, when all N.C. Officers, from the Colour-Gerjant to the Junior Lance-Porporal, have to suffer in the simponies?

Junter Lanuer: Orporat, neve to sugar to the samponter?

Answere to such questions as these would play the Devil
with-the discipline of the Revolve. If this Correspondent
fuel agricued, he can opply to the General for redress. A
Commanding Officer can confine a solder, a company,
ayer or the whole regiment (of course not including the
Officers) to become the two months.

Officers) to Laurache for two mouths.
"Pro Bono Publico" inquires..." Why! Sabugal doe nat uppear on the colours and appointments of any one of those regiments engaged in that buttle, of which the Duks -Heoryse it was not a

Officer entitled to any pension, that Officer having serve upwards of 40 years in Liter Majerty's Service, view 20 years as Consul abread, and upwards of 25 in the Army and not having received during the time of his Consulate any half-pay?"—The widow, and children under age, are eligible, if not in affluent circumstances, and if the Officer relived on half-pay without receiving the difference. In case his left no widow or children, then his mother or sluter, if in distressed circumstances, might be granted a

subject in this sountry,

"A Randor" (Chester), is recommended to address a letter to the Secretary at the Bast India House.
To " A. B. S." - A letter addressed to " The Secretary"

would enswer all purposes.
The claims of the Army Medical Officers are not over

looked: we merely wait for space in our evended columns.

The Back Numbers and Falumes of the N. and M.
Gazette can be had only at the Liftee in Catherine-street, Strand. The valumes for the years 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, 14 Tr. 6d. such half-bound. Subscribers in Iroland may obtain this Paper from Mr. Yates, Library, Genfiometreet, Dublin: and in Scotland from Mr. Redpath, High-street, Edinburgh.

Letters in Type-"Fra Disvelo," " 1730 to 1861," "Delta," "M.Y." "Us Austen," and "J. Lesch."

# Naval & Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1844.

THE hopes of a Brevet have been extinguished, by the cold water cast on the proposition, both at Horne Guarda and the Admiralty.

THERE is an evidently increasing interest in the affairs of India. The day has passed when the very name of India was met with the indifference of ignorance or the deaf ear of spathy. If the British Empire had derived no other benefit than this from steam, there would be reason for some exultation. The rapid communication between London and Bombay has, at last, brought people in this country to think, and feel an interest in our great and glorious Eastern Empire: to even look with anxiety for the monthly mail, and to read its contents with

gerness nearly equal to the columns of the daily Times.

columns of the daily Times.

The abstract of Indian in Miligence fully bears out our anticipations regarding the Impah. Events there have been long tending to that safe which will demand our armed interference; and the report attempts made to tamper with the Sipaheen must expedite that interference in our own defence. Indeed the preparations already in progress for steembling in August a force of 80,000 mean on the Sutledge, indicate the diagrous position in which our frontier and its neighbouring territoiles are plause, and the timely interference of British poles, near year and the market influence in that contrament, or briefless are plause. paramount influence in that government, or bringing the country under our own immediate rule. The state of the Punjab cannot remain as it is: we are in the position of the man who has the next house to his on fire. "Procinity ardel Usalegon."

In Scinde, sickness does not appear to have been prevalent. Sir Charles Napier, we understand, is about to vaient. our Granus respier, we understand, is about to make stipulations, of mutual advantage, with the Beloc-thee chiefs. Rather an absurd statement has been made of their numbers,—700 and no 17,000 is near the truth, and this includes their attendants. All that an able, generous, and palism Governer can do, seems to be doing by Sir Charles Napler; and we angur much benefit from the interview he was to hold with these brave chieftains on the 24th May. The Babochese respect a soldier, but they have a small accusation for abilities whether but they have a special contempt for civilians, whether native or European. The swood is the only sceptre that hey respect as yet

In Gwalior our arrangements have given general satis faction to the people, but invigues had been on foot, which we have put down with a strong hand. In short, throughout British India, our power was never more firmly administered or more cheerfully obeyed. Lord Bilenborough's Government has been crowned with success in every quarter, and he will have the proud office to perform, on his return to this hountry, of pointing to the good deeds he has done fort British bonour and Indian wulfare; while his enemies from at most only point at some rather high-flown words for some uncivil expressions. "This was the head and from of his offending."

WE are glad to find that a considerable increase to the Artillery of each Presidency of India is in contemplation. Of all arms of the Indian Service, a full and complete establishment of this valuable branch is the most important. from the various and constant requisitions in Indian warfare. One Battalion to each Presidency is talked of, and we hope soon to aunounce that the message has received the sanction of the Baird of Control.

The above augmentation, with the addition of one Cap-tain to each regiment, which Sir Henry Hardings is authorised to great on his arrival in India, will meterially add to the efficiency of the Indian Army.

Wz have reason to believe that a plan we have repeat We have reason to believe that a plan we have repeatodly recommended in regard to that gallent corps, the
Royal Marines, is about to be carried out. Arrangements, we understant, have been made between the Board
of Admirulty and the Horse quards, to rander for the
future a very considerable number of Royal Marine
Recess veted for service on elive, available for Military
duty, not only for the garrieds in Great Britain and
Ireland, but also for those in the Colonies; and that
battalions, like the one at present serving in Ireland, will
sharity be formed at the different Divisional HeadQuarters, to relieve regiments phose periods of foreign
nervice have marrly assured. service have meetly expired.

The buttallon under the mand of Lie Camilla immediately the Colonel Barton will embark A services can be dispensed with t ireland. These Office ed from the County belonging to it, who were sai Service Roster, will be relies by Officers of any spending rank who are first fi noign service.

sharps cratifing into the whother that change THERE Is a strange taste Naval Service, without go phramology of sau dal or detrimentif.

has hitherto been considered Bear and distinctive, and calculated to affect the ear, and call, if not actually to fix, the attention of these addressed; but in these days of in-novation we hear, among other expressions, of the "port side" of a ship. Now, as ships of war here ports on each side, right, left, about, and agiern, the phrase can have no reference to where she earnier her guns ; but since every reference to where she earlied her guns; but since every seamen knows what "helm about" means, and that it implies an inclination of the falls to the larboard side, we are left to desclude that the "part side" and the "larboard side" are synonymous. And since the munical "Aboy" has been banished from the lips of the Bostawain and his mites, perhaps the larboard wasth is around, or attempted to be so, from the simpless of the mid-watch below, by the trite "Port-watch;" two little monosyllables which would float unbecded ever the deaf early a sound sleeper—and in cases of emergency, when successive to aummon the sleeping largested watch in has a this would be a serious impediment to rousing the sim from their drams; whereas the old song "Larb and watch, aboy!" dwelt waters the our song "Larburd watch, shoy!" dwelt upon the tympanum of the self and rarely falled to awaken every elseper. For goodness' like, let seamen, if they be seamen, adhere to parlance established by the practice of centuries, and however exquisite bey may be in a drawing-

centuries, and however exquirite they may be in a drawingroom, or refined in language in the sensite, let them show
that they have learned their profession in all its technicalities, when addressing seame. That same of the expressions are ill suited for the sawing-room, we admit;
but it is not in the drawing-root that they are required:
no one talks there of a roll of blaceo, or of spun-yarn,
under its proper and, unless allo changed, its only desigmation; there is no necessity there to recount the various
splices, especially that which embraces the sister-blocks.
We have many blocks also, and though aliasion may be
made to the jewel-blocks, there are others which would
mot be understood by others than saliors. We cordially
admit that vast improvements have taken place in the admit that wast improvements bave taken place in the structure and in the arrangements of our ships—in the treatment of seamen, in the science of summanhip—or, more properly speaking, of mavigation; but we cannot soquiesce in " port side."

'In a recent Number we stated the there was a gradual and most satisfactory subsidence of the Repeal agitation throughout Ireland. It is true the a larger rent than hitherto has been collected for O'C mell; but any one who is cognecout of Irish charact will at once underthe Irish in Liveur stend that up appeal to the feelings of a leader they hold to have been w ngfully incareerated, ation. We do not dieste any increase would produce an increased cents believe this increase of the rent to ergy, of the Repeal in the extent, or any increase in the agitation. We are inclined to this that a very large number, of the better circues at leasures the impracticapool of the Union. At Generalment have ranged affinity their nion of the Report bility, if not the imprediency, of a It is said, and an labe with truth, nearly mainsed this plans, and mensures for the complete supp At no period of the Association in all its branches. agitation do we credit that the Re in the Army. Some young mee, ideed, rather through a spirit of dispute, or in the setter of unreflecting and over-romentic leve of country, many have permitted their a spirit of dispute, or in the self-over-romantic leve of country, me ally tengens to after expression which their better judgments would have republicate in the event of a film Army we early rebellion. To such in every reals offered our advice to refrain from all discussion of the question; and we have reason to differ that our advice was as well taken as it was well man. There are many Trishmen In this Army of her Manty, but we feel con-fident there are but few Repealers. We cannot admit the Irishman in the Army of her Ma difference, emphisially in the Army, Mahalama Africa et idem." town Rosselers and

In the fertherming Number The British and which we have been Pereign Review, with the sight of which we have been favoured, will be found a spitial as ably-weithen article on the recent publication of the Buse de Selaville (the superance of which has appeared by the profession), relating

# AND BAST, INDIA AND COLONIAL CHRONICLE

to the Navel force of France. Our realers will, we con cuive, be gratified by a person, of a few extrests from the intelligent notice referred to.

The writer accords more credit to the pacific views of the Prince, or regards England, their we are dispersed to admit. However, it is with his removings on the subject that we have chiefly to do. After questing a passage from the Prince de Jeinville's "Note," disclaiming political intentions; and assuming, for the sake of argument, the possibility of bactilities with the most powerful of the maritime notices, the reviewer cheeress, the

"The three leading fallecter upon which the whole argument of this Nets rasts are those swill. That steam nevigation is an art in which the French are possilarly fitted in excel, so that the changes of war, as mailfied by dified by d to excel, so that the chances of war, as m fitted to excel, so that the chances of war, as modified by this invention, are relatively mate favorable to France than they were before that invention. S. That the maritime authorities in England are disposed to rely principally on stanta to carry on Kavel warface, and that the British Admiralty are esting on this principle, not only by creating a powerful stansachest, but by reducing the number of selling vessels. S. That the advantages to be derived from stanss in privatesping and in head operations of a end-ion character, would assembly interview the mariprivateuring and in total operations would sensibly leaprove the mari-

of a sudden character, would seasibly improve the maritime position of France."

"The lift that colors balgation is as act officially librate to the seasons but, addition a position of the France popula, the reviewer that contracts, from the latest returns, the existing state of the seasons, the existing state of the starm marine of England and France, not of the Royal Navy :-

registered in the ports of steamers, not of the Royal Nevy, registered in the ports of the United Kingdom, on the Slat of December, 1843, was as follows:

Under 40 Tipes,

Vennels, Tallenge, Vennels, Tollows 1.

Regish ports
September 227

204

Total 278 i 2200 428 99,899
or a grand total of small and large marine steamers in the
ports of the United Kingdom of 855 vessels, assounting
to 169,288 tons. It appears from a rature of the number and temage of steamers entered and cleared countwise at the ports of Great Siritain and Iroland, (reckoning of course the repeated copyages of each vessel), that
the sum total was, in the fact 1845—
Inwards.

Outwards.

7000000 1,74,679 07,176 40,494 Tommer. 1,547.479 England Scotland Ireland 9194 2111 4000 2000 705,016 Ireland star 40,484 spec 70,404 and to this west be added the number of steamers and their tonnage cleared for Agraign perts (assissive of the

•	No. of	1	i.	No. of	
Ports. 1	Phiese art.	Tennege.	Parts.	Steamers.	Tonnege.
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Dicago	1		Bayesas	Ė	176
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Bern	10	964	l'intin	٠ .	-57
St. Maje	: 1	* 1	7.00	1	164
Diam			Marcalles	• (př	8794
Brunk	i		LA Geyno		49
Magtes			Toolea	Ā	200
La Rochelle	. 3		Bastia		7
Bordeset	1 15		-		
		1000		144	40.4

"A closer enamination whild still further reduce this miserable catalogue, for it is wident from the tenongs of these vessels that a higge physorion of them are more passage or tag-bests. Not fail is the elect unpractile. Not yet the close unpractile that of France, but its tenongs is marry eleven times as considerable. This disposition is fer greater that that which exists between the palling magnifications of the This dispressioning is stress the utiling as In oursbarders have valen exists necessar the selling magnitude reasons of the two countries. In numberages here about tories or many registered ships as the Francis; in tempose trains from their Navel capacity. So that as for an elegan morigation, for the proposity advisade and approximately increased, we have considered made promountalistic for our other Marillons stringth than the French lines own at the Marillons of the Marillons of the Stringth than the French lines close and it may be fairly argued the life wheth the register in the stringth of the s

"Erom the went of cenals and reeds and navigable rivers, sepecially in the western provinces of France, all the ports on the Atlantic are effectually cut off from soumessessions with the laterior. This might appear to furnish an additional motive for keeping up active communications by sea; but such is not the case, and except at Havre, Nantes, and Hordesex, which are the keys of the Scine, the Loire, and the Giarotme, the quest of France is, to use M. Affichel Chevaller's expression, in duct de bloove du côté de la totre. One of the mast consequences of this state of themes is and were as measure on colo so to totte. One of the most important consequences of this state of things is that, as mone of the French ports have a supply of configuration reach, they do not peness the first and most amountal condition of steem navigation.

"All our merituse departments," mays ill. Chevaller, "from Baymans to Havra, having no Front's configlio within reads, and being destitude of means of mavigation to bring faviline coal from the neighbouring ports at a low tute, he've been officed up to this time to pay exemitant prices for this something like","

"The average price of out in the French aremain is new 38 france a ton. At Bombay English coal costs 220,, and has been cold for 132. In optic of the expect duty imposed on British coal by Sir R. Poul's tariff of last duty imposed an British coal by Sir H. Poul's tariff of last year, the French ports even in the Maditorranean are mainly supplied from Newcastle and South Wales. Yet with respect to coal, Marsellies and Toulou are better placed than the French ports on the oven; for the coal of St. Etienne (which is good) comes to the count by the Rhone, and that of Alais (which is inferior), by the railroad to Nismes and Beaucairs. In the event of an our it is needless to add that the fetrigit supply would be atopped; the French coasting trade would be interrupted, and there exist no means of interact water communication to feed the principal western ports with coal from the laterior. The price of the combustible weald become enormous, and the circumstance would tall with become enormous, and this circumstance would tell with fatal effect, not only on steem navigation, but on all the various undertakings in the ports which are dependent on supplies of fereign coal."

Next, with reference to Iron, and the means of working that metal :-

"Until a recent period, a considerable portion of the steam machinery on board French vessels was of English origin; and it remains to be seen whether those engineering establishments which were auddenly und ing establishments which were suddenly and rather violently called into existence by the events of 1840, have produced marine engines equal alter in solidity or in effect to thuse made in England. It may also be doubted whether, at the present prices of iron in France (which are double our own), and with the present demand for engines in that country, large engineering establishments can be profitably sarried on, without at least nutring such arrives on the marking and her anothers. establishments can be profitably carried on, without at least putting each prices on the machinery they produce as must act as a serious about on the extension and improvement of such origines. It is the constant and general demand for steam machinery, not only for the sea but for all other purposes, and not only for England but for the world, that has created and etill supports the rast establishments of Mandelay, Miller, Fawesti, Nupler, Seaward, &c. Na doubt, as the Prinon de Johnville affirms, the work of the Government is better done by each private establishments as these, than by the done by each private establishments as these, than by the engineering departments of the French assemble; but such establishments are not to be created by Guvernment patronage, our can they subsist without the general and constant demand for commercial purposes. Commerce stands England strong in good sailers, and sommerce has stade her strong in proctical engineers. The Naval sahadi et Augouldma will no more produce the former, then the Ecoles des Arts et Métiers of Châlons, Angere, Todoues, Aiz, &c., will furnish the latter. To this Bullouse, Air, de, will furnish the latter. To this result the ship and the shop are alike essential, but ships and shops will not be built unless called for by trade.";

"Cortain it is that, in sine cases out of ten, a traveller who chances to emburk on a French straner, not forming part of the Royal Navy, will find (to bie great relief) that she has English engines and is burning English coul under the superintendencies of a true Eritish "stoker,...a marridius personnes who hide fale to rival, though not we treat to seperade, the British ter,"

"The Prince is of opinion that steam navigation has clamaged the sepect of things, and that it anables France to supply by her Military resources what she may lack in Maral atraggit. Perhaps there larks at the betten of their and some similar sentences, a notice that steam tagtist will revive's sort of galley-warfare, in which the settles will revive's sort of galley-warfare, in which the settlem, and the reseal itself would become the principal singles of destruction. But this speculation appears to highly a destruction. But this speculation appears to highly according that this speculation appears to highly according to the middless speaking are commonly determined by the recipit and member if missiles, rather than by a hand-to-distant efficient theoretics.

famil etgrahement; and perhaps if we were called upon to decide histories steam and gampay, we should easign the first mid of willing to the former in operations, but in the latter for should be former in operations, but in the our districts. But his is to may, it is a proposed with the auditable of etgram-reseals one supply the want of real Month former. A southly which should conduct its Month efficient which principle, would inevitably find that should willifer propheres were crippled and paralysed, whilst the misspirer Month power of the enemy would easy tall with more fitted affect in the defect of its enterprise. Prince do schwill affect in the defect of its enterprise. Prince do schwills argues as if the superiority of England in the late, was consisted chiefly in the numbers of her sequent i but to incomplish great results you require not only numbers but measuration. There is something residually unnounced in the thetain that you can supply the place of a body of blandantees, partly by machinery and partly by recruits ( fire purposes to which steam may be applied in Marei markers.

merium."
Respecting the second of the "fallenies."
Nothing can be more unfounded that the whole assumption, that the British Admirally have residened to give up the wouden wells of old England; and that they are prepared to confide the delence of the British flag and of the British ampire to a steam fleet, inverse; of the British empire to a summer lists is acoust, or however well appointed. It is in the second of the second all the second all the second second all the second second all the second secon numerous, or however well appointed. It is highly probable that we have not yet acceptance all the services which atom may render to the fleat; but we have already experienced, especially in the expedition in the have already experienced and the expedition of the expedition. The Admiralty would be must calpable it is ill not devous a considerable portion of the resources to the greation and sultivation of this new arm. For case, of they are used during peace, standard persons the flexibility purposes for which consols of the flexibility purposes for which consols of the flexibility purposes for which consols of the flexibility and during peace, standard persons the flexibility and the flexibility that the present mounts, the flexibility has its flexibility to appear to the French because that force in sufficient to appear to the French. duord to three ships of the line, not us our author has its because that force is sufficient to oppose to the Franch negation, but simply because there is nothing in the present aspect of affers which appears to the siner-ininded people on this side the firsts of Dover to menses opposition or bestle shillsion with any foreign power. It is preposterous to argue from the program of the British Navy at a time of the mast profound peace, what may be the nature of the mast profound peace, what may be the nature of the mast profound the event of a war. But however rapid the program of attem navigation may have been as a novel and important branch of the Navy, there probably never was a period to the history of this country when more separate to Naval actions was devoted to the whole subject of Naval architecture, or when more now ships of the line ware prepared for future nontingenesis.

1 Without entering into a minute examination of the

"Without entering into a minute examination of the present strength of our Navy is like tiens of vessels whose inefficiery we are supposed to have just discovered, we beg to offer a simple list of the litte-of-battle shipe launched in the last twelve or thirteen years, without reshound those vessels which here since been laid down on the same slips.

1815. Neptune . . 10 10 10 

"Twenty line-of-battle ships, mounting some 1700 guns, are a sufficient answer to the alleged conviction on our part, 'that ships of the line are become invient,' and that we'renouses the old instruments of England's power."

rwer." , As in the third of the Prince's Minelie ;--

"In must of the war's between France and England our superiority on the sea has left the Franch court open to ear stacks,—for more so, we contains to ever, then the east of England is ever likely to les, even to the sudden incursions of the Prince de Johnville's steam frigates," a

" It would not be difficult to alone that privatering, as It would not be difficult to show that privatering, as carried as in the French perio, done at least as much injury to the savai interests of Frence, so to the commerce of Regions. The sam who say alliered by the promise of great gains to perticipate in thise disposate absoluterer, say less to the fleet at the way mannest when they can light be spared; and in the position state of the maritime uppellation of France there are not sectors smooth to remain the fleet and to only on the storehant service even on the most reduced with. With regard to the introduction of steam privateers, we are inclined to think that the remains we have already given—the want of fuel on the court, the high price of free, and the want of practical engineers—would present incursopantable obstaces, wo copt in some of the perty-tests as Dunkirk, which are copt in these party-tests by nature. Nor can we people would disset in harbane the suspicion, that a gree people would disset inchessed energy to plunder rathe than to manful warfate's or that, whilst the French arm then to manful were the property of the property and the French metion are distinguished by an exceeding love of honour and plany, their nevy clouds be confined to the ingle-rious white of attacking the defenceises, and enriching itself, not with the trophics of war, but with the

"It is a nerrow and distorted view of human affairs to talk of commercial relations at the assuage of any possible matient, for if the ships and mapufactures of Regiand are used in all the markets of the world, it is because in all these markets for the world, it is because in all these markets England is either the best quetomir, or affords the most convenient means of exchange. To a war on commerce is to make war, not on England, bu rland, but on human race; it is to raise armed barriers, not against the speculations of a single people, but against the neces-sary interchange of the produce of the world and of mankind; and if such a system of warfare could be successfully prosecuted (which it festunetely cannot) the inevitable consequence would be the relapse of all mations into that state of barbarism, from which the extension of their commercial relations with each other has slowly awakened

Judging of the whole from parts, our readers will readily and justly infer that the entire article, from which we have made these extracts, will well repay them for the labour of perusal.

We have frequently called the attention of the Ordnance Department to the shameful abuse to which the Officers and soldiers of the Army are subjected on account of Barrack damages : and although our semonstrances from time to time have as yet proved unaveiling, the Service may rest assured we mover shall give over using our most streamens endeavours, as Military Journalists, to bring about a different and improved system; indeed, we are more than surprised at the obstitutey of the Authorities in so long delaying (after the many instances we have brought forward of this abuse), to have a searching investigation futu the whole system of assessing and collecting Barrack damages; and we must respectfully suggest to the Master General, that he should call upon Commanding Officers of Regiments for a special report of the way in which their corps have been hitherto subjected to charges of this kind, and calling also upon them to suggest what would be the most advantageous plan to pursus so as to do full justice to the soldier, and the lasure ample pre-vision for the repairs of such Barrick damages as are wilfully made; but in all cases to allow for fair wear and tear. This would at once put an end to this orying grievance-a grievance of which every individual is the, Service has cause to complain every time a Barrack inspection takes place a but more especially on the removal of a regiment from one quarter to another, on which once sions only one Officer is left behind to give over the barracks, and with whom the Barrackmaster goes round, and puts down whatever dataages he pleases; nor is there my remenstrance whatever permitted; the full amount must be paid testantie, and no redress allowed! Such is the common presties y and to filustrate it more fully, we shall give a case (a usual one) which occurred within a very short period, and for the truth of which we can fully vouch.—A regiment which had about 300 men at head-quarters was ordered away, and an Officer left behind to give over the Berracks. The Barrackmaster went as neval round the different recues with him, and put down every single nell-hole or other apparent damage in each, and charged accordingly : but it so happened that the Officer and a book of the damages, which were charged against the former regiment, and which never had been repelred since his own had occupied the same rooms; and on his remoustrating with the Barrackmaster as to ob riche bie regiment with the damages done and pasts for by the other regiment, the only extinction affects was "that it was the regiment's foult if the equilibrium not been made, as such ought to been hand done fired was, but they being then there, they must be indicate;" said be provided for opening a finite with Musice as according more not. This is no more essentiant to it is no subject, after the President height said that such a manually were not.

positive fact, and can be proved if much can say how many times these damages may not have t peld for? or how many times they will be said for or and over again? And we would sak who is the person # benefits by these charges, which are thus paid for me often? (the charge on the occasion alleded to, notwith, standing those made monthly, was very seer 501.) Is a the Ordnance !-- Certainly not. Is it the workmen. Certainly not? Then who is it?-We leave this to the Master General to find out ; and the sooner he dees it the

To prevent, however, any one for a moment appr that all Burrackmasters act in this manney, we pan etc from sur own personal knowledge, that there are many Old ere at present filling that situation, who yield to noise in His Majesty's service for rectitude of conduct, and who would er lay their heads upon the block than be guilty of say dishousest or dishonourable action; and if it were only for the sake of such, a different system ought to be next such to an imating and collecting these observes desiring a

Two latest accounts from America inform as that the enate has rejected the wholesale robbery proposed by President Tyler, in the appearation of Texas; or, in other, words, has refused to edd another repudiating state to th North American Union. Every men possessed of common honour and honesty on both sides of the Atlantic must be rejoiced at this result, and fervently hope that no such stain may at a future day throw discredit on a government that pretends to any civilisation; for what is it, stripped of all the verbiage, but the seignre of a province belonging originally to a friendly and neighbouring nation, and creating a fresh mart for the sale of slaves this aggression, too, perpairated against a state just apringing into existence, ofter emancipation from European Government, and so wetkened by internal disension as to be incorpable of defending its frontier. Splendid soblevement for the "free and enlightene citizens" of the model Republic! Balked in his Arat attempt with the Sounts, the persons President sends a message to the House of Representatives, which may be allowed to take the leed of all the verbose and empty state documents that ever emanated from the West. He tells those he addresses, that pending the discussion in the Senats, he refreized from making any communication to the Representatives, out of delicacy; and he flatters them with the hint that although rejected in one place, he hopes It will find favour in another; he tells them that any attempt at pegotiation on the subject with Mexico would be of no avail, groing that that country looked on Texas as a received province; therefore, says the President, very logically, " the shortest way is to take possession at once, and settle afterwards the future frontier with Mexico a pleasant mode of making the whole affair what is calk an open question, and placing it at the discretion of the American Government where the frontier line shall be. He alludes to the letter from Mr. Everett, giving to account of a conversation that took place in the Mouse of Lords, and then exclaims, "What right con such a country have to find fault with the agreement on that has at all times shown the greatest desire for appr in this way !" The reader will no doubt expect examples to be furnished by this western philosopher and statesman, and we have little doubt be will be astendated when he learns what they are. This bright luminary of the West calls the consolidation of the different bysoches of the Saxon Reptarchy major one government Sameration." and gives the sease turn to the Universe Receiped and Ireland, which he compares to this becomes attempt to be hold of a revolute province of a satisficulate state? ignorance and impedence can go an fait defected for the present, many of these who wapped views of the President, which probably will include all 4 worthless people of the states, still look forward for the nitimate encount of the measure. Mr. Resident and State

sery. Note who I sure me impracticable. We hight senture to give Mr. Benglan a needs! hint on this point; in propose at once to purchase from Mozico this profines of Taxas, and if they agree to the dispossi of it in that stay, pay thou in Pounila bends ! ,pgi

Before the Americans cost that views abroad to make adjustitions, it would be well for them to look at the lighten of their government; sind endeavour to nonmodel this office of President, which at present appears a sort of visionary power, between an authorst and a democrat. During the four years of his pale this elective King out propose to the South and Apass of Representatives the most tyransical measures or the group eren to the discontion of the select Without feet of inperchasent, or even less of office; and in place of being the less resource to appeal to, he effect tokes the millionia. tion in measures which he is quite certain cannot be carried, merely to gain him a few partisans, and forward his own selfish views. This has been the case at present, when Mr. Tylor, having become President by an ac ands the sweets of office so delighted, that he would risk gay proposal, however controlly to milleted honour, if it

THE scinered copy of the classical from the UniverSecretary of the Generalization of India, will speak for
ineits, at the the Order of the Generalization of India, will speak for
the nome Officers in Bengal palents the shoe has pinched
them), seem to be jealous of the aplendid Bandaleund
Legion edispetering for service in Sciude when their own
regiments mutinised; and as bese said persons have been and the second second in the second s ers regarding the Logion, we feel it necessary to call attention to the sar premising that Brigadier Berson, in a letter to the A Alkhar, aigned by all his Officers, has contradicted the rarious letters.

Periode, speak on is nearly Captain of the 54th Reg., B.N.I.; he entered the Service in 1820, and served through the Barmese War; he was Adjutant to his regiment for a number of years, and returned to England in 1825, for the benefit of his health. When the war of succession in Spain was raging, and permission granted to rates a force in this country for service in Spain, Buston was one of the first to join the British Ligion under Sir De Lucy Evans; he served there with grant distinction and honour to himself as well in to the Service to which he belongs; he want out as Santor Major of the 6th or Scotch Grenadiers, under the command of Lt.-Col. Tupper, and from his admirable system and knowledge of Brilliary duties in all its beauties; he was mainly instrumental in bringing that Regiment to the high state of order and discipline at which, it arrived. Shortly after his strival in Spain he was premisted to Lieut.-Colonel, and manufarred to the 19th, or Monney Light Intanary, which he Spain he was promoted to ferred to the 10th, or Mun ferred to the 10th, or Munder Light Infantry, wh commanded for some class that had size command let Regiment for some moulin. Lieut. Colonel Beatson was present in several matrix effects at Portugalette, at the zellef of Brites in 1805, and was engaged in the action of the 18th of September of the some year, when Jon Carlos, at the med of 45,00 men, attacked Espartero's Director, he was settled engaged in the vicinity of vittoria in the 28th and commanded the let Reg. during the mining in the heights of Arlaban, on the 16th and 17th Jan. 1836. He again commanded the 16th Reg. in the action Saght in July of that year in front of Passicarship, which is was severally wounded, the incidence of the incidence was severally wounded, the incidence of the incidenc paront of Functionals, which in July of that your in the do his regiment dustrains was severely wounded; he tied on his regiment dustrains that action, with a descraination and galantry which has not no not he admirational all who wittings die; the whom unable to rice from the givened; from the meterity of his wound, he had himself placed in a stretcher, which was carried by his own mon, and with award in hand his highly led in his brave men against the enemy; his catalonist fram, however, would not stand thin long, and, what from he effects of his wound for several years attainable. Livet, Colonel Beatson was honoured of the Mathematical Livet, Colonel Beatson was breathered of the Mathematical livet. erdinand for his hindred latting Order of Saint On Brigation States and Litting Order of Saint On Brigation States and Auctand on Sound on the plane of their a man white appearance of the plane of their and their appearance of the plane of their and their appearance of their states of their appearance of their states of their appearance of their states of their st the Hone several years honourse with the several years honourse with the several sever

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perve in Seinstel;

2d. The Governor-General, in Chanell, daily segmentes the regard for Millery honour which has led the Bundstound Lagius to offer their sixviess in that previous, and you will request Captale Meanes to spigualet the Lagius; and you will request Captale Meanes to spigualet the Lagius; and their merities are accepted by the Governor, which will making the develops are they have mentioned when other treets ledd bein.

2d. The Governor-General, in Council, to untilling, however, at this advanced period of the season to appete the Legion to a long nation, at the terminents of which they have beind have to unit around months before it would be passible. So ambest these for fielade, and his Lordahip mant deter for the present arching hissest of the services they have so become they planet at his disposal.

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THE OVERLAND MAIL.

THE letest dates are from Bombay to 20th, and from Calcutta to 11th May; from Macao to 16th, sad Hong-Kong to 8th April. The mail from England of 6th April

Calcutta to 11th may; from Manno to 10th, and Heng-Kong to 8th April. The until from Engiand of 6th April had reached Bombay on 12th May.

The principal intelligence brought by the Indian mail of 20th May relates to the state of the Punjanb, which appears now to be more distracted than ever. A bloody fight is disted to have taken place on 7th May, between Heern Singh, the present Prime Minister, and the party of the sons of Runjeet Singh, who are cappeard to him, led on by Ittur Singh, a chief of considerable influence. In Sopt, isst, when Aject Singh had sourdened the then King, Shere Singh, and the Prime Minister, Dayon Singh, he was himself alain in a fight with Heern Singh, who dienged the death of his father, Dhyan, by grearing all the family of Aject to be betchered. One hey of nine years was allowed to live, and an uncle, named Itter off, Utter Singh, escaped into the Sikh States, protected by the British. After seven months' realisance, he went back on the 50th of April, and joined the party under Cashmeers Singh and Peshere Singh. They proceeded to attack Heers Singh, and a bloody conflict took place, in attack Heera Singh, and a bloody conflict took which Heera was said to have been wounded ook place, in andre. Ittur Singh was considered by some of the partisant of Heera as being supported by the British, and they therefore, have threatened to invade the territories of the letter, to revenge themselves on those who had countenanced the

proceedings of Itter Singh.

The threatened movement of the notorious Ackber Khan on Penhawar had not taken place. The position of his father, Dhost Mahomed, was by no means satisfactory;

inhobitants; as it was going to rain under the Makintta yele. If One of the fineheating chiefs of Singhilland bas had his costle levelled to the parth, and is himself a prisoner, is consequence of his refered to chery the orders of the Supreme Government, and to rective some plumber which he had taken from none merelimine, British subjects, who were travelling through the country. This ilesided act of the British subjects is highly acceptable to the syste and tradesmen, who are delighted when those putsy tyreste are pusished for their sotheries and insolence.

The other parts of India were tranquil, and expected be so during the rainy sesson.

Admiral Sir W. Parker was at Madras on the 11th of

to be so during the relay sesson.

Admirel Sir W. Parker was at Madras on the 11th of May, when he was Midd by the inhabitants.

The lays mative-made place of ordenace which was found say years up at Karnoul has been shipped on board he Majony's ship Cornwellie, and was to be removed. Regiond. It weighs upwards of sight tone.

In Mispany there was a discussion going forward respecting a secondard of the native justimes, who had not exarted in muscules to propore the arrest of a man named Alon for a native implication in the burning of the five ships half that harbour during the last two years, and should half that harbour during the last two years, and should half the farbour during the last two years, and should half from Heisbay was brought to Bees by the Hon. Registra Company's steamer, Claspatra, which provided the fifth else, with 40 passengers. The Provided Co. I the little else, with 40 passengers. The Provided Co. Seen on the following day with upwards of 100 place fore, Raving left Calentta on 11th May. The Majon of 19th, from Southasapten, was to leave gain on the first and the fall complement of the first of the little of the first and the first of the first and the first of the first and the first of the firs Alexandria.

Alexabitic nit. One ease of plague had occurred at Alexandria.

Garrison Etiquette at Calcutta.—The Englishman of May affords a long account of a much-talked-of matter in Calcutta stroke, which, for predent reasons, had not been noticed in the journals. It seems, Mr. Montressor, of the Bongal Barvice, drove a begy into one of the gates of Fort William, and was stopped by the sentinel, because a dag was in the buggy, contrary to the Fort Regulations. Mr. Montressor struck the sentinel with a whip, and indicted the like upon a havilder who came out, whole was acational. On the circumstance being reported to the Governar-General, his Lordship ordered that Mr. Montressor should be dismissed the Bervice. Intercession was maile. His Lordship opposed to withdraw the order, dit condition that an applopay, dictated by himself, and contibed in the most humbis language, chantid be read by Mr. Montressor to the Guard, who were to be assembled for the purpose, and a timelation handed them is the Hindestane language. Further, the effecting gentleman should with into the Fort for the purpose at delivering the apology; and this met having both literally compiled with at tirs, was actually indeed tipon and performed. The Muricarus of May 6 questions the sorrections of the ecount of the proceedings in Mr. Montressor's one. In his calm aponents that gualismes was the first to acknowledge his error, and analous the seals all mossible remarkation. The threatened movement of the actorious Askbar Khan on Peshawar had not taken place. The position of his father, Dhost Mishosened, was by an means estimatory; his saye, his infarnities, and the complicated state of the affairs of Cahool weekl, it was thought, induce him to resign his covereignty jate the heads of Askbar.

The news from Sciede estables to 16th May. Sir Charles higher was bury in making preparations for the mosting of the Belooches chiefs, which was to take place on 24th May, when it is said that hywards of 17,000 of them would attend, each having an ascended attackent. Theirty phousand men measubind is deliberate would present an odd apparament. He was capposed that Sir Charles had some important measured attackent. In Upper Sciede, when General Simpson (who was to be seasoneded by General Hunter) communded, nothing romarkable had cassirged. Preparations were going on for the purpose of putning down the freshooters under Beeja Khan, who had situation as well as the conceptuates of the unsistential attempts made by the force under Capt. Tilt and Linux. Pitagraild to sterral going on for the purpose of putning down the freshooters under Beeja Khan, who had situation as well as the conceptuates of the unsistential attempts made by the force under Capt. Tilt and Linux. Pitagraild to sterral going on for the purpose of putning down the freshooters under Beeja Khan, who had situation as well as the conceptuates of the unsistential attempts made by the force under Capt. Tilt kind Linux, Pitagraild to sterral going on for the purpose of putning themselves. The Bangal troops had attituded the sterral production was an entirely and active the security of the sterral production was an entirely and active the security of the conceptual with a control of sugarantial by the security of the purpose of the security of the purpose of the security of the purpose of the security of the security of the purpose of the security of the purpose of the security of the security of the security of the security of the sec

shieft and Sheir retainers—the assuber of mices, has been correspondy supposed, will amount to about \$6,000. Sir C. Napier has beened the following General Order, for the guidance of those under him:

Cot. Deckey will be so good he to pay particular attention in these two has particular.

C. J. Harring \$141. Gen., Gen. of Stinds,
C. J. Harring \$141. Gen., Gen. of Stinds,
C. J. Harring \$141. Gen., Gen. of Stinds,
Ent. The news commit down to Hith March, but it adds nothing to the facts already known.

Further intelligence had been received at Bombill from Chine, just before the departure of the mail, by way of Calentia. It is to 10th April, but in call decisions of political news. Malwa opium was said to have decisiond very materially in print, in consequence of its inferior quality.

very materially in print, in membryamous on the previous quality.

Penemyers from India. — discussedria, func it is. The Penensille, and Cristein Colospate's object ship from Manager and Cristein Colospate's object ship from Manager and Septembers with the passengues—via.; Gape, Rothan, Dr. And Mrs. direkt, Mr. Blang, Cut. Abdy, Rev. W. W. Welf, Mr. Farne, Mr. Juretine, Mr. Rysen, Monday Olvid Merrico, Mr. Seon, two distinction, and nervent; Mr. Leach, Mrj. B. O. White, Mr. Barne, Mr. Juretine, Mr. Rysen, Manager, two chickwas of Cape. Registring, Mrs. B. Charante and child, Mrs. Repetions, Mr. Rysen, Mr. Thornisti and child; Mr. and Mr. Lightness, Mr. Rystock, Rystock, Mr. Rystock, Mr. Rystock, Mr. Rystock, Mr. Rystock, Mr. Rystock, Mr. Rystock, Mr. Rystock, Mr. Rystock, Mr. Rystock, Mr. Rystock, Mr. Rystock, Mr. Rystock, Mr. Rystock, Mr. Rystock, Mr

# MILITARY PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Butt. to Bill Tropp in May; may, it managers to own, Artin, at Hannesen.

Hymor, inc, —let (i., i.) Lt. B. Scaling in Capt. by Brev., Lt. W. R. Hankswood to Har. on model, angle.

Handry hyratrant.—th Hart. Skall, M. Gopkach, to correct at Puttaghar for the surge. Historia, in Handry, in Capt. by Herv. 18th—Lt. R. C. Pennington, in Capt. Meev. 16th—th. Lapt. J. Franch, leave to Van Boundar's Lagit on mod. auxt. 19th—Lt. T. Scalin, to Capt. by Brev. 16th—the Art. T. Scalin, to Capt. by Brev. 16th—the M. Pitrie, posted; Ld. M. T. Buckett, to proceed by the six med., east, with leave for

six moutte; Rus. G. S. Chru, to Lieut., v. Sanders dec. 22dRus. S. J. Him, to Lieut., v. Mackanzia, dea., Ems. T. Jones,
povied. 24th—Lt. J. B. Origon to resign altantim of ediciating interp. and Gradeter-sh. to 7th Cav. 20th—Lt. Bt. Capt.
J. E. Harris, app. Adit., v. Evart. prom. 23d—Lt. E. G. J. Change,
nevs, to Capt., by Brov. Late 24th—Bt. Capt. F. J. Chine, to
command Foliat Sait. at Mearnt. The Officers of this Corps
have below appeliable to do duty as foliows, Capt. S. A. Lyone,
with 2d Gre.; Capt. W. C. Carrer. 26th N. L., Lt. Bt. Capt. C.
H. Wabe, 2M H. J., Lt. P. H. E. Dewnel, 16th N. L., Lt. R.,
Consider, 25th N. J., Lt. C. C. Hrary, 18th N. L.; Exc. R. P. Willey, 2nd E. E. British, pth N. L.; Exc. R. T. Reid and A. S. Allen,
19th M. L. British, pth N. L.; Exc. B. T. Reid and A. S. Allen,
19th M. L. British, pth N. L.; Exc. B. T. Reid and A. S. Allen,
19th M. L. British, pth N. L.; Co. Brany, 18th—Lt. M. Capt. J.
Bouildit, 1952. Lift., v. Dewne, upp. to Geraldor conting, 28th—
12d. J. Britishy, app. Adj. of Kotah counting, v. Industrian, dec.
20th—Exc. S. British, pth N. L. C. Q. Nesbitt to officiate an interp.
12d. J. Britishy, app. Adj. of Kotah counting, v. Industrian, dec.
20th—Exc. S. D. Maccionald, app. Adj. of 7th Batt. of Inf. inf.
12d. J. Britishy, app. Adj. of Kotah counting, of Lt. J. Treeser to
Adt. Interp. and Caratern. to 44th N. L. cancelled at request
of that Officer.—Bt. Capt. C. Dickson app. second in comm. 6th
12d. Exc. L. Reid Capt. Stith—Lieut. H. Reid app. Act.
Adj. of Cay. Bundleaund Legion. 6th—Lieut. H. Reid app. Act.
Adj. of Cay. Bundleaund Legion. 6th—Lieut. H. Reid app. Act.
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Adj. of Cay. Bundleaund Legion. 6th—Lieut. H. Reid app. Act.
Adj. of Cay. Bundleaund Legion. 6th—Lieut. H. Reid app. Act.
Adj. of Cay. Bundleaund Legion. 6th

Chubita And Arbitant Suredon Admitted to the Service. Claudity...W. 3. Michael. .. Industry... Chargow, Abelet... but...

-s. stitet, M.D. MADRAS,

BTAFF...Lt. T. F. Johnstone, 3d Dvairy, app. Adj. to the Governor's Hody Guard; It. (Hr. Capl.), R. C. Macpherson, 8th N.I., app. Prin. Assist. to Coll. and Mag. and Agont to Gov. of Port St. George in Manjam; I al class. Ref. J. Anderson, app. to command Hydribad Subs. Force; Col. Jan. Perry, app. a big of the first class, and to command Magpers subs. Force. Light Cayatage... 4th Reg. 1th Ch. Lomon, dec. in camp at at Counters, May 9; 8th—Lt. W. R. Bemington, to Europe on medical certificats.

Asystemstr... 2dd J. M. Commandation.

Libert Cavalby.—the Reg.: Lt. U. Lemon, dec. in camp at al Cothlare, May 8; 8th—Lt. W. R. Bemington, to Europe on medical certificate.

Anvalbury-gadd: Lt. C. W. Crump, attached to do duty with the ut Batt; Maj. Hammond. 1st Batt., app. to command Div. of Artillery or detailing service 2st Aden.

Rabeyne and Ribburgh Lts. J. C. Anderson and B. Henry attached to do duty.

Bara, intr.—tal Reg. (Fasil.): Maj. T. A. Duke, ret. to do duty from farles. to Barupe 1 M E. I. Lt. W. C. Callow, to Europe commed. eer.; 1A. H. C. Taylor, transf. to Invalid Estab., Rus. J. R. Machessie, posted; Bas. J. Wood, to Lient., v. Taylor, inval. Native Inpantys.—let Reg., Lt. H. B. T. & Wolfer, app., attached to do duty; Roy. C. H. Rass, dec. at Madrae, 28th April, 1844. 9th—Rus. F. Lawford, to Europe, on med. cert.. 10th—Lt. O. Brassey, dismissed the Berylor by sentence of a green Cunt. Martini, 11th—Side. W. Syme, posted; Mejor W. Blood, deceased on the Majil Captain M. Davies, prunoted to Mejor; Lieutennet (Breek, Unytain) A. Burisigh, so Capt. and Ena. G. Circlestone to Lieut., v. Bisod, dec.; Capt. A. L. Burleig dec. on 18th April, at (Bt. Capt.) C. Irland to Capt. and Ena. G. Circlestone to Lieut., v. Bisod, dec.; Capt. A. L. Burleig dec. on 18th April, at (Bt. Capt.) C. Irland to Capt. and Ena. G. Circlestone to Lieut., v. Burleigh, dec.; the acrease of Maj. M. Davies placed at disposal of Com..in-Chief for reg. duty. Sth—Lt., H. Haghes to Eur. on med. cert. 26th—Capt. C. Tarifort Fransf. to the lat. East. on med. cert. 26th—Capt. C. Tarifort Fransf. to the lat. East. on med. cert. 26th—Lt. Roy. J. Campbell placed at disposal of the Com. Capt. Martini Europe. 2std—Ena. E. A. May dismissed by sentence of a Can. Court. Martini, Biss. T. McKeitchis posted; Lt. R. B. Myine to Capt. My Here. 18th—Lt., H. Haghes to Eur. on med. cert. 26th—Capt. C. Tarifort Fransf. to the lat. East. on med. cert. 26th. Lt. R. Chings dec. at Decease of the Capt. East. C. F. Gilbertson pouted. 29th—Lt. Bea. G. H. Akhasan h. Lieut. V. Reilly, doc. at Du

Scott, M.B.

Starp.—12. M. M. Massonsis, 202 R.L., 202. Act. Reignste-Major et Mhow; Capt. C. F. Complets, 1815, M. M.L., 202. Act. Brig.-Maj. et Mallignum; Copt. E. Jopp, 1818, R.L., 202. Act.

to Folition Agentic Cutch; Capt. Kennety, 78th M.F.L. 1859.
Acting Staff Officer at Adms. Capt. G. F. Jechen, and Capality, confirmed in appoint, of commendant at Balminer. In medication to Capt. Melet; Lt. C. R. W. Havey, 36 Ber. J.-L., man. In act at Acta. Con. Nant. of operation for supportions of Transportion of Capt. Melet; Lt. C. R. W. Havey, 36 Ber. J.-L., man. In act at Acta. Con. Nant. of operation for supportions of Engages, day, the atm. of Lt. Repucies.

Lieux Cavaliny—M. Reg. — Capt. W. Transform, furth. to Rur, on med. cert.; Llevit. R. B. Moore, leave of alley, for trap years to Neigherina, on med. cert.

Anticleux—24 Lt. A. Aptoin, to Join 6th Con. Gelegationer Mel. to get troop 4th; and 5d Lt. R. H. Keatlage from Gelegationer Set. to get troop 4th; and 5d Lt. R. H. Keatlage from Gelegationer Set. to get troop 4th; and 5d Lt. R. H. Keatlage from Gelegationer Set. to get troop 4th; and 5d Lt. R. H. Keatlage from Gelegationer Set. To get of Giov. of Scinde.

Native in substance.

Native in substance.

Native in substance.

Native in substance.

Native in the Capt. H. Radd fart. to Bur. on priv. 28. Shipper Capt. J. Tatt app. Lt. of Folice at Bhikarpore. 7th—This corpus has arrived at Burode.

Star. Shipper Set. Shipper

J. Patch, app. garrians garg, at hurat; Amint. Surg. P. dipokin, app. to med. charge of the R.J.; W. Bulkian, to not ma Civ. Surg. at Dimodia.

Canura American me the Respect,—Cavalry, C. W. Mannister.—Infantry, H. T. Macten.
Navat.—Comm. J.A. Yadge, to temp. command of st.-v. Sensatrie, from 1st April, 1844; Jr. Gordon, from Macten, 1844; Purser Buth, of st.-v. Acher to perform the fution of cirk of that vessel in addition to his swa, from 1st Am., 1844; Purser Tayatun, of st.-v. Auditanit to conduct the fution of cirk of that vessel in addition to his swa, from 1st Am., 1844; Purser Tayatun, of st.-v. Auditanit to conduct the fution of cirk of that vessel in addition to his own, v. ingle, transf. to Machenda, loss brig, from 19th March. 1845; K. Litchfield, to be act. Other, can be also ad Master of Merendia to Act. 1st class Mather of that vessel, from April, 1864; M. Litchfield, in the Machenda of that vessel, from April, 1864; M. E. Rod. Machenda, purch, to retire from Service, trans pill Figh. last.

### EMGLISH FUNDS.

BMGLISH FUNDS.

Bank Stock, 198 9

a per Ct. Red. Anna., 199 8 2

Re per Cent. Redness Anna., 199 Exchequer Bills, 1994 india Bonds under 1995. 9 pm.

Bouth Sen Old Anna., 209

Butto Seef., 74 6 4

Ditto Sepal., 186, 74 6 6

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At Colombo, the tedy of William Row, Req., gath Reg., of a non.—June 21, at Harley-gines, Clifton, the wife of Communder W. H. Themas, R. N. of a despiter.—June 30, at Carbalton ludge, Eurrey, the lady of Capt. Washier, Humbey Army, of a con.—June 23, at the Caset Barracha, Woolwish, the lady of Lieut. H. P. Cranzria, R. Astillary, of a ton.—June 19, at Prymouth, the indy of Lieut. Col. Machipan, Com. S.M. 7ath Reg. of a caughter.—Hengel.—11th Ameli. at Raitanhora. The lady of Capt.

the tady of Lieut. Col. Halleran, Com. H.M. 72th Rog. of a describter.

Honged.—11th Apell, at Baltanhore, the lady of Capt, Wheather, Sth Light Cavalry, of a describter—18th April, at Caumpure, the lady of Capt. J. Teuties, 1th Light Cavalry, of a con—16th April, at Osleuita, Port William, the lady of A. Whan, Roq., 1st Gerrison Assist. Suitg. of a daughter—18th April, at Possah, the lady of Capt. April, at property, the lady of a claughter—18th April, at Possah, the lady of Capt. April, at London, the lady of Capt. R. Waller, at Lawrence, 18th N.I., of a son—3d Ray, it camp, at Umballa, the lady of Capt. R. Waller, of a son—3d May, it Randowse, the lady of Capt. R. Waller, of a son—3d Ray, it for a son—3d April, at Londonaum, the lady of Capt. Van Homaton, 48th N.I., of a son—3d April, at Londonaum, 18th Lighty, of a son—3dth April, at Randowse, the lady of Lieut. Y. Binnors, 3ds Ray, of a daughter—2d May, at Simila, the lady of Lieut. Panone, of a son—3th May, at Meerst, the lady of Lieut. Panone, of a son—3th May, at Meerst, the lady of Lieut. Panone, of a daughter—2dth April, at Colaboratore, the fairly of April, at Rajahmundry, the lady of Assist. Surg. G. B. Provy, of a daughter—27th April, at R. Thomes, the lady of Lieut. W. H. (Panone, D. Bargel, at Rajahmundry, the lady of the Lady of Capt. H. Workmann, 27th N.I., of a daughter—18th May, at Colabola, the lady of State. J. W. Tashes, —18th April, at Reference, the lady of Capt. H. W. Tashes, —18th April, at Below, the lady of Capt. H. W. Tashes, —18th April, at Below, the lady of Capt. H. W. Tashes, —18th April, at Below, the lady of Capt. H. W. Tashes, —18th April, at Below, the lady of Capt. H. W. Tashes, —18th April, at Below, the lady of Capt. H. W. Tashes, —18th April, at Below, the lady of Capt. H. W. Tashes, —18th April, at Below, the lady of Capt. H. W. Tashes, —18th April, at Below, the lady of Capt. H. W. Tashes, —18th April, at W. Tashes, —18th April, at W. Tashes, —18th April, at W. Tashes, —18th Lady of Capt. H. W. Tashes, —18th April, at

to Ann Amoreta, assisted daughter of Capt. A. Adam, Madras N.I., Communiting file Bagiment, the Wisser's Contingent—Both Ageil, at St. Changer's Contingent—Copt. J. Burrware, 48th N.I., to Phancus, daughter of J. Bantinon, Pro. Boursey.—4th Rhy, in Proper, Livet-Cul. S. B. Bersiflar, Communiting H.M. 1978 Reg., to Mary Habber, youngest daughter of H. Cophe, Bag, in Caroline et., Bedford-square.

June 22, et Chapten, apper sa Mrs. Amelia Wood, widew of the late Cot. W. B. Wand, R.J.C.'s Service—May 22, at Now-foundhed, Himerustyne, wife of Lieus. S. Talbot, R.I. Artillery.—July 2, spoids, at Heafield, Smoot, Gonzine Riddott, May-foundhed, Himerustyne, wife of Lieus. S. Talbot, R.I. Artillery.—July 2, spoids, at Heafield, Smoot, Gonzine Riddott, May-June 27, at Leanhagene. Bea. Capt. Moralt. Hand, H.N.—June 27, at Leanhagene. Bea. Capt. Moralt. Hand, H.N.—June 3, at River, aged 46, Reduce. Toulism. This cid and much respected Officer was in constant antice service dering the master article service dering the last two wars, and Sidel the chandles and a Lieutenant before many of the precent Play Officers entered the Service. He was one of the few corrivers often participated in Reduce? action, in 1782—Lately at Biomelicaps, Capt. Parlane Rysanson, R.M., aged 28.

Bengel.—256 April, in Emply, suddenly, Mrs. R. E. Hiller, and the service of Captain R. Milter, commanding the H. C. S. Heps., aged 18 years.—May 2, at Culcutta M. Milter, armenanting the H. C. S. Heps., aged 18 years.—May 2, at Culcutta Mrs. Biomanne, the beloved wife of Captain G. Ridtords.—April 28, at Marchly, Assam, wife of Captain G. R. Bistords.—April 28, at Marchly, Assam, wife of Captain G. R. Wilthamon, Sph. N.I.—April 281, in Camp. Assamment and M. Milters, and Armen, and M. L.—April 281, in Camp. Assamment and M. L.—April 281, in Camp. Heavy.—April 281, at Armen, the infant son of Maj. Ammannen, at Inchna. pilly, Bana, wife of Capt. C. M'Leoi, and Relayer, that N.I.—April 281, in Camp. Gontore, Lieut. G. Lieut. Americ, child of Captain Marson, at May 20, in Camp.—May 11, in Camp. Gontore, Lieut. G. Lieut. J. C. M'Captill, Six Marter Lieut. J. C. M'Captill, Six Marter Lieut. J. C. M'Captill, Six Marter Lieut. J. C. M'Captill, Six Marter Lieut. J. C. M'Captill, Six Marter Lieut. J. C. M'Captill, Six Marter Lieut. J. C. M'Captill, Six Marter Lieut. J. C. M'Captill, Six Marter Lieut. J. C. M'Captill, Six Marter Lieut. J. C. M'Captill, Six

Monthly Military Obituary.—Major-Gemeral—Mir Won, Casemera, M.G.M., E. I. Camp. Serv. Lieut.—Golqueia—Frederick, h.p., 8-th F., Medybourse, Aitus. Hants; John Buko Lynch, L.p., 8-th F., Medybourse, Aitus. Hants; John Buko Lynch, Umatt., Great Oakley, Essan. Majara—Liudany, 9-th F., Trichinopoly, Madeas; Terraneau, E. I. Comp. Serv., near Kursaul; Addrews, E. I. Loudan, Ship; Hall, 48th F., On Board the, Karl of Harwicke, India ship; Hall, 48th F., On Board the, Karl of Harwicke, St. Hants Mil; J.B. Morris, Unatt., Loudon; Ron, Bist. F., Adj. U.S. Hants Mil; J.B. Morris, Onatt., Loudon; Hon. C. S. Wortley, h.p. 9-th F., London; Kviton, idle of Ri. Marines, Stoachouse, Devon. Licateonais—Hunter, 17th F., Adem, Arabia; Carlein, Sid. Halliar, Nova Sentia; Beckner, va W. I. Reg., druwrast at Houquray: Macariney, Milatt., St. Vincent; De Lancy, J.-p., 10th Dra.; Dobbs, h.-p. Lat F., Ruswurm, h.p. 58th F., Ensigna—Poltar, Stiff F., on passage from Calculta to Bourbay; M'Culloch, late 7th Ri. Vet. Batt., Goorthey; J. Magamebarh, h.p. 4th Line Bn. Gler. Leg. Parmastar—Haldane, h.-p. 3d W. J. Rog. Modical Department—Staff Surg. 2d Class Nugent, Surmada.

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# SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1844.

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THE fullowing superior SHIPS, belonging to Mean. T. and W. Sairy, or Newssatis upon-type, and built by them for the INDIA TRADE, will leave Gravesend punctually at the undermeateneed dates.

FOR CALCUITA DIRECT.

SLORIANA, 1400 Tuna, J. B. Wann, Communiar, to Sail July 28.

July 19.
TUBOR, 1130 Tone, M. J. LAY, Commander, to Sail Aug. 15.
FOR THE CAPE AND CALCUTTA.
PLANTAGEMENT, 1800 Tone, Jone Donner, Commander, to

FOR MADRAS.

DUEK OF ARGYLL, 600 Tons, Hunny Baunows, Omnader, to Sail August 10.

For Freight or France upply to Capt. James Barbes, 17, May Ang Copt. Wm. Fuscups, at T. & W. Emiru's, 76, Cabill.

STEAM to CEYLON, MADRAS, and

CALCUTTA, by the Overland Sente.—The Peninciller and Oriental Steam Marigation Company will look Peninciller and Egypt, detect to the above Ports in the following dates:—From Sentiampion.

ORIENTAL....August 8 BENTINCE, so or about Aug. 80 OBIENTAL.... Optober 9 HINDORTAM, one palention and to severe passages, epoly at the Peninciller and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of Offices, No. 51, 2t. Mary Ann. London; and No. 57, High-extrust. Synthesis passages.

STEAM to CALCEUTIA: Whe the CAPE, or solve, aniting in the CAPE OF SODE ROPE, MADERITUAL CEXAMA, AND MADERITUAL PRESENT AND PRINTED PRINTED AND PRINTED PRINTED PRINTED AND PRINTED PRINTED PRICUESOR, of the free, and an borns-power, from the state of th

FOR MADRAS, with leave to call at the L. Off Of Ocon Hope, to that set of July, for management gener daily, the BUKE OF BOX SURGH, for the principles meet gener daily, the BUKE OF BOX SURGH, see Thop; I ying in the West Ledis-Root, Emenor Fiduciae Contagnoder, This hip had general from the Contagnoder, This hip had general sectommodologis for provening and surgice in supplies of the provinces. For treight of provingers, and surgice is apply to Capt. Columbia, at the Jornation Collin Store; to Moster, Santas Friedrich and Co., 134, Franchards, or to January Barrant Friedrich and Co., 124, Franchards, or to January Barrant Friedrich and Co., 124, Franchards, or

TOR MADRAS, touching at the CAPR L OF GOOD HOPE, with her amal presentity, to find August 18th, and from Portugues to the 18th, the Well-Life Tour, for Tour, James Lemonta, R.R., Commander; lying in the West 18th Regard Boot. Cherics an experienced furgroun, Fur Freight or France, apply to the Commender; Captain Evans, R. H.; Captain W. C. Russieu; or Fast and Russa, I. Bishopagate street Within, corner of Lendenhall street.

THE BRITISH AND INDIAN ARMY. MINISTA NGOSLA AND INDIAN ARMY.

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## THE NEW NAVAL UNIVORM.

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## Nabai Intelligence.

STREET, JULY 18.—The Queen has been pleased to and appoint By Edmand Lyons, Bart., Captain in the layer, and ster Majesty's Minister Plenipriculary to his yets King of Street, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Hou.

PROMOTONA.

Retired Commander under H.M.'s Order in Connell, of lat Nov., 1820, George Edington.
Lieutenants—W. L. Partridge, John O. Johnson, C. S. Bunber.
Master—G. B. Hell.

Master—G. B. Hell.

Approximate.

Captains—John C. Carpenter, K.4: (1821), to Out-pension of Greenwich Mospital: F. Bullock (1820), to Persupine.

Leading and A. R. Farman (1820), to Warnile; Man. P. F. Pellew (1848), (addit.), to Collingwood; C. S. Donbar (1844), and W. L. Partriles (1946), (addit.), to Agincourt; F. E. Jehnston (1823), to Illustrious.

Masters—G. S. Hull (1844), (acting), to Gipser; W. F. Farrant, (acting), to Bylendam.

Master—R. Chambers (1829), to Firshy: E. Burstaff (1810), to Paragine; C. O. H. P. St. John (1840), to 24. Fiscent.

Middelines—F. Bullock, to Possipine; H. Bunnington, to Macalleni.

Maral Undets-J. H. Chads, to Cambrian; P. A. Campboll, to

Comperdam. 2013: Inspector of Mospitals—Edward Milditch (1944), Jamaica Hospitals Olivet Evans, M.D. (1840), to Bermi

:--Charles McArthur, M.D. (1928), (addit.), to William ry, yacht | Robert M. Brouz (1828), to Tempurary stos-

Surgeons—Charles McArthur, M.D. (1928), (addit.), to William and Mary, yeaht; Robert E. Broun (1892), to Temperary Rospits at Haulhowinse.

Assistant Surgeons—L. C. Urquhert, M.D. (1918), from Camperdown to Ocean, for service in Sheeman dockyard; 51. J. Willes (acting), (1847, from St. Vincent to Victory, for service in Haule Huspital; J. Gordon (1837), from Camperdown to Publices, for services in Shiville Hospital; John Beicher, M.D. (1823), to Virage.

Clerk—D. Stapiston, to Persipine.

PROMOTIONS DURING THE LAST QUARTER.

PROMOTIONS DUBING THE LAST QUARTER.
Captain—William Kelly.
Retired Supains (under Her Mejenty's Order in Council, the 18th Aug., 1840).—William Holman, John Kothes.
Commanders—Montagu Thomas, William Cornwallis Aldiam, Malachi Donnellas, Edward Brenton Biswart.
Retired Commanders (under its Majesty's Order in Council, of Sath Jan., 1810).—William Randord Oliver, George Thomas, Robert Troiter, Chaffes Patriarche, George George, (Under His Majesty's Order in Council of the 1st Nov., 1826.)—John White (A), Osorge Weisch, Thomas Surdwood, Charles Tully, Jonathan Rioriks, Edward Ropers, Rispiens Birger.
Liestenands—George Weisch, Homas Surdwood, Charles Tully, Jonathan Rioriks, Edward Ropers, Lewis Roper Filmmatrice, Lord Charles Wandesford Butler, Hen. Thomas Alexander Pakenban, Charles Talbot Compton, Fersy William Coventry, Mates (Appointed)—Offsey Malfolm C. Read, Charles Wake, John Richard Rowerd, Dharles Des Yeaz.
Second Masters—Sammal William Keerney Freemen, Charles Paracius, J. G. Anderson, Inspectic of Hospitale—John Liddell, M. D.
Surgwons—Robert John Scott, Alexander Woodcock, Mayal Inspectures and Paterry—William H. Reeven, George Andrew Lance. William H. Wisomen, 2

Powier, Frenerick W. Smith.
Paymaners and Petrera—William H. Reeven, George Andrew
Lance, William H. Wiseman, &
Lance, William H. Wiseman, &
Lance, William H. Wiseman, &
Appelationate.—Commander E. H. Killot, to Briddington, vice
Robmain, removed to Whitby, vice\* Gordon (&); Com. Kdward
Lake, to Aldborough, vice Bate, removed to Bartmouth, vice\*
Twyneds, Com. Lawis Meitland, to Gramby, vice Webst, rerouved to Welle, vice\* Ribey; Com. & M. Reynolds, to Rottingdeen, vice\* Wheatley; Com. John Midter, to Hastings, vice\*
Mollwaine; Com. M. de Courcy, to Reveaule, Castle Wellan,
vice Wolley, removed to Bridgewater, vice\* Newton.
Lieutenant E. Cambell, and John Molmuell, and John
Allen, to command efations; Lieut. John Aliga, appointed to
Rickham, vice Jan. Camphell, resigned.

\* The period of command of these Officers, expired on ath lens.

" The period of command of these Officers, expired on 5th inst

GENERAL, POST OFFICE.

Wear indian and Merican Malla... Notice to the Public, orthogeners, Sub-Postmosters, and Letter Receivers... in the event of the 2d of the month falling on Sunday, the West Indian and Merican wells. sican mails, &c., which, in such cases, have hitherto ade up on the morning of the 4d, will in future to made department from London, on the exempt of the lat of the

unth.—By demanand." East lants Mally.—In the event of the 7th of the month liting on Sanday, the mails for the East India, aid Marsothes falling on Sanday, the mails for the East Inues, on marrows which is regular course are despetched from London on the 7th will not be made up and incomplete till the evening of the six of

Portamours: July 11.—(From our own Correspondent.)—St. Vincent has sailed for Plymouth, there to wait orders. She has all months provisions and across on board, and her crew completed to 950. The Victory has lent her 100 seamen and 20 hope; the Excellent 40 seamen, and taken the flag while the is absent; and 150 marries. marines have embarked for head-guntters. The orders came down early on Monday. The supernumeraries were an board by 4 o'clock, and soon after the put to sea, and was out of sight soon after sumet. Comperdown came up on Monday, and is in harbour to dismentle and go into ordinary. Captain Martin, this Officer will take charge of the Queen to-morrow, as she pays of this day.

The Officers and crew of the Common of the Compared by with the Werrant-Officers of Compared by the state of the

Walker, the Civil Engineer. Resistance is out of dock, refitting, alongside her bulk. Senfower is to dock, to propure for resuming her duties at Jessey. Lightening is ordered here to take Marines from the Queen for the Chatham and Woolwich Divisions. Shadamanthus is to call in, on her way to Cock, and take Marine clothing, stores, inc. Theoret is to come for further colors. stores, &c. Dwarf is to come for further orders. Malaba will be docked when there is one vacant. Childers will he peid off when her books are ready. Madegascar and Clio are daily expected. Ships in Port. Fistery, Queen, Camperdown, Collinguoud, Excellent, Victoria and Albert yacht, Resistance; Senfluwer, Childers in Harbows.

Albert yacht, Resistance; Seaftower. Childres in Hutboue. Plymouth, July 11.—(From our own Correspondent.) 4th—Arrived, the Asia freight-ship, from Gravesend, with a detachment of the 62d Reg., bound to Calcutta—put in having some cases of artabli-pag on heard; she sailed the following day for her destination. 5th—billed, the Diffpenes, N.T., Master Com. W. Martin, for Fombrake, with stores for the Dotkyadd; also sailed the Camel tender, for Cork, with stores for the squadrom. Sailed, the Calculonia, 120, Copt. A. Milas, for Gibralter; fifty additional busernumeraries were sent from the San Josef. additional supernumerarise were sent from the San Josef prior to her salling. Admiral Sir David Milne shifted his flag to the Sylph tender, pro tem. 6th—Sailed, Fox, 42, Cept. Sir H. M. Blacksund, Bart., for Tengiers, with despatches; after delivering them she will proceed for India and China, touching at the Cape of Good Hope; everal Officers and supernameraries are gone in her to join their respective ships on those stations. Capt. Blackwood, on his arrival at China, will holat a broad pendant, and relieve Commedore Henry D. Chade, in the Cambrian, 36, which ship is ordered home. Salied, the Swiff packet, 6, Lieut. Com. John Douglas, for Falmouth, to take the mail to Rio de Janeiro. 7th—Sailed, the Adventure, N.T., Master Com. J. Roskilly, for Woolwich Adventure, N.T., Master types. J. Rosenty, for weather and Deptiord, with stores. The India, 78, lately paid off at this port, is ordered to be brought forward as an advance ship. 10th—Balled, the Nubad tender, with atures for Portsmouth and Deptiord Dockyards. 11th advance ship. 10th—Belled, the Stubad tender, with atores for Portsmouth and Deptford Dockyards. 11th—Arrived, the St. Vincent, 120, Capt. R. F. Rowley, from Portsmouth; it is said she sails again to-morrow for Gibratter with despatches. In Harbour-San Jucef, Confiance at. v. In the Sound-St. Pincent.

SHERRNESS, July 11. - (From our own Co ent.)—Retribution, steam frigate, was towed past here on Monday to the East India dooks, to have her machinery fitted. Prince George, transport, left on Tuesday.

Midus has been discharged from a dock which the Herald now occupies. Camehon has been suddenly discharged uleo; one of the lighters, whose bottom had been on with Jeffery's marine glue for some time, has been hauled into the dock which she occupied, in order to examine the state and permanency of the coating. Menarch has also been taken into dock. African, at., was in dock for a day to have her buttom cleaned. Fullure and Crossodile remain in the basin. The workman here have been ourtailed of half an hour's letaure at dinner time; the working hours in all the dockyards have been extended to 10 per diem. In Harhour-Ocean, Raven, and African, at.

MILPORD HAVER, July 10 .- (From our own Correspondent.).—The Figing Fish surveying ateamer, Captain Beachy, left on the 4th for service up the Bristol Chungel; this morning, at four o'clock, she returned to Hobbe Point Depot for a supply of coals. The June, new frigate is in dock at Pembroke, completing; there are a great many Shipwrights, &c., employed upon her. Sth. Ar-rived the Diligence; N. transport, Martin, Master, with stores for the Dockyard.

DEAL, July 12-(From our own Correspondent.) Friday, Ath-Beveral homeward-bound vessels arrived, ent to castward; H.M.S. Camperde nn, **zod sava** ontward-bound vessels, went to westward. 7th.-H.M.'s st. Rhadamenthus to westward. 9th.-Several homewardbound ressels arrived, and went through to the ensured 11.M.'s steamer Lightning went through to the westword. 10th-Several homeward-hound vessels arrived, and went through to the eastward. Ilth—The ships Owen Glendover, Gladdator, and saveral others, came down from the river and anchored in the Downs. 12th—Sailed, the Owen Glendover. Gladiator, and veveral of the paterard-bound vessels, to the westward. Il.M.'s reconnectance Lively cameinto the Downs from westward; H.M.'s st.-v. Lightning west through to castward; Die to wastward. There is a barque in the Bowns bound to Brighton, for the supposed purpo as of trying some explosive experiments.

supposed purpose of trying some explosive experiences.

Dirrena, July 10.—(From our care Correspondent,)
Arrived—6th, Lenios victualing-boy, Fittink, Masser,
from Chatham, with interes. Falmonia lighter, Beher,
Master, from Devenport, with timber. Balling—6th,
Francisy freight-ship, for Hermoda, with Neval starce.
Remain—Toy transport, Lieut, Hoyas, Agent, rakiting.
Marchal Bennett length-ship, Waters, Master, Jacobse,
with Naval stores for Malta Dockyard. Fingle Talightahm, hading with victualities atores for Malta Victualities. ship, loading with victualing ators for Main Valuating Office. Madras treight-ship, Making with Missailing stores for Ascendon, took fire at 1 a slook on Tanaday alting ! marning; but for the timely anticiones of the Martnes. Police, and labourers opinional with the yard, also would have been totally desiroyed; she was scuttled, and now lies of the yard.

Un Thursday the Earl of Haddington held a leves a the Admirelty, which was stlended by a large number of Naval Officers.

COURT-MARTIAL-LEROT. B. A. WAKE, R.N .- The Court-Martial to take place on heard H.M.'s ship Ocean, of Sheerness, to try Lieut. Baldwin A. Wake, late of H.M.'s sloop Proof, for insuberdination and other charges, on Friday, the 5th day of July, the court assembled at nine o'clock, consisting of the following membled at nine o'clock, consisting of the following membled at nine o'clock, constating of the following mem-bers: — Captain William Henry Sherriff, of Poictiers: bers: —Captain William Henry Sherriff, of Poictiers; Captain Peter Fisher, of Ocean; Commander George Grev Barton, Pointiers; and Commander H. Fleming, of Ocean. Admiral Sir John Chambers White, K.C.B., Port-Admiral at Sheerness, was the Pretident; George Essell, Eaq., officiated as Deputy Judge-Advocate, Lieut. Wake was professionally assisted by George Acceptach, Kq., solicitor, of Rochester. There were five therees expent the contemporary and the Commander of the Commander o charges against the prisoner, made by his Commanding Officer, Commander Richard Henry Stopford, all of which accused the prisoner of conducting himself in an unbreoming menner, and making use of improper ques-tions to Commander Stopford during the months of January, March, and May, whilst the sloop Pearl was between Monte Video and Rio de Janeiro, and at Bahia, when the Pearl was on its passage to England; and also for writing a letter to Commander Stopford, in which were expressions evincing an insubordinate spirit, and containing an untrus assertion. Several witnesses were examined at great length, and the Judge-Advocate having put in several letters written by the prisoner to Captain Stouford, all of which were most respect. fully worded, when the prisoner called upon the prosecutor to produce the letter he wrote on the prosecutor to produce the letter ha wrote on the
4th of March, and which he (the prisoner) returned
to the prosecutor for an explanation, which seemed to
take the prosecutor by surprise. The prisoner, in his
lengthened defence, expressed regret at the circumstances
rendering it necessary for the assembling of the Court,
and that his desire had been always to monduct himself as became an Officer and a gentleman; and that it was most unfortunate for him that any misunderstanding should have arisen between himself and his Officer under whom he was in command. With regard to the latters comne was in command. With agard to the actors com-plained of, he trusted the Court would see that they were couched in language respectful, and dictated by a respect-ful feeling, such as a Junior Officer is justified in writing to his superior. In commenting on the evidence, he would not this up the time of the Court, as the whole of the statements riven in evidence of the several witnesses. proves that he was not gailty of any wilful deschedience to Commander Stepford's orders. He has been seven-teen years in the service of the Royal Navy, five of which was in the West Indies, and the rest at the Cape of Good liune and South America. The prisoner then produced everal testimonials of good character from several British Officers, all of which spoke highly of the character of the prisoner. The case being closed, the Court was cleared. and on the re-admission of strangers the Judge read the minding of the Courts.—Gree, second, third, and fourth charge, with so week of the blu charge, "for that the and Lioutenant B. A. Wake, on or about the 24th of May, 1844, was absent from deck during his watch, excepting for a short period, and conducted himself in a disrespectful manner towards Commander Stopford, when questioned by him on the subject," ere not proved. Regarding the latter part of the fifth charge, writing a letter of an insubordinate spirit, containing an untrue assertion, is proved; for which the Court reprimends him. The

provous the mp.

or then broke up.

Takin Tavier's Telephone, or Merine Alarm and
laid Captin Taylor's Telephone, or Maring Alarm and Signal Trumpet for Marine Communications, was laid miralty on Thursday, and its tre sound astonished the whole establishment. The invention, though very simple, affords a mode of communication at night, and during foggy weather, when no other means could make as Army and a Float to op-operate in a

SUBMARINE OPERATIONS.—On Thursday week, the smack Arpple, of James, belonging to a company in the West of England, arrived in Castletown-bay, Isle of Man, with a colebrated diver, apparatus, dec., for the Man, with a evictorised diver, apparatus, &c., for the purpose of taking up the breas guns and other parts of purpose of taking up the bruss guins and other parts of the wrock of the Mandorer sloop-of-war, lest on Lang-ness-point, should 21 years ago. On Wadnesday lest, a great number of propie, swatle and simple, were out at Language, leaking at the diver. The weather was bene-tisely unit these upon persons using on that day, who lind not hose wit be water for many years. There was not a single heat left in the herbour. The diver has succeeded, whit the assistance of the crew of the dryphy, in taking an about 20 years of the crew of the dryphy. in taking an about 30 tons of sig son, a large quantity of copper, and a large anchor and shain. The diver was under staker there bours at one flow on Wednesday.—

Lete of Man paper.

A manher of artificers have been placed open the

MATERIAL STREET Angeliges, 36, frigute, to expedite her lamphing, her blip being required for the Avenger stream-frigute, of which the following are the dimensions:—

Yest, took en u. 1441. Engines, 636 horse-power.

H. M. S. Childers, whose errival at Pertamouth we announced last week, touched at Simon's Bay, on her way home, on 30th April, at which date Winehester, 50, Copt. home, on Min April, at which date Winnestey, o.y. Capt.
C. Eden, flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Jucalyne Party,
had recently returned from a short cruine; Thunderball
steam stoop, Com. G. N. Broke, and Cloopsive frights,
44, Capt. Wyvill, were also lying at the Cape at the same
date. The Childre came into port minus four of her
guns, which she had left behind at Hong-Kong to mount a battery with. She has been upwards of five years in commission, has had two Commanders, and is in a very dilapidated state.

Cyclope steam-frigate, Copt. W. F. Lapidge, at present in the river Shannen, is under orders to hold itself in resilings to proceed to the coast of Morocco, and will be one of the first steamers despatched from the Lrish squadren

one of the first steamers despatched from the Irish squadron to that quarter, in the event of necessity.

Seylia, 18, Commander R. Sharpe, left St. John's, New Branewich, on 18th uit... for the Bay of Fundy.

A'invod, 20, Capt. Glasse, and Supphiev troop-ship, Mast.-Com. Fittock, left Madras on 4th May for Coringa.

Stor. 6. Com. Dunlop, has captured two slavers—the None Christina, a schoener, picked up in a slaking state off Sierra Leone, with 70 slaves abourd; and the Mery, a heartiful craft of near 600 tone, captured near Badasev. a heautiful craft of near 600 tons, captured near Badogry, after a run of 200 miles; she mounted four gues, and had

a crew of 40 men, fitted to carry 950 slaves:

Cornwallis, 72, Capt. P. Richards, with the flag of
Vice-Adm. Sir W. Parker, is expected home from Madras

the 30th proxime.

Clio, 16, Com. J. Fitzjames, is on her way home from

Bombay, to be paid off.

H'arspite, 80, Capt. Wallis, and Fession st.-reseed were at Gibraltar on 22d uit.

Albion, 90, Captain N. Lockyer is ordered for the

Jara transport arrived at Santa Cruz, Tengriffe, 24th May, and sailed for Hong-Kong on the 25th.

The Fox, 42, Capt. Sir H. M. Blackwood, Bart., to relieve Commodore Chads, C.S., in the Combrises, 36, on the East India station, takes out two full-length copers, and smiths entered on board the Ran Josef for service in China, to be borne on the books of the Agin-court, 72, Capt. H. W. Bruce, flag-ship of Rear-Adm. Sir T. J. Cochrane, Kat., to whom hir Henry Blackwood will be second in command, and Loist a blue pen-dant as Commodors of the second class.

Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Owen, the Com.-ip-Chief in the Mediterranean, has been ordered to proceed in the Furmidable, 84, to Gibralter and the coast of Morocco.

NERGHANT SHAMEN'S BILL. A Bill has been brought into Parliament to amend and consolidate the laws felating to Merchant Scamen, and for keeping a register of seamen. The Bill follows closely the principle of the Bill introduced in 1935, and merely exacts several altera-tions in the details of the measure which experience in its tions in the default of the measure which experience in its working had shown to be accounty. The principal alter-ations are the carrying out to a greater extent of the system of registration, and providing a personal registra-tion, giving greater facilities to akinements to prevent and punish desertion, and giving increased powers to consula to prevent the accept treatment of seamen by the masters

HOSPITAL AT HAULBOWSTHE. - The Lords Com missioners of the Admiralty have just appointed Mr. Henderson Brown, second sense the Baronet of Colstons, to superintend the sick, and take sharpe of the medical atores. In Her Mujesty's temperary haspital at Hatibonto superintend too some some stores, in Her Mejesty's temperary had the Core of Cork. The appointment to experiment the sex, and make store of the western stores, in Her Majesty's temperary hospital at Hastbow-line, Cove of Cork. The appulatment of this meritarions Medical Officer, after twenty years of active service in the West Indies, the Coast of Africa, and China, is alike honourable to the Authorities at the Admiralty, and at honourable to the Authorities at the Admiralty, and at Sourceset House; and cannot that to be estimate, and extending the Medical Department of the Happy in General. Mr. Brown is one of the way few Officers who have received the detination of the Gold Blance Medical, and exclainly several Officers in the Chinana especialism done beam made. K.C.B., whom public nervices have been very definition to bie. In addition to his qualities had light Admiral, and being personally angaged to Mission And Right Admiral, and being personally angaged to Mission And Right Admiral, and being personally angaged to Mission And Right Admiral, the following decomposit with mission, and were the ardnose nature of his decline of peace, as Barguen of the Bionals frights, during the total members added to the Blonds frigate, design for seams communion in the Rest -- inhibitant choosing the total numbers added to the

sick list—discharged to duty—sent to heaptin)—killed or ducl—and invalided during the equiphenion of H.M.S. Hiende, between the 4th of November, 1839, and the 23d of March, 1843. Numbers added to sick list, 2025; 23d of March, 1843. Numbers added to sick list, 2025; discharged to duty, 1922; sent to hospital, 27; killed or deed, 21; invalided, 45.

dead, 21; invalided, 45.

Parsy Museux.—The Waterwitch has smother let of price, money for distribution among the Figs.-Officers of the station, her Commander (them Lieutenant, now Commander), J. 17. Motons, and the Officers and erw with year primate of the options, and the Officers and erw with year primate of the options, which will be paid on and after the 126-24 August next, at 27, Arendel-spreet, Brund. The following are the prizes and proportions for each :—1776. 16s, tonnage heathless for name anknown, supposed to be the Museula, being twit Prin., 1841. Fag. 16t. 18t. 64.; Commander, 187., 180. 64.; 26. at 18. 
THE PRINCE NAVY.—Sir Charles Supjer said, in the House of Commons, that within a month France could have a fact of 18 or 20 sail of the line vessly for actual service. The gallant Commodere is entirely mistaken, and we beg leave to refer him to the following list of all the Marie ships were in existence. the French line-of battle ships now in existence :--

		* (	10			07	١.			
							a	wa.		Built.
L'Occas				•				120		1700
la Gemespes				٠.	-		·	100	7	1440
Le Buffrea			•	. '		•	i	90	•	1440
L'Indexible	_	-	_	٠.				40	•	1435
Le Juviler .	•		•			•	:	76	•	1931
Le Marengo	_	•	_	٠.			:	69		1012
La Scipion	. •	_	•		_	•	-	.60	7	idi
L'Alger	٠	•		٠.	•		•	<b>1</b>	•	1615
	٠.		•			•	•			4444
APPANCE		#1	t#	(#1		181	ф	M) PLT	l7#).	
Le Bouverain .		٠		•	•		٠	190	•	3R1 <b>0</b>
Le Friedland	•		•	•		٠	٠	190	•	1840
L'Hercale .		٠		٠			٠	190	-0	) und
Lo Diadawa	•							46	•	1411
Le Triton		٠		٠			٠	41	•	1825
	1	l X	横幅	D:	MAI	ŧ۲.				
i.a Mnatabella	•		•				٠	196	•	1818
	•	٠						4	•	1816
Le Neptune		Ξ,		٠.				3		1618
Le Trident	-	٠	•					3		1611
Le Générous		-		٠.	-		·	54	i	1801
					201	L I			•	
La Jápa '		-					٠.	46		3834
La Consonné		٠.		٠.			3	ä		1824
7	-	CU	ME	1		Ď.	٠		-	
L'Algériras .				•				ati		1005
La Mestur		٠.		٠.	٠		-	11		1619
La Villa de Mars	-11	•	٠.	. '		•	:			1414
	A			•	٠,		*	_	-	4-44

To those may be added some few vessels not yet laneshed, in an advanced stage of construction. The Valmy, a first-renew building at fived; the Toye, the Frence, and the Keens account-rates; and the Review, the Frence, the Frence for the Review fo

list. It is evident that I to equip a fleet of 20 sail of the line for sea, when the whole Navy scarcely possesses as many sound ships, would require extraordinary efforts, and would leave the country wholly without a reserve or a resource in case of a great Marai defeat. If any one at all acqueinted with the state of our dockyards will compare this list even with the line-of-lattle ships built in this country within the last 10 or 15 years, he will be retiefed that nothing is more ladderens then to attempt tatisfied that nothing is more ludicrous than to attempt to clarm the country by comparisons with the firsts of foreign Powers; though we are perfectly well aware that the Russian first is probably equal to the French in disthe Russian first is properly equal to the reserving manifestally superior to it in numbers, Foreign Powers are, doubtiess, accurately informed of those facts, and the Prince deficientials in not ignorant of them; and the better they are known, the more improbable will war become. With an establishment of 30 advance-ships ready for sea at a shurt notice, we have nothing to apprehend from a surprise, for their existence is as well known and almost as much felt in the political world, as if they were all in Matta barbour.

World, as if they were an in manus parsons.

It is needless, therefore, for the members and organs of the Opposition to affect alors as to the security of our court, or the proper assurdancy of our fing in foreign ame; but we must confers that we are no reason to justify the extreme reductions intely quadred in the more active branch of the Service. It is extremely improbable that wanter of the Service. At its expensely impropants that any year should elapse in the present state of the world in which some occurrence or another may not call for the presence of a considerable Neval force; and we are per-nueded that the public service lases far more than is dended that the public service loses for more than is gaine in accreasy by the nearestity of equipping a fleet with extraordinary basts, and by extraordinary mores. It file manufact of ships of the line in economical is not highly as a new manufact to allow a squeetres to be even to Gibralter with odity eachinging for that proposes flag-ships, and ships planely decised for other important services, the economy will agree with up in the epipien that each a state of things consist continue.— Philips.

The law of 1937 fixed the public establishment of the Prench stery at 40 thips of the Min and 30 frigates; one half of this member, both vessels and frigates, to be after, m

whilst 40 more man of war and 50 frigates were to be an the steets—finished 23 parts out of 29. And busides,

the stacks—finished 23 perts out of 29. And backing, there was to be a reserve of 13 men-struct and 15 felgates, and advanced towards completion 10 parts out of 29. Such was the law. What was the fact in 1840, according to efficial statements? There were then 11 men-struct affects 14 armed, 4 in digmentialitis, fand 3 disarmed. There were on the stocks 23, only 18 of which was advanced 22 parts out of 34 to completion. There were 34 frigates affect, and 10 mireneed in 32 parts out of 24 to completion. to completion.

to completion.
Of the 21 men-of-war effect in 1640, three have been condemned, whilst two here been hunched, jeaving a fleet of 20 sail, which, by the new regulations and fleeticotion, could all be ready in a month.

Besides the Priedland and the Comannes, launched in 1840, there were in that year 23 more energy-war ad-1840, there were in that year 23 more mean-of-war advanced nearly to manifestum, viz, .....The Fills do Parle, Louis XIV., Valeny, of 120 guns; the Firmous, Toyo., Navaria, Henry IV., Rylan, Austroliu, Anaibid, Duguny Trania, Ulm, Turonne, H'ayram, at 190 guns; the Tilisis, Bresian, Rayard, Donamerth, Dugunselle, Fontonoy, Hestor, Septere, Castiplious, of 90 guns.

ROBATAN NAVY.....There is nearcally a man in Righted who has travelled, or a man, we man or shill within parent

who has travelled, or a men, weamn, or child within sound of Bow bells, who has read, who does not know that the maritime power of Mussic is utlarly contempsible, and not or now sells, who are read, who does not know put and not maritime power of Riussia is utterly contemptible, and not for an instant to be compared with the Navy of France. It is not twenty years ago, since even so westeled a navy as the Turkish passessed the power of shuffing up the Ressian perpetually in the Black Sea; but though this paper of the Turk was decreased by the battle of Neverthe, yet, despite every facility afforded by peace, and the strong impulsion of the Government, the Russian Navy, bus, within the last fifteen years, made small progress. The ships built in the Black Sea are specific decreased by the dry-roj, and such in the effect of the climate, that the beams of timber in the Dockyards at Micolast, employed in supporting the ships, are half-sonsamed by it. Though the timber is obtained at a trifling cost, and the pessessia who hav it are all serfs of the Grown, yet, from mismanagement and the corruption of functionaries, the building of ships costs quite as much is Russia as in England, while the backs of a vast number are broken in all the Dockyards, from sheer ignorance in the leanching of them.

The principal harhour and arranal of Muscle, in the Baltio, is situated at the castern extramity of the Guif of Finland, which, for six mostles in the year, is from les and tempost whelly munavigable. Even in 1838, not-withstanding the advantages resulting from the acquisi-tion of Finland, out of 290,314 tons of Russian mer-chardine imported into England, 271,035 was in Seitish shipping: a plain proof that her commercial Navy is still more ineigniferant than her Milliary Marine. There are be no doubt that the possession of Finland has given to Russia a long line of coast inhabited by intropid Mariners, and that she has added to her empire the docks and hurbours of Helsingfors, Ekanes, Abo, Bior-nelorg, Nystad, Christinatad, Ac.; yet the possession of those raw materials (if we may so speak) have no yet and tempest wholly unnavigable. Even in 1828, notof these raw materials (if we may so speak) hi of these raw materials (if we may so speak) have no yet been turned to little proficule second; in the construction of a powerful Navy; and he must be a silly sellor, and a still service statesman, who small for a moment think of comparing the Navies of Russia and France. The whole system of the Navy in Russia is uncound and rotten. The 15,000 satisfact Cronated are trained not suly as satisfact but as addition, and the Rich to the maderic and at Cronstact are trained not only as assiste but as saidlers; and the State, in thus endparouring to make them purfers two incompatible nervines, particulty manageds is making them the very servicet of saiders, and but laddferent soldiers. Though the Emperor plays at ships as well as at soldiers, yet the expenditure on the two services is widely different. In the year 1830 the marine of Rancia cost 20 millions of routies, while the Army had allotted to it too less a num than 150 millions; and the relative discrepantics in till greater in 1844 in forces. had allotted to it no less a sum than 130 millions; and the relative disproportion is vill greater in 1844 in fevour of the Army. The best Admirals in the Reaster Service are all foreigners. Oreig. Esphineterse, Hamilton, and Cronn are Reglishmen, and two sets of the four were simple Captains of Demonstin sulliers; Hegden is a Duishmen, and Luzarell and Kraubusters, the only opposite Officers in the Russian Navy, were brought up in the English Service. Every one of those Admirals now now old and worn out; and it as Regal was were to break out to tenerous, we believe their average of these Officers in new old said worn out; and if a Manul war were to break out to morrow, we believe there are not then. Colleges in the Resolan Service expedie of managing a large fact at seas, much less of bringing one into action. Is it not, then, preparateous felly to doughers the Resolan Navy to the French—to the French, passenting sepable young Officers, who have risen inferte the upo of 45 to the rank of Rest-Admirals, and who happer and thirst Ing an opportunity of distinguishing themselves?

The Resolan feet has nothing suitonally characteristic, but is formed after the English and Dutch models; and the great hedy of the Resolan passile may be seed to have a positive aversion to the ups agreeing. And even the marking population of that wait ampire are more land-

lubbers, compared with the Swedes, Danes, and Nor-

The Russian fleet has nothing but its yearly manosuves in the Baltie, an inland see, without tides, or, when navigable, without dark nights, or in the Black Sea, fully as unfavourable to the production of a perfect seaman while all the seas of the world are open to the French not feed up, like the Russians, in their own barbours for eight months out of the twelve.— Morning Chroniele,

# Military Intelligence.

PROM TUEBDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

Derby, Milita--Major Richerd Becker Lescroft, to be Lieute
ant-Colonel, v. Giadwin, deceased.

## FROM FRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

PROM PRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

Bownsno.Br., July 1.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate and appoint Lieutemant. General the Right Flon. Sir Henry Bardings, Knight Commander of the Most Fon. Military Order of the Math, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Hos., Order.

WAS. OPPICE, July 18.

17th Lt. Dragoons.—H. W. Lindow, Gent., to be Cornet by 9.

V. Hosson, promoted July 11; W. I. Anderson, Gent., to be Cornet by 9.

V. Hosson, promoted.

v. Hussen, promoted July 11; W. I. Anderson, Gent., to be Cornet by p. v. Innes, promoted. Scotch Vusilier Guarda—Sec. Lieut. Hon. P. Barrington, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Ens. and Lieut. by p. v. Russell, who

let Foot—T. Wilson, Gent., to be Ens. by p. v. Hardings, sp-sinted to 53d Foot

the Riffe Brigade, to be Ens. and Lieut. by p. v. Russell, who relies.

1st Foot—T. Wilson, Gent., to be Ens. by p. v. Hardings, appointed to 52d Poot,

52d—To be Assist.-Surgeons—Assist.-Surg. A. Gordon, M.D., from 38th Foot; C. H. Fusson, Gent.

52th—Lieut. W. F. A. Giffillan, from h.-p., 62th Poot, to be Lieut. v. Clay, a5,00120 Paymanter 29th Poot; Ens. R.J. Lloyd to be Lieut. by p. v. Giffillan, who retires; Gent. Cadet T. H. Pakenham, from Ri. Millt. College, to be Ens. by p. v. Lloyd.

52th "To be Assistant-Burgeons—Assist.-Burg. B. Macdariane, from 3d Yoot, Assist.-Burg. F. J. P. Payne, from 3d Yoot, Cate. College, from 3d Yoot, Assist.-Burg. F. J. P. Payne, from 3d Yoot, Gent., to be Resist.-Burg. D. Lucas, from 6th Foot; W. H. Jephson, M.D.

7dd—Ens. F. Brandling to be Lieut. by p. v. Jamen, who ret.; G. S. Mackensile, Gent., to be Resist.-Burg.com.

Ride Brigade—Ens. W. J. Colville, from 4th Foot, to be Sec. Lieut. by p. v. Webster, who retires.

Coylon Rife Reg.—Capt. W. W. S. Etewart, from h.-p. Unett., to be Capt. v. H. A. Altchleen, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Lieut. W. Hardisty to be Capt. by p. v. Stewart, who retires asc. Lieut. W. Farmington, to be Kee, Lieut. by p. v. Hardisty m. P. P. Penwick.

Brapy.—Capt. J. Middjeton, from Paymanter 2d Batt. Rife Brigale, to be Faynt. cf. 2 Recruibing District, v. Francis Wengs, who retires upon halt-pay.

Mam.—The Ciristian manse of Lieut. James, appointed Adj. to 66th Foot, on July 5, 1844, in Douglas, and not John Francis. Brigale, to be Faynt. cf. 2 Recruibing District, v. Francis Wengs, who retires upon halt-pay.

Mam.—The Ciristian manse of Lieut. James, appointed Adj. to 66th Foot, on July 5, 1844, in Douglas, and not John Francis. Brigale, to be Capt. (Commandant); Capt. W. Moore, to be Major v. Poliard, promoted; Lieut. S. Waterhonse, to be Capt. v. Moore, populated to 18th Leut. Col. (Commandant); Capt. W. Moore, to be Major v. Poliard, promoted; Lieut. S. Waterhonse, to be Capt. v. Moore, populated, J. P. Edwards, Gent., to be Com

GAVALRY.

6th Drag. Gds.—Bt.-l.f.-C5l. Hay is at Preston on sich leave, and fast recovering from his socident. 11th Hussars-To the Editor of the Naval and Military Garotte.

Bin ... When a regt. feels angry at being treated unjustly as to its quarters, it should not, I think, attack other regts. majority. I alieds to the letter in your last

other regts. unjustly. I sliude to the letter in your last Paper signed "Subscriber," who, I must presume (from its tenor), belongs to the 5th Dragoon Guards, or is at least connected with it. Now, I am not going to advocate the cause of the Scote Greys, which, being a Scotch regt., has certainly a strong staim to Scotland, whenever the public Service will admit of their going there. The Greys, however, can light their own battles, no doubt. The 5th Dragoon Guilffe are, I know, a galinat and most excellent regt., and well switted to any indulgence they may meet with; but at present they cannot put their claims to choice quarters in competition with the 11th Hussars, as you, Sir, I am sure, will agree with me, for how really stands the case with the regt. as to me, for how really stands the case with this regt. as to quarters? After a service in the Peninsula of several years, the 11th Lt. Dragoons returned from Waterloo, and the three years' duty with the Army olfOccupation in France, only two months previous to their embarkation for India; indeed, the regt. had not even three months' for India; indeed, the regt. had not even unree months motion of this movement to the Tropics. And on arriving again in England, after nearly 20 years' service in India, they remained two years at Cantarbury—quite as much because the 12th Lanoure rumained the same time at Brighton, as to favour the 12th Hunars, which latter regt. remained at Brighton tan months—thence to Homselow for a year—and then weminally to York for a year; now lot a year—and then seminately to hark for a year; I say nominally, because Headq. and due troop only were stationed at York the whole period. The other 5 troops being questered in Sheffield, Burnley, Sarneley, Haifins, and Rechdule; and most of the Officers and men hever

quitted the manufacturing districts at all, or saw York. It is true the regt. has been about 15 months in Dubli now, but not even ten months in the same barracke during that period. Why then is this regt. (the lith flusars), to be so continuelly attacked? Surely it cannot be from envy of its "crimson overalls!" Your insertion of this will greatly oblige, yours, most faithfully, July 10. W. D. B.

ORDEANCE CORES.
RI. Artillery—Lieut. Domville joined in Jamaica, from Honduras, by the ste

Capt Stokes, ifrost 'Coylon, is ordered to Ireland, on promotion to the semmand of a company.

The Field-battery in South Wales, commanded by Captain John Low; has returned to head-qrs., Weelwich.

RI. Engineers.—Major Foster, who, some months back, relieved Capt. Hope in the Glasgow district, is removed to that of Manchester, wherein he will be commanded. to that of Manchester, wherein he will be commanding Ri. Engineers.

INPANTRY.

Household Infantry,-On Monday last there was a grand field-day in the large space of ground generally used for such purposes in Hyde-park. The troops on the ground consisted of the lat and 2d battalions of the Coldground counter or the lake and 20 bettendes of that distin-sureum Geards, making the full strength of that distin-guished corps about 980 men; the 2d and 3d battalians of the Grenadier Guards, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Grant—the lat battalion of this regiment is now at Windhester. Including the bands of both, there were about 1500 present, and all were under the command of Lieut.-Cel. Walton, Coldstream Guards. The Duke of Cambridge, Celonel of the Coldstreams, arrived on the ground at the appointed time. His Royal Highness was mounted on a gray charger, and was attired in the regi-mentals of the corps, but in undress, vis., bine freck coat, with sash, sword, do. At about a quarter past 8 o'clock the several buttalions assembled—the first of the Coldstream coming from Portman-st. Barracks, and the second from the Weilington Barracks, St. James's Park. 2d batt, of the Granedier Guards came from St. George's Barracks, and the 3d from St. John's Wood. The usual manusuves were then gone through, and lasted for some

manceuves were then gone through, and lasted for some time, efter which the troops returned to their berracks.

Grenadies Guards—Had a grand field day on Wednesday in the 'Review Ground, Hyde-park. The morning being remarkably five, the autonucement had the effect of drawing a very minnerous assemblage of persons.

Scote Fuellier Guards, let Butt.—On Thursday week, three privates, neured Walker, Watson, and Young, were tried by a District Court-Martial on the charge of having, and the lifth wit. (the anniversary of

early on the morning of the lifth vit. (the anniversary of the avar-memorable battle of Waterloo), suddenly absented themselves whilst doing duty on the main-guard of the Royal Mint, St. Katharine's Dock, and remaining absent until apprehended, nearly 16 hours afterwards, as reported in the Navel and Military Gauctie of the 22d ult. pleaded guilty, and were reconducted to their place of confinement, the Spur-guts guard-house. Next day anconfinement, the Spurgets guard-house. other private, maned Anderson, was also tried by a Dis-triot Court-Martial for having been found intoxicated whilst doing duty as sentry on the morning in question, whereby the others effected their escape. He also confessed the charge, and was sent back to the guard-house. The finding of the Court-Martial in both cases beving hern transmitted to the Duke of Wellington, Commanderin-Chief, was sabsequently approved by his Grass, and on Saturday forenoon last the gulity perties were brought from their place of confinement to hear the sentence of the Courts-Martial read over to them on parade, by Lieut.-Col. Drummond, the Officer Commanding the battalion i

"Walker, 12 months'; Watson and Young, 18 months';
and Anderson (the sentry), 2 years' imprisonment."

The prisoners, who are all young men, were shortly afterwards handouffed, and sent off, under a Military cenori, to
Cold-bath-fields House of Correction. On Saturday fore-Cold-bath-fields House of Correction. On Saturday fore-noon snother private, meand Brown, who had been tried by a General Court-Martial for absenting himself from his barracks and striking a Corporal whilst heeding a scout-perty in search of him at one of the fairs lately held in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, was also brought from his place of confinement to heer his sentence read over to him by Lieut.-Col. Drummond, which was, that he be transported beyond the seas for the period of seven years.

6th----Capt. Sallivan left Presson on the 9th last., on leave.

Items. Dobble died at Gibraltar on 20th Jana.

Lieut. Dobble died at Gibraltar on 20th Jana.

Gammon Gassa.—Gibraltar, 21st since, 15th.—The remains of the late Lieut. and Adj. Dobble, of the 7th Royal Fundlars, will be interest with Milliery homeors, to-mentare morning at seven o'clock. The general party will move off from the Cheenate Party in corps and the hervior of shift of the other car deprive his corps and the hervior of shift of the cottmoble members, releast by the chiese of members, releast by the chiese of members, releast by the chiese of members, releast by the chiese of members, releast by the chiese of members, releast by the chiese of members, releast by the chiese of members, releast by the chiese of members, releast by the chiese of members, releast by the chiese of members of the complex of the control of the control of the control of the control of the chiese of the control of the control of the control of the control of the chiese.

Barrier Parasa, Col., There Major.

7th Depot—A Gaharal Court Mayday the 8th inst.,

for the trial of Private, John Whitmore, for sets of insubor-

astion. The statemes has not yet been pressulgated.

11th—It is generally believed that this reg. will be dered to Chatham for emburkation, by detachments, to

the present year.

19th Depot—Lieut. Ker has succeeded Lieut. Franklin
as Acting-Paymenter. Capt. Beckham is Paymenter of nsioners at Longford, and Lieut. Franklin fills the same stuation at Castebar. Both Officers will shortly be ga-setted to half-pay. At the inspection by Moj.-Gen. Gibbs, he expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance and manageures of the Depot. The 19th has given 30 relanteers to the flat.

24th-

24th—
To the Editor of the Nanal and Military Gazette.

Sin,—The Monthly Army List for July, 1844, gives a list of the "battles, &u., for which honorary distinctions have been granted, and the regts. present." In that list I find but one regt. (the 5th Fusiliers) stated to have been present at Wilhelmstahl, on July 24, 1763, whereas it is well known that the 24th Foot was also present, and that the late General Thomas Scott (who died within the last three years) carried one of the colours of the 24th on that three years) carried one of the colours of the 24th on that day. As the 5th and 24th are now quartered together in Dublin, a reference to the records of the former corps would establish the truth of my statement. I should add that the Editor of the Monthly Army List could not etate that the 24th Regt. had been present at Wilhelmstahl, until he should have received official intimation of the fast from the War-Office, so that he is in no way to blame for the omission.

34th-Capt. J. H. Mathaws has been charged with an assault upon a carman, in having, so the 8th inet., at Portobelio barracks, Dublia, torn a Repeal button from the man's coust, and turned him out of the barrack.— Freeman's Journal.

35th Depot—Have arrived at Nenah from Templemore.
36th—Are ordered from Dublin to Newry.
38th Depot—Maj.-Gen. Sir Guy Camphell, after inspecting this Depot, expressed bisself highly satisfied with their appearance and discipline.
40th.—Meerut, 16th April.—The Serjeants of H.M.'s

gallant 40th Regiment yesterday gave a return ball and suppor to those of II.M.'s 16th Lancers. The mesa-room of the Serjeants was very beautifully decorated on the occasion, with blue and gold draperies, evergreens, stars of bayonets, transparencies, &c.; and when filled with its fair and gallant groups formed as gay and interesting a sight as I have ever I think witnessed. In walts, quadrille, and country-dance the happy hours flew by; and a supper was provided which did the greatest credit to the d teste and bospitality of the entertainers. After the u-ual and appropriate toasts were duly given and re-aponded to, the following song, written for the occasion, was sung with long and loud appleuse:—

SONG OF THE PURTIETH. Ait —"Anid Lang Syne"
Tunion welcome here our gallant friends,
Things welcome to this ball;
Where beauty and where valour meet,
To grace the Pretieth's ball;
Then gally circle round the bowl,
Eure math for Furture's boase—
In feet or war for ever first,
Our gallant Light Erngoons!
The old Sixteen'h, the hold Sixteenth,
Bettannia's price and brant,
Th kneour will, and thee we'll fill,
And Fape proclaims the tona! And Pape proclaims the total!

We've not on Talavera's plain,
At Balmanca too,

Withirle and Peninsula,
And then at Waterloo;

We've seen Cabel and Candabar,
And stany a triumph more,
In Sciede and through Afficantstan,
And bled at Maharapare!

The old Surreenth, the bold Sixteen
The Portieth love thy name,
For records bright of many a fight
Teentify our fame! h many a proud and happy day The two old corps have shale

The two old overs have shared, Fig menty more as proud and gay, We hope we may be spared; And when in England we shall meet, An artify rolle old These. We'll hand in hand as brethers great, For "days o' said long syne." The old Sixteenth, the hold Sixteenth, The Fortieth Spaced to story. Where're we slove, our sactin prove-"Ridding and glory!"
Then hill no story, when provides we may.

"Hoteley and givery"
Then bit us pray, when moreh we usey,
"Then those lay's friends we miss,
"In the lay's friends we miss,
"In trighter lands than this!
And we from whical friends we part,
We'll fill with supeate when,
Embalming friendship in the best.
And drain to "notif imagrayme."
For said lang tipes, my friends,
For said lang tipes,
We'll take a cap in himband pits,
For days o' said. lang upon;

By L. H. T.

44th- To the Buildy of the Revel and Milliony the

dith— To be Bonte of the result and lettings Stantis. I repret to fin,—In persons your last week's Gazette, I repret to find that amongst the decreased officers at the delth Reg. encountrate on the tablet about to be encounted at the tablet about to be encounted at Alvertoke Church, near Gasport, as a taken to their memory, the name of Liout. Camberland is emitted, it this is the more glaring, as he was really the Officer who tors down the Colour, and the circumstance is justice-laborated by Cart Sharter who are restricted by Cart Sharter who are restricted for Cart Sharter who are restricted for Cart Sharter who are restricted for Cart Sharter who are restricted for Cart Sharter who are restricted for Cart Sharter who are restricted for Cart Sharter who are restricted for Cart Sharter who are restricted for Cart Sharter who are restricted for Cart Sharter who are restricted for Cart Sharter who are restricted for Cart Sharter who are restricted for Cart Sharter who are restricted for Cart Sharter who are restricted for the cart s tors down the Colour, and the circumstance is particu-larly related by Copt. Seator, who got penession of the other Colour. Probably, through the medium of your, Gazette, the name may yet be restored, so I believe he was greatly esteemed by all the Officers in his Regiment, and he remained in action to the very last, where he was killed on the Jugdelleck Hill, in company with Copt. Souter and a handful of men.

Souter and a handful of men.

Your COMSTANT READER, and a Relative
of the decreased Officer whose mane is emitted. Bristol, July 11.

46th—The late ravolt of the black population in the Island of Deminien was immediately checked, and the ringlenders secured, by the prompt and declaire undantree of a detachment of this gallant regiment under Captain Bromner, Lieut. Nooth, and Eneign Mensies, who were quartered at Morne Bance, and who secured the country in 18 distantant

46th Reserve Batt.-Lieut, the Hon. A. W. Chicheste has been brought to a Court-Martial for quitting his guard without leave, on the evening of the 18th June, 1844. The result has been forwarded to the Horse Guards for Her Majesty's approval. He has been three

48th...Capt. Bromley has leave for twelve months on urgent private effairs. The command of the troops at Honduras has been offered to Lieut..Col. Bruce, K.H.,

but it is not known if he will accept it.

Ill. Marines—Admiralty, July 10.—Colonel Second
Commandant J. Owen to be Colonel Commandant and
Deputy Adjutant General; Colonel Second Commandant J. Wright to be Colonel Commandant of the Chatham Division, vice Lawrence, who retires on fall pay; Lieut.-Colonel C. Mensies to be Colonel Second Commandant, vice Wright promoted; Captain and Brevet H. Mitchell to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Mensies, premoted; Paret Lieutenant T. Lemon to be Captain, vice Mitchell, pro-moted; Second Lieutenant A. Butcher to be First Lieutenant, vice Lemon, promoted.

The above retirement we anticipated in our Gaustic of the Stir June, and it was disputed at the time.

of the 8th June, and it was disputed at the time.

The following very complimentary letter has been addressed to a highly esteemed Officer, Captain Dawes.

"Cardigan July 8, 1846,

Bin—We have this day heard with extreme regret that the detachment of kl. Marines under your command are about to be removed from this place, and heaten to request you will accept our grateful acknowledgments of the uniform good and soldier-like condent of the Officers and most shee flater residence amongst us, and beg you will-convey the name to them individually. We also beg to tender you, as Cum. Officer, our warmest acknowledgments for your courtesy towards considered much the for your welfare, and may the reputation which you have acquired, increase more and may the reputation which you have acquired, increase more and more to the end of your days.

We have, &c.,

D. Jankins, Mayor,
T. G. Nugart, J. P.

Blown, J. P.

The sentence of the General Court-Martisl held at

The sentence of the General Court-Murtiel held at Portemonth on private Henry Cleg, for striking a Serjesot in the mouth when on parade, has been promulated; the prisoner has been sentenced to an imprisonment of two

There being no further necessity for the services of the Royal Marines in South Wales, the datachments have been recalled to Pembroke, whence nome of them will be removed to divisional head-quarters, for which purpose the Dee steam transport is hourly expected. The detachments from liaverfordwest, under Rhjor Whyloch, and from Cardigan, under Capt. Dawes, arrived on Saturday; and the one from Aberayron, under Capt. Griffin, on Monday. About 200 r. and f. will be retained at Pembroke for the service of the Arsenal. A Subsitern's guard will in fature be afforded, as was originally the one; latterly, from the unit of men, a Sarjeant's guard has done the duty. The barracks at liaverfordwest and Abertyron have been closed; the 41st Reg. newspy the other stations. recalled to Pembroke, whence some of them will be re-

To the Editor of the Navel and Military Secrete,
"Prefermont goes by letter and ellection,"
Sta\_\_\_I would fain ask of One of last Wor and also of Obus, not in anger, but in secrow, why they should feel so sors, because the Royal Mariasa complein of not being allowed the full-pay retirement of four Livet. Cols., being allowed the full-pay retirement of fear Livet-Coin, and four Captains annually, as is the case in the RL Artillery? It is now acknowledged by everyhody, that the "Commission" treated the Merines with more than injustine; and in proof of this, I need only refer to the pitter avvarabled and unansworable designants which have of late appears that the Artillery, with application the serving-list mone than the Marines, have represented the Artillery are allowed to place on that Tanked Officers on the Serving-list mone than the Marines are not allowed to place on. Now analy, with years four Field Officers and Sour Captains; whereas, the Marines are not allowed source one. Now analy, with peak feats before their eyen, the Marines have an undeathful hight to say, that us buth dorpo rise by seniority,

they eaght to be pleased upon an aqual flating. The Marinea are only esting for what they are no justly estified to; they seek not to detroif from others, and I hope that after this explemention, neither Cher of leaf Flarmar Cher will "rum a muck at tilt with them," but take everything in good followship. The observation in "M. E.'s" letter, as to the corps of Migitime heleg a hody without a head, doubtless meant that they had no one to look up to fer support—no one who had their run into-mote which the gellant corps has so long angerienced, not only from FfAirs, but also from Forice, it must be acknowledged that the remark is not at alifemaphicable.

The lapt Colonel Bir Richard Williams, in his uncellant "statement" to the "Connelssion," stroigly recessed at the Board of Admirally, whenever markers relating to the Marines were discussed, and viewing things past and present, there can be but one upinion on the subject; which is, that until some influential person, not delegate to the strong in a some resuments, the two sidereds—Coup. It was now influent; to expect the Board, it will only not in disappointment; to expect the Board, it will only and in disappointment; to expect the Board, it will only and in disappointment; to expect the Board, it will only and in disappointment; to expect the schooling a hould hold the appointment; it was given to the Lieutenant-Colonels, as some resumeration for the tardiness of promotion; yet, in contravention of this wholesous regulation, a Commandent and the Dee, Adjutant-General

tenant-Colonals, as some remuneration for the terminess of promotion; yet, in contravention of this wholesome regulation, a Commundant and the Dep. Adjutant-General are still holding the appointments.

At no period in the history of the Marine verpe, was there ever known to be such a want of promotion in this erm of the Service, as at the present Mass! for—wine would believe it !—there are Officers of clery years of age, which was historian in runk than Captains, with no apples. erm of the Service, as at the present Musa? for—who would balleve it?—there are Officers of exp years of each who are no higher in runk then Captains, with no subject chance of preferment but what follows from death integrates. It cannot be expected of an Officer, after integration one-and-forty years, to take the half-pay of a Captainstone-circ. It cannot be expected of an Officer, after integration would suppose that it is considered sneagh by Main West at home at each or a more liberal system—think he adopted. It is true that an Officer of Marines, on arriving at the rank of Field Officer, selden goes abread; that that is not his fault; he is ready and analous to be employed; he does not wish to remain idle. Why not, then, employ him, it will be asked? For this simple reason—Beanuse, by the time he arrives at that rank, he is, from eld age and bodily infirmities, quits incapable of active service. There are about FIFTY CAPTAINS new serving, who were BURALTHEN from ciphicand-twenty in mine-studiesmity years; and, what is still worse, still more gailing to the festings, the junior of this number stands sevenly-right from the top of the list. How long he may be in arriving at the next step I will not presume to besserd an opinion. Semething must be done for the corps; old Officers cannot be fegging on year after year as Captains; and its seven years have elepsed since there was an "Order in Council" authorising a retirement of Field Officers and Captains, it is to be boned that the sense day which the vecancies for Coma retirement of Field Officers and Captains, it is to be hoped that the same day which the vacancies for Comu for Commandants and second Commandants are filed up, an extemetre full-pay retirement will also be given to the Captains—the greatest sufferers of all—because san-half

can nover expect to rise higher.

If it should be saked—What the Marines wish for?
It may be answered—Promotion for the War-Officers; it may be answered—Promotion for the War-Officers; Assimilation to the Ordneuca Corps, as to the proportionate number of Field Officers; the retirement of four Field Officers and four Captains annually, as is the case in the Artillery; and, in order to render the Corps efficient, an outlet, by the sale of commissions, and a retirement, upon a liberal scale,—I have, &c., M. Y. P.S.—The Renier Commandant has hed the cituation seven years, to the injury of those old veterans below him.

seven years, to the injury of those old veterans below him. There is no hardship in placing a Commandant on the retirement, because he respeives the anne pay—11. 18s. 6d.

a day—and his Brevel vank gase oil, although on the retired list.—Woolwich, Jane 28th, 1844.

To the Editor of the Nesat and Mittery Genetts.

Sin,—In consequence of the remarks that tell from the Lords of the Admiralty on the subject of the delence of Liout, F. White, on the late Court-Martini, I think it right to send to your Gaustin a popy of the evidence of Liout. Conglon and Liout.-Col. Coryton, with a view of veneral active them in ingenesition, and combine of Lieut. Congdon and Lieut. Col. Coryton, with a view of your placing them in juxtappoition, and enabling your readers to observe the entraordinary difference between their two depositions. I flo this as a matter of justice to Liout. White, as well as to myoelf, with a view of accounting for the strong terms in which Lieut. White commented in his detence upon the difference between the statement made by Lieut. Congdon to his remnanding Officer, Col. Coryton, and the statement undaily Lieut. Congdon before the Court.

It make the borne in mind that it was the report of such first attenuent by Golongt Coryton to Colonel Prices, that exceed the Court-Marilal to beheld, and happet my client to an engagene of 180f., which the Lords Countierioners of the Admitting have refused to allow him, except as to the munification of 31. 3c., for the appears of witnesses, leaving bird in find the 176t. Its. inneeds.—I have the honour in in, fir, yours must obadiently,

Danuel, Kranz.

36, Lincoln's-inn Fields, July 12, 1844.

bediently, DANUEL Es 34, Lincoln's-inn Fields, July 12, 1844.

Baidman, on the port of the Preservition, of Lient. Congolos. Mondoy, there and, 1944.—I new a crosed collected in Recover Street, on the night of the 5th of May land, the monditudity opposite Lient, White's Johnson, I was induced to suggeste he was the came of it, from a circumstance which presented theeld to my notice at the time. On: Sanday evening, the like likey, between the house of 2 and 5, not possible the residence. On passible the residence, or Saintary evening, the six MEN, between the house of a and he on passing the residence, of the house where Lieux. White resides, the door was epen, and I saw Lieux. White with a house. At this moment an observation was made by an elderly feasile, a wasnes in the street,—" in that her l-if I could get him, I would stok him," or life him, or life him, after was on the could be the silver. Immediately the feasile who was with Lieux. White, after wasnes, who made the observations in the street, and she juiced her. From this circumstance i was will more tectioned to think that the street estimate to think that the street estimated by the that the street estimated by the the course of the observations is was will more tectioned to think that the street estimated by the observations is the action was equally the observation of the street was examined by the observation of the street was examined by the observation of the street was examined by the observation of the observation of the street was examined by the observation of the o to think that the arrowd collected in the street was examel by the observations going site in the house of Lieut. White, by a discussion of the will set garticularine, by a discussion has been going on in the californess of Lieut. White, I said not here only violent hands here only violent hands here only violent hands here only violent hands here only department, I said not stay long anough to see the errord departm.

J. A.: Who did the woman, bout triak, alluda to when his nois, I would shot time, and fifth it is not here. I said the woman, but triak, alluda to when his nois, I would shot time, and fifth it is not to here. I have stated to the control of the door if formerly shuded it, and being subsequently joined by the temple, that it was instanted for Lieut. White, I have stated everything I know respecting the matter before the Court.

Creece-seemined.— Dy you know or tild you hear at the time that a man had been male treating a woman, and might not atch remark have applied to that man? I heard no remark white pointed at by the elderly werman alluded to ! Nhe didd your, but he was proman, or did he genniu at the door?— He did he remain at the door? He did not accompany the woman, or did he remain, but having passed on.

is penniu at the door y ream not ascermany the yearger female, but having passed on, cannot say whether he vermaned at the door,—Was it quite light at the thus? It was not as light no now, but I could delinguish werything around.—How was Mr. White dressed if he had a light dress on; whether a justed, a bloose, or a shirt I am out prepared to any.—On which side of the read did you pass? In the source of the read,—Will you some that the read at the door was Louis. White? I will awar II.—Du you here I will awar II.—Du you here I will awar II.—Du you here I will awar II.—Du you here I will awar II.—Du you here I will awar II.—Du you here I will awar II.—Du you here I will awar I controlled you need the I will be of you remealed you interessed with that does conversing? I have staid only in prailive; I was werely impressed with that does from what I saw and heard.—What I saw and heard.—I have been there you passed he house in which I lead. White has been too objection to have its lead to grant the parasses had to be present. I commot the passes it always have been they speake a stript have been they speake a stript has been they speake a stript have been they speake the house is which I lead. White lived, I was they consider in your presence, or were they become the house is which I lead. White you are any they seemble in your presence, or were they become the thouse is a lived to the present its passed the finer. A lived how brought the rowel in the colore of Lived to the present its passed the finer.

Is an not was anything eithe consider as I false which you have anything with the form its section of Lived to the present its form of the passed the finer. I is to occasing as I fight on the whom it is not conserved.—I have the conserved to the present its of the passed the finer. In the passed the finer. It was the conserved to the passed to the

the middle of the elevel, is his shift cleaves affecting, to digit cleaves affecting, to digit can one; and that if wence followed him up the stops of his done to him, and threat-coul to rip up his, Lieut. White's, thindry gate. This operated in the returning to his guard about it or f d'elect in the evening, and that he felt elevened at the prescodings deposited but as one of the Officers, and he attacked. That he affect are not the original one of the Officers, and he attacked. That he affect wards heard that the raw had continued till past two evening heart morning, that he had spoken to his to be the his power it to the Union along it, and told him he electificated, "It was all he would not be fair," That Lieut, Congdon, that the was unch an approximate that he should he used by one Officer to another, and regretted that he should he are on this subject, as well have made any communication to me on this subject, as well have made any communication as a proposition of the property of the his head he had be not the stop on the original had no another, which sing a per subject, as well had no another, which sing appear to the subject, as well as on the original the wind and a per subject, as well he or another, which sing a per subject as well as on the well which sing a per subject as well as on the which sing a per subject as well as the subject as well as the subject as well as the subject as well as the subject as well as the subject as and the subject as well as the subject as well as the subject as well as the subject as and the subject a and regretted that he should have made any communication to me on this subject, as well as on another, which have made for n part of the present charge, and which I presume it is not prepar for me in detail, and which I know has been enbected by the Charitanshing Officer in accomplance with the late regulation of the dovernment, for the prevention of charitanshing in the prevention of charitanshing. This being a particul, and not colled upon the prevention of the prevention of the prevention of the prevention of the prevention of the first the prevention being made to me by Lieut. Congress, it immediately adjusted him that I should acquaint Colonel Parks, the Communication Officer, of the circumstance. of the circumstance.

rate, in transmission are fine the firm in passing the deer of the time in question, I thought the general appearance of things was in testifully not—net protestally occatally not—net protestally occatally not—net protestally idle not shore up appearance in the protestally and the protestally occatally not—net protestally occatally not—net in protestally not shore and deput the news thore and deput the news to the deer. There was nothing permisely dispressed in Mr. Weite's configure that I now personally attended that I now personally attended that I not personally attended to the content. — But you report this matter in your appealer Different Coloneal Corpton I immunicate in Coloneal Corpton I immunicate in Coloneal Corpton I immunicate in the Calmand Employment.

to coloned Copping ? I montoned it in Coloned to protect the coloned Copping mat an a report. Did you tell Lieut, While that you were going to report it? I did.—If you are nothing personally mobal coming the colored is disperted as well as a colone the colone was it you reported? I disperted nothing. On, Parke? alked on me to make a report, as Col. Up-rylen had said him yemething. On the continue of as and the woman address wheel she said, "In that him? If I count got as him I would stake to the him? If you had seed to make a said leading to wheel said to make the said leads. While was been toward to be seen; and was leading towards the door where the festals fand Lieut. While was a post to be suded to report when you would do not here. While you would do not here, which I thought had never dispendently on the said altogether.—Do you have anything of a man union in the time, which I thought had a very dispendently got to the adeaty you would not the door it in the working the district of the mother of the said altogether.—Do you have anything of a man union in the time. So the district to make ty would have the said altogether to make it you would have a said altogether to make ty would have the said altogether and altogether would have the said and they, in the seeding the would have a said altogether and altogether would have a said and the was a said altogether. the 6th of May, in the evening? No. — Could not the ablack wester have got at Mr. White if the bull winted it? The was in the destre at the road a the deter pright have been stammed not many other things might have happened in have pre-vented it—she might have at-tended it.

gl. Marish Artillery—Out. Menutes on resigning the command of the Marine Artillery, sign his permution to the rack of Colonic and Second Commandate, cannot retrain from expressing to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men, his warment acknowledgements and heartfelt thanks for the uniform apport he has received from them in the execution of his duties, and or which he will ever retain the most grateful recollection. Their zent and intelligence have been complemous, and he is enabled to leave them to his ducessor in an acknowledged high state of disabilities, and which at the last inspection called forth from the obtinguished (Ignarai Officer the highest encominan that could be passed on a body of men, namely, "They were an Homour to the Service to which they belonged, and would be so to any Marries in Barrae." The commend are vice may again condect the Colonic with the distinguished and scientific hranch of the literies, he that as it may, his best withoutly, will ever attend thate; and they may be seared that he will ever recken as the principal partie Artillery.

58d,—Embark next month at Laurench Seath. Bi. Marine Artillery-Out. Mencies on resigning the co the Marine Artillery, ngos his permution in the rank of

58d - Embark next month at Livernool for the East Indies.

54th—It is said, but we do not know on what authority, that this regiment is intended for the relief of the 27th Reg., at the Cape of Good Hope, in the course of

60th lat Batt .- Embark this month at Cork for the East Indies.

61st-Embark at Cork for the East Indies.
62d-We regret to announce the death of Lient. Egar: he was drowned, 21st April, at Dinapore, in the East Indies : he had been nearly eight years in the Service, and nurchased both his gommissions.

63d-On Her Majesty's birthday this Regt., now stationed at Bellary, to evince its true, loyal, and devout feeling towards their Queen, was ordered by their Com-manding-Officer, Major Pole, a pint of beer to be supplied to each man gratis at dinner-bour, to drink Her Majesty's health; the band and drums parading in the barras square, playing God save the Queen three times, fluishing with Rule liritantla. The morning was nebered in by the Regt. parading in full dress to fire a fou-de-jois. the children in the Corps were feated off roast tenf she plum-pudding in the school-room. The Officers that a grand dinner in the evening. The soldiers concluded the day with the performance of the Wife with Two Husbands, and Othello Travestie, in their regimental theatre, and the cherneters were admirably performed by the non-commissioned officers and men of the Corps. 66th—Move from Belfast to Dublin. It is thought

that this reg. will be the relief for the 91st Reg., at the

Cupe of Good Hope, next year.

71st-Capt. Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart., has returned home, and assumed the command of the Depot co. at Albany Barracks, Isle of Wight, Capta. Campbell and Colvill are (we perceive by this month's Army List) also stationed at the Depot.

20 the Editer of the Nanai and Milliary Gazette.

Sin,—Come you explain why the 72d Rog, he not to go to India? They are the 2d on the Roster for foreign acretice, thus 1—1st, 61st; 2d, 72d; 3d, 60th; 4th, 38d; 5th, 11th; 6th, 15th; 7th, 5tth; 8th, 66th. Three regiments are required for India; the 61st, 63d, and 60th, are chosen, and heaft a passed over altogether; they therefore expact to go to the Mediterranea, but have received as afficial mulification that they are to go anywhere, though 2d on the list; consequently the 58d suffer a great injustice. +

suffer a great injustice, a
With regard to sending a Rifle regiment, it appears to
be perfect madees and folly. How can that particular
service be performed properly in such a climate; why,
one ordinary day's drill in skirmishing order would kill bundreds; to say nothing of when called into active service. Then, again, look at their dark, may black diems, attracting the power and influence of the sun to the greatest possible degree; and if they change the tiousers to white, of which there is a talk, they would then be just as conspicuous as any other regiment, and the object and nature of that particular service quite de-frated. Ritles should never be sent to India, becoming there worse then useless. Causda, Mediterranean, and a l'emissier Campaign, are the countries whete such a service is invaluable. All the men enter a Rifle regiment with a solemn promise and conviction that they cannot go to India to: the reasons above given.—I am, &c. Army and Navy Club, June 5. M. A.

724-Go to Gibraltar to replace the 7th, ordered to the West Indies,

73d-On the embarkation of the 53d Regt. for India, the 73d, now stationed in South Wales, are to be concentrated, Head-questers and the different Detachments, at Cardiff, as the most central place, and smbark at the liste Docks for Cork, to replace them. This is the same plan as was pursued with regard to the 45th Regt. some years since, when quartered in South Wales. We much ques-tion whether Milford would not be a better selection, having at all times water anfiluient for the landing of or entherkation and saling of troops.

Stat-Lieut. the flun. R. A. G. Dalselt has joined

head-quarters at St. John's, Canada East, after 18 month' leave. Lieut. James Woods is on duty with Sir J. Alexander, 14th, surveying a new line of road from Canada to New Branswick.

84th—Capt. R. L. Cozze, whose death on 13th March lest, at Moulendin, East Indies, appeared in our Gamete of the 29th ult., was brother to Lieut. and Adj. E. J. Cozz, 84th Regt., who died last year. Capt. Commiss a very fine young man, and had been subsidern of the Grandler co., previous to his premotion to a co. in Odd. 1840. He was ten years and five mosthe in the fleridar (all on full pay), and purchased all his commissions. 87th Depot.—The paragraph is our Gazatis of the 29th ult., as to volunteering to the 53d, should have been along to the 63d, should have been along to the 68th Depot.

leved to the 88th Depot.

88th Depot.—Parstay.—30 Volunteers from the above Bith Depot.—PAREAY.—30 volunteers from an accompany of the process

Rifle Brigade, 1st Batt.—At Corfu. The theatries aunteurs of this five Bittalion (by permission of H.R.H. the Colonel commending the garrison), gave an evening's entertainment on the 7th, at the Theory St. James, which was received with unqualised marks of approbation. The please selected were "Luke the Labourer" and all the

places selected were "Luke the Labourer" and all the "World's a Stage."

2d West India Reg.—Capt. E. C. Soden has been brought from Spanish Town to Up Park Camp, Jamaica, to command the reg., he being Senior Officer in the island. Licut.-Col. Nicolls died at Up Park Camp, Jamaica, about 9 s. m. on the 25th May (Saturday). He had been to Milk River Bath, on have, for a menth, for the headth, and salar networds lets the network. of his wife's health, and only returned late the previous or his wife's health, and only returned late the previous Saturday. It appears he got wet on his return, and took no care of himself, and felt unwell for some days, and on the Wednesday dined at the Mess; on the Friday night he was for the first time considered in danger, and at six o'click on the Saturday he died. Lieut. and Adj. Marjair returns home on six months' leave, under a Medical Beard, and was to leave about the middle of June. Major Allen is ordered from Honduras to take the communed of the Reef.

the command of the Regt.

We are keppy in giving publicity to the following communication addressed to Captain Stephen John Hill, an

from the excitement of strong party feeling; but the able and judicious manuer in which you conducted the affairs of your government, not only allayed those violent symptoms of disentent, but restored M'Carthy's Island to a state of tranquility which it did not previously enjoy for some years. Your intercourse with the Kings and Chiefs of the Upper Gambin appears to have been been in sound principles, and reflects great credit on your descrition and judgment; and while it has on several occasions merited and received my full approbation, it has likewise been the means of materially benefiting our relations with the native newest.

wide been ins mease of materially conventing our relations will the native powers.

It affords me very sincers grafification to have the opportunity of stating the high opinion I entertain, and which the inhabi-tants of McCarthy's Island have expressed, of the errors you have rendered during your administration of the affairs of that

settlement.

I heg to repeat the expression of my regret at, so soon, being deprived of your valuable services, and to secure you that I shall feel much pleasure in learning that they have been fully appreciated by Her Majerty's Government—I have, Act, Capalan S. J. Islin, J. L. Islan, a., Acting Governor.

Captain S. J. Hill.

3d West India Reg.—Captain About has been ordered to proceed from New Providence to Barbadoes, by the first favourable opportunity. A very voluminous Court of Inquiry has been received.

A Grand Review of all the household troops at pre uertered in and must London, is intended to take place his day (Saturday) on the ground generally appropriated this day (Sattrany) on the ground generally appropriated to such purposes, in hyde-park, a communication having been issued from the Horse-Geards to the several regiments to that effect. The troops will comprise the lat Reg. of Life Guards (Colonel the Marquis of Londonderry), the 2st and 3d Rattellons of the formation Grands 2d and 3d Battallons of the Granedier Guarde (Colonel the Duke of Wellington), lat and 2d Battelions Coldstream Geards (Colonel the Duke of Cambridge); and a detachment of Rt. Artillery. The troops will arrive on the ground shortly after 10 viclock. The Infantry will be commanded by General Lord Saltoun, and the

Cavalry by Major-General Negent. The ground will be kept by the 17th Lancers, from Houselow.

Columbia Charles King, K.H.—This Officer died at his residence, Mespitylla, Dublin, on the 5th inst., after great and long-protracted suffering. He was for many years attached to the Staff of the Bublin Garrison as pears attached to the Staff of the Bublin Garrison as Inspecting Field-Officer. The services of Col. King were continuous and active, commencing in early pouts, and terminating but a short period before his field. He entered the Arany in 1805 as a Count in the 11th Light Dragoons. In 1810 he emberhed with his regiment for Lisbon, and joined and served from that period under the Dake of Wellington throughout the Positionary company. At El Bodon he was to severely wounded in the sight

srm so to render disputation nesseency, having previously on the same day resolved a very bad wound in the left hand. As a return for his services, and on the spinish recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, he was promoted by the Duke of Tiefs to a Troop in the 16th Lancers, in which inglineat he served for a period of 15 years, having gone fibragis, the whole of the Penissular war, and been present ind taking an active part in all, and a complessor part in some, of the great bettles for which that extraordinary lempaign was distinguished. He returned with his regiones to the Continent in 1014, and was sengaged in setten at Quetre Bras and Waterloo, on the over-measurable days of the 16th, 17th, and 18th June, 1818, in which letter hattle he had one horse killed, and another severely wounded under him. He was imme-June, 1815, in which latter hattle he had one horse killed, and another severaly wounded under him. He was immediately afterwards appointed Brigade-Major to the 4th Brigade. His regiment (the Bith) was ordered to India in 1822; he joined it in 1823, and in 1825 was promoted to the rank of Major. During that period he served in the whole of the compaign of Bhurtpore, in which he was engaged in many gallant and distinguished affairs of Cavairy, commanding the left wing of the Lamore, with guess detached. Major King particularly signalized himself during the investment and slegs of the fortress of Bhurtpore, on which possion has succeeded-win conjuga-Bhurtpore, on which consion he succeeded—in conjunc-tion with Capt. Leard, and assisted only by two orderires —in capturing a native Rejeh, with his whole suite. For tion with Capt. Leard, and sesisted only by two orderlies—in capturing a native Rejah, with his whole suite. For his services in this campuign in received the thenks of Brigadler-General Sleigh, commanding the Cavalry on the occasion referred to. In 1927 he was promoted to an unattached Lieut.—Coloneley by the Dake of Wellington, and in 1830 appointed Inspecting Field-Officer at Cork, by the late Lord Hill; and in 1834 was removed to Dublin in the same capacity, in which he continued putil about a year since, when his state of health made it hereasary for him to resign his situation. He obtained his Colousley on the occasion of the General Brevet at the birth of the Prince of Wales, in 1841.

THE MILITIA.—A Bill to suspend the making of

lists and the ballets and enrolments for the Minna of the United Kingdom has been just brought into Pathinment by the Under-Secretary-of-State for the Home Department and the Secretary-at-Wer. The first clause, after declaring in the preamble that it is expedient to suspend for a further period the making of the said lists. Sec., enucts, that all general and subdivision meetings relating to the Militia of the United Kingdom, and all proceedings relating to the procuring of any returns, or preparing or making out tists of such Militia, or any part thereof, or relating to the balloting for or ourolling Militiamen or substitutes, or supplying any varancies in such Militia, shall cease and remain suspended until 31st Aug., 1845. The second clause, however, empowers Her Majesty, by order in Council, to direct proceedings to be taken for the aforesaid purposes during the said petiod of suspension, if, of course, the measure should be deemed expedient or necessary. The Act is to be construed to extend fully to the warden and special de-puty wardens of the Stanuaries and corps of Limers in Cornwall and Devonshire.

A report has been very long prevalent that the old barracks at Devenport, which are anything but comfort-able, are to be pulled down; we are informed, from good authority, that such is in contemplation, and that new berracks, capable of containing 3000 trups, are to be erected in their stead; we know that the ground for that surpose has been surreyed, and it is expected that the

derected in their stead; we know that he operated that the purpose has been aurreyed, and it is expected that the work will soon be commenced.

(Crucular.)—Wer Office, 19th June 1844.—Sta.—With reference to the Circuler Latter, No. 895, dated "War foffice, 19th Jan., 1865," granting an allowance of one shilling a say tend to the state of the month and the homein to adqualate you that, from the 1st of the month and-equent to the receipt hursed, the said allowance may be issued to the Medical Staff Officers at the Station under your communical the locraned ratte of one and superses a stay, the additional six peace being intended an a commutation in lieu of Rattons in hind, which stapsing in an eccordingly to be stopped whenever the inscending of the Service may review in recessify to insue the Rations in hind to the Civil servant for whom the said likewance is granted. I have to add, that from the date when the and allowance incomition in the Officer of the Helpical Staff will be entitled to draw from this Chrimiconriat flations of Provisions only for the Civil Make Sursands setually kept by them within the first upsigned at their respective raths in the achieving annexativities flory Provision Warrand, and under the restrictions contained in the 3d Ariele thereof, exclusived of the servant for whom the allowance of to. St. a day is granted.—I am Ec.,

The Galassi at other Officer coundmending.

# Correspondence abdressed to the Ebitor.

COLLINES, LEACH, C.B., ON THE LANCE, To the Kelter of the Kenel and Military spacette.

Selection of the Kenel and Military spacette.

Selection in the frequently officed my opinion on the arms, organisation, &c. of the British Cavalry, I feel either to its powe measure to reply to a latter which applicant in your paper of the 28th of June, on the Lance. In assert to the assertions and forth by the writer, wherein he says that "the reasons alleged by those who deprecate the Lange, for its supposed wirelingment, and for its abolities in our Berrice, are neally most suggest and affecting it as step the name of the next likely, thei the true and COLOREL LEACH, C.B., ON THE LANCE.

persument reason for the objections raised against is have not in reality been served, and that employs has been fachened"—I beg most distinctly to day; as far as I am concerned, there being any foundation whatever for them. My opinious on the Lance, and other matters relating to the British Cavalry, have not been hastly farmed 2 nor the foundation as in to be nicked are they founded on such information as is to be ple up in barracks and drill-grounds in the United Kings or in witnessing a grand review or two in Germany, but in far more instructive fields. And on to the approhensions entertained by your correspondent, that the "national Military self-loss of those who object to the Lance would be affected were they to confoun their resi Lance would be affected were they to conform their opinions." I shall briefly remark it is within the lice of possibility that he measures other men's corn by his bushel.

His question, as to "what is the real reason why the lence is less a weapon for the British Light Dragoon than for the Light Dragoon, or Ublan of Austria, Francis, and for the Light Dragoon, or Uhian of Au Reasis," may be measured thus, and I have frequently done so before:—The paudity of our mounted acidiers renders it desirable that every regiment should be equally able to perform all the important duties of the out-poets and to engage likewise any mounted force in Europe at w querters,

They who fancy Lancers suited for the out-poets, or that they can have the least chance in performing those duties if opposed to Cavalry armed with carbiase, cannot have considered the question attentively; or, if they have done so, the conclusion they have come to has been

My suggestions on the arms, &c. of the British Cavelry have been long before the public, and it is therefore quite unnecessary that I should recapitulate them. I beg, however, to observe—and in doing so, hope to be acquitted of egotism and ranity—that however uniqued and vague my reasonings may appear in the eyes of your correspondent, and ardent admirer of the Lance and its fluttering rnnon, all military men do not agree with him; as th following extracts, from a letter which appeared last year in the Acrel and Military Gazette, fully prove :"I speak the opinion of many Cavelry Officers of ex-

perience and judgment, when I say that Colonal Leach has, in the following paragraph, pet forth the most accorate notice of what aught to be the arganization of the British Cavalry, in contradistinction to its presupplied defect, viz,— For a Cavalry force so amaly our own, where it is so designed that all should be as Light Cavalry, thoroughly convergent with the of the advanced posts, and equally competent to gage any Cavelry in the world at sleep quarta, and in compact bodies, I shall be parloned for designing the policy of aping our continental aciglabours by keeping up separate ourse of Cairassieve, Lancors, Hussars, Chaeseurs, Dragodes, &c., and by the display of relieving so great a variety of handsome uniforms. Again, this and judgment, when I say that Colonal Leach so great a variety of handsome uniforms." Again, this Officer seys:—"I have written more than I intended wishing only through you. Sir, to assure Column Leach that his views of Cavalry are coincident with those of many practical soldiers at this moment serving in that particular branch of Mar Majesty's Army. His saparience, his intelligence, and the absence of all prejudice in propounding his opinious, will, I hope and believe, give them weight in those quarters where theories may be reared to practice." I shell put follow " R, G, P." through his dissertation

on the many excellencies of the Lance, and the most apon the many viceteness of the Lance, and the most sproved modes of threating at and spitting Cavelry and Ideastry; but content myself with observing to bles, that is the crifting affrays which took place in the Paninsula, at Quaire Bres, and Waterlen, no our instance of curred in those eight years, of dancers making the least Impression on British Infantry in squerr; and he may assured that may uttampt of the kind against por Infantry, would be a most hopeless undertaking. Patting to death our wounded at Alterera, and riding in under cover of a beary stores of rais on a line of infantry, previously shettered in a dreadful manner by grape as mucketry, is the only lustimes in the whole of the Penic

previously in the only instance in the whole of the Feniss-cula War, of dicisish trumps having suffered from Lancers. And little enough was light hung of; for Cavalry of any other description could mining liftly performed a similar exploit.

I beg to repost what if Mining in a former letter on Lancers and Catranterishing the approper year correspondent (who has adverted to in in the second paragraph of his latter), that I still firthly adhere to the opinion through given; and here it is, word for word:— The adversality reason for the introduction of Catranters and Lancers in the British flowing, two, the important acceptances in the British flowing, two, the important acceptances in the British flowing, two, the important acceptances in the British flowing, two, the play real cap, I strongly was just, one to gratify this of a flowering was took just, one to gratify this of a flowering was took just interest in his Capiller of a flowering was took facilities the continuous ligation in all matters of dates unid-equipment.

plement."
At the first of graphy hardlying "R. G. P.," I shall need to be in a former to be known as the first of the firs

nat it has self-and to emburk fadfacaling flavoice, their lances in heat many is accreted into heap-poles, sufficient of the heat description put into their hands inhead. I am description put into their hands inhead. I am description put into their hands inhead. I am description with a property of the Relater of the Rel

react his purewing the discussion further. Heat I may be accused for wishing to see myself right as to what I udvanced on this uniquet.

I stated that since the 53d was in India, this regiment, after he tour at home (thenleix years incited of three or fewr), had the most favoured states; unmined with the West India rotation; and I inferred effet their present destination afforded no jest ground for compilate. At. A. specifies some corps which he can average to have been erdered to the East. Inferre the fast. He may that the 72d never served enywhere that it the Cape. No doubt, by some extraordinary arrangement the 72d had the Cape station twice, but this regiment had previously served so long in India, that it obtained the mone of the Tanjors Ragiment. The 4th had bettine the biddierraneous station the mane as the 53d, and is now erdered to Anatralia. The 15th had the American estation in the name way, before the rotation states begin, but this regiment had previously almost confinuous West India service, in a proportion which might buil balance that of any corps in the East. In speaking of the Rifle bettations, I said that the 3d last. Goth, was the first ordered to an unfacuntable station, thence infering that a similar destination could afford no ground of compatant to the last batt, when ordered to findia. Yet M. A. says, "What on earth has the fareign service of the fid best. 60th, to do with that of the last batt. I when ordered to findia. I said that the comparison may be drawn. The files is untained to be aggrieved, having had in two last favoirs near the service of any other with which the comparison may be drawn. The files is untained to be aggrieved, having had in two last favoirs period. As to Caylon, it is correctly one of the heat stations in an universe, the first are several other regiments. According to the period of the heat stations in an universe, the first are several other regiments. According to the period of the heat stations in an universe, the first are several of the heat stations in

The embarkation of this most of the services are most of the signed on information of the higher of boar formed on information of the higher from the simultaneously for India, up have good reasons it knowing has not been erdered ability for Ith Parpose relieving four segments from that country. If effect, are in such a unitefactory state of to admit of the return of 2d, 3d, 13th, and 40th Rigionats next year, we sleek be much surprised. The 16th slay be spared, but we much south the return of the other three till 1846. In India we much always expect events to arise which will cause the detention of flarificinate's regiments keyond the sous period of finite string a much this alone ought to induce the Government landstrate for the ordinary period of Indian service being twelfe or fearteen years at most, so that on an emission defining for the reduction of his years' landstrate with a detained beyond fifteen years from England. In hagging for the reduction of his years' landstrate to be energed with contenting south his against the facility in the same three papers' involve, we cannot be charged with contenting south his facility fact in the an average, a sum of four gapes for fact? The records of Riegments, and their fetters along the strong or sumply two years. The regiments are difficulty agains and again. Man debarks for India depressed with the fielding that the fielding that the fielding that the fielding that the fielding that the fielding that the fielding that the field of a reside to long to the field the fielding that the fielding that the fielding that the fielding that the fielding that the fielding that the fielding that the fielding that the fielding that the field of the field o ny again and again. More disburk for India depressed with the feeling that the bear of arrive is no long to give these any prospect of interning bone. In this right? Is it humans? We set for the regiments now under order Is it humans? We sak for the pagins ate now under graces for India, in speciment that graces equiciled will insure the potent of the regiments effect two or fourteen years' service. To dit this is may be sidd, "Valuation for India are sever difficult, the find." No. There are in many regiment when should failly to try change. Volume tening is no proof in controllation to our according. Here it over been titled, "Voluntairal for his regiments not it or going to kinds?" "The it inper been tried here brough then needle view out if the manks of the emberting regiment? We usual this is on the appointment tried,

Mediterrancis, and was it home from the puter 1894; when it returned from Caunda, to Oct. 1830, with the exception of any year in Pertugal. The list has, however, interestable the compileis, urber the last oversees in Januarie and Coylen, and will not here the last oversees in Januarie and Coylen, and will not here the last oversees in Januarie and Coylen, and will not here the last of the proof the good disance for the last of the Royals to the West fiding; and adhyough not been got to the West Indice; and adhyough not been got to the West Indice; and adhyough not been got to the West Indice; nevertheless there has not been got in the West Indice; nevertheless there has not been got in the West Indice; nevertheless there has not been got in the West, 40th, and others would have not different more than 18th other to the first instance embedde for the Cope or Ministrian for a flow years, and then ended their parties he diene by sealing. Your correspondent Mr. A. quantida his letter to have, we have now the 18th, 18th, 18th, 1

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isonessed, but we may be says for Charles would not suffer from 17,000 in 40,000 Babishine in assistate now under the game of Hyderalind.

Additiony Binipine—Familie in Broom, of Presta, destring the first war of Bilain; challing in make none atteration in the owney during the historie wently person, under pain of death, to had, adult, derivate every person, under pain of death, to had, adult, derivate every person, under pain of death, to had, adult, derivate every person, and a pening the test of a Chirt. Zictoria ha personalized a light. Entering the test of a Chirt. Zictoria ha personalized a light. Entering the test of a Chirt. Zictoria ha personalized a light. Entering the test of a Chirt. Entering the test of a Chirt. Entering a letter to his wife, for whom had a destruction.

"Un pon not know the write, for whom he destructed and the personal states, and when persona, her all set actions to wishe any success." Sit down, seld. Sittlerfelt, with addition of the crowning triangular side, for any localization of the very closure and pagether while, for an Christo-Judoia around. Mr. L'Inseell with, a large life, is a very localized and Sir 11. logic knowledge, in the large and all situation for the addition of Constantly and Sings analogical from the passing of Constantly and a seminar man if

#### To Meaders and Carrespondenis.

We have had sometimes occasion to remerk on the care-less modes they have of transacting business in Paris; and have lately heard from some of our Correspondents complaints of the treggalactity of delivery of French papers in this country, the subscriptions to which have been paid beforehand; and have been surprised to find so well con-ducted a journal angle Debats pully of the came negli-gence. We presume that this irregularity must proceed from some of the inferty persons in the office, who may make a traffic of Managolics, which we conscive must be quite unknown to the Personsible editor. Our friend "Nautious" (Buth), is thanked; but we think the first essay sufficient.

think the first essay sufficient.

"T. T." (Trincomales), can obtain the information

"T. T." (Correspondents almost every week, or he from a Note to Correspondents almost every week, or he may make the calculation and act accordingly.

To "A Constant Redder" (York.)—In the Autumn generally, but interest will obtain reserved appointments

"Looker On" is entirely in error as regards the quali-Realions of Mater of revenue or ulsers. No person is pligible for the appointment of Chief Mate until he has served a for the appointment of Cany main and anterior and has certain period as 2d Mate of a revenue cruiser, and has distinguished himself by his good conduct and ability as a 2d Mate. To obtain the appointment of 2d Mate, it is essentially requisite that he shall have served quring a certain number of years as Deputed Mariner of a recumus erniver; that he shall be re commended as in every re descroing and qualified by his Commander; that it shall he certified by his Commander that he has a sufficient knowledge of the theoty and practice of navigation to enable him to keep a reckening of the ship's source, to mark the same off upon the chart; and he must likewise understand the adjustment and use of the quadrant, as how so find the latitude by the meridian althude of un. He must be able to read and write, or it is amilious he would be unflifor the duties of even a Dopnized Mariner. As reparts the uniform worm, by Main of reverse.
As reparts the uniform worm, by Main of reverse.
Cruisers (civilians), every precaution has been taken to prevent the assimilation of their dress to that worm by Maise of the Royal Nany. Looker-On" chould make himself better acquainted with the subjects to which he invites our attention. The subjects to which he

invites our attention.

To "A Subagilate" (Portemouth).—Yes.

"Miles" guirtains a very erreneous view of the question. The proposed employment of the Royal Marines says to generally beneficial; it would add to the proposed of the Line; and not alarm the county of the corpe; refleve to Line; and not alarm to consider the corpe of the Annual Invites.

the seenquiste by an increase of the Army estimates, for The Back Numbers and Volumes of the Vine-stree Gasatta can be had only at the Office in Cathal vine-stree That I will be the Cathal vine-street that the cathal vine to the cathal vine Nubsoribers in Ireland may obtain this Paper, Julie Mr. Pates, Library, Grafton-street, Dubling, and its Scotland from Me. Redpath, High-street, Subsoriptions—one quarter, May 8d. p. hab yellows, 4d., venr. #1 14s. 8d.

Letters in Type- "Delta," "1794 to,1841."

### Naval & Æillitary Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1844.

" Duning the past week attention has been frequently called, in and out of Parliament, to the insufficient Naval force kept affect. We are not about to dispute this matter, but we must say that Englanding a vact fleet, which could be seen efficient; and their the we the less feer any evil from the pagelty of vessels in commission. In the event of a wer was MAYK. We, however, think it An pose days of steam, quits as essential to the safety of the United Kingdom, that we should pessent a ARMY to resist an enemy on our shores, as to have Navy to guard our houses. Let us survey oursorily our long and exposed sea-line-what have we on it to resist a landing in sufficient force to destroy our towns, may, even our arsenals! We have a more kandful of men belonging to the Regular Army at home; India and the Colonies, and Foreign garrisons, absorb the main part of the Army and, with the exception of the Pon Youman Cavalry, England is literally left to be defended with a force scarcely sufficient for the count immediately opposite France. It may be said about the Militia is to the regular Army what the ships in divasor and is ordimary are to the Commissioned Navy. This ought to be the case, but the case is not so. There is not at present, we believe, a single regiment of Militia eve balloted, much less embodied and trained. This

truly constitutional Forms caght to be placed in an efficient condition, and called out regularly for training-and with the Militia the Pensione in assisting to train the young men of the Militia, wor be found doubly useful to the State. It may not by some be considered expidient to belief the whele Militia of the United Kingdom. But in this opinion we cennot agree. We would say ballot for the full force; but, for the present, only embody, arm, and train the Militia of the Maritime Countles of England. By so doing the Regular Army could be made available for Isuland and Scotland, in the evalt of a sudden war, and the rest of the Milith tring ballond, could soon be rendered effective. We have long looked with anxiety for some state measure, and any our position for defence; and since John Bull is will jestous of adding to the Standing Army, let him have what he has always most fairly considered a Constitutional Anny-the Militia-for the defence of his home and hearth. We frankly tell him that at present they are without any state defe Steam has destroyed our inviolebility as an island, and it is not when a hostile force has been landed on the abores of Old England, and his reveged our towns and humlets, that we are to set about balloting, arming, and training our gallant Militia. Let the dry regarding the Navy be however exaggerated, we cannot be charged with having argustated the utter insidequery of our Military Esta-

colonial duty, the eastern tour will come round to all, and, we may be allowed to hope directed of its chiefest hard ship-the prolonged term which still unbappily alteched

the may be allowed to appearanced or the onterest marks ablp the prolonged term which still unbappily altached to it.

FOREIGH SERVICE, AND SELLER OF REGIMENTS.

To the Letter by Photosted and Muttery Guarite.

Bin,—You may repelled that when some time ago it a was stated in your super that two or three regiments would leave this country in the course of the present year, to relieve others in liddle, that this information was contradicted in another Atintary Journal. I would ank it regiments did not habbark this year for Liddle and it regiments did not habbark this year for Liddle and it regiments did not habbark this year for Liddle and it regiments did not habbark this year for Liddle and the regiments of the present large force in it. There is but one copparaging relief, viz., the 74th in Canada. This country is now tolerably quiet, and there is no necessity for the present large force in it. There is a greater number of Industry Regiments not increase they year 1835,—which is been not greated in the interest of the int this year is a "mist favorathe appear relieving regimorts which have laid a tri nity petter inclination to his flast. Two of your correspondents have william to you 
on this subject, and one of them chandlath of the imjustice of sending the 55d, 60th, and that, to India. I 
cannot see that the two flot have ressent to caseplain, 
it is true that the 53d hardson before in finder, but it 
came from there shows it years ago, and there annuat 
to one individual Officer for man who then belonged to 
the corps. This registion finished the whole of the 
inst tour of duty up the Maditerrantes, without a day's 
West India service. Lunk to the 17th, and, 7th, Mais, 
and 85th; and after the frantess they precised as any 
others now eightputs? The 60th has he'ver yet aftered in 
any part of the East, and its last tortign service was 
amently the same anyther 53d. This battalism was incias has been eard, the 5-th or distinguished services who 
and, like other Rifle Bargalion, good stations. This is 
the service of the 
time at was not a fifther paint and interesting the 
some grapt orner which was a proceedings and 
the test of the him and annual there than 11 years 
that the 50th has any 3-miss most there than 11 years 
that the 50th has any 3-miss most where then 11 years 
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the the since registration made there then 11 years 
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We had no doubt of the justice of the comple frequently made, touching the inconveniences and dis-society, to the extent of the endangerment of health, to which soldiers were constantly exposed when embarked on board hired or chartered steam-vessels, is coasting voyages, and in passing and repeating between England, Ireland, and Scotland. We have been amongst those who stronuously advecated the employment of Government riels, or suitable troop-thips, for the conveyance of the Military, upon all practicable escacione; but in so doing, we were, as we supposed, forwarding the interests of the soldier as well as of the public, striving to work out an improvement, and not the more transfer of a had evaters and imperfect arrangement from a private vessel to a public one. From communications which have reached us, we are impressed with the belief that something yet remains to be done to perfect the system of removing depote and regiments by sea, especially in short voyages of from one to three or four days' duration. During the past and present year Government steam-vessels have been more frequently employed than heretofore. One advantage is, or ought to be, secured to the soldier by the employment of these Stoumers, namely, that one system of arrangements should prepail for the emberkation, distribution on board, and disamberkation of the troops: honce, in a short time, each depot or detachment on embarking would know precisely the routine of giving in arms and ammunition, stowing away accontraments, and being told off to me errangements indispensable for order and comfort, but which, when imperfectly understood, are tedioss, and to the soldier, hungry and tired at the end of a merch, may seem barassing and vexations. Sailors regard soldiers with but little geod-will, especially on board ship, and are not always disposed to promote their comfort or to render them assistance, whilst the position of a soldier on ship-board is at all times so replete with the miseries of growded space, best and foul smalls between docks, bad fage and see-clokness, that he is by no means auxious th long his sejourn in such disegreeable quarters. It is, therefore, no less a measure of policy than of humanity to curtail as fer an pessible a period during which the utility of troops is lost and their efficiency impaired.

A Government ressed destined for the gonveyance of troops, and appropriated either permanently or temporarily for that service, should afford more space and comfort in her fittings than a private vessel taken up at the moment by contract, and such a vessel might rescousbly be expected to make an equally quick, if not a more speedy passage under similar circumstances. These sonditions are by no means invariably fulfilled. We have recently heard of a Government atsamer employed in conveying troops, that eccupied twenty-two hours in performing the passage between Liverpool and Kingstown, in smooth water, and with convers set a considerable portion of the time. The mail packets, as is well known, perform the same voyage in 10 hours; and although it may be marcely fair to expect a vessel laden with troops and baggage to keep pass with the mail, yet the difference is disproportionately great, and it would be easy to quote instances of contract vessels laden with troops, rausing from Liverpool to Dublin in fourteen hours, and discharging their burthen within twenty instead of forty hours. There is another point connected with this subject to which our attention has been drawn-the diffiettendagt upon meeting Officers on these short veyeges. By the Passage Warriest of 19th Oct., 1842, and the late jevicien er Addinate, dated 6th May, 1944, provision is made for the meeting of Officers in Guma's ships, or in vessels bired or obsetered by the public, the rate of al. legance is presented, and in some once the option is granted to Officers of providing their own moss. Even in contrast appears the Master is bound to ferrick a table on payments of the prescribed contribution; but in a Govern meet Mines runel surployed on this service, no such condition exists, and Officers are therefore sequired to meet themselves. For vegaging of a month or though he decession, this last

method may be convenient, but the ordered disputable

to the trajet between England and Instant, Statistic or for twenty-four hours endnot conveniently liver out their more equipage, and it is equally obvious, that the require their mode. At person their calr chair twom an unplemently into that, or banquetter to ration of sait beef and bigoit, without the side of to fork, or other application of the first states of side A depot at the and of a day's parth this liquet. a Government stancer to sell the short intelligible then first receive an intimation that they m 17 to = selves ; they have not time or opport a scenty provision for the morrow, and h beggage being all attered every) any spane of electricing access to their miles equipage. In this case the Marie devolves upon the milimit of the Francis Warrant, who have neglected, as it became to us, to make it applicable to or the Francis Warrant, wi the particular case in quarties. The efficient is out productive of much inconveniency and we parent to case it is one that is manifestly easy to recitly or remove altogether, by rendering it imporative on the Commander of stuly vessels to provide a table for the Milltary Officers during their brief sojoung, adopting at the same time, such arrangements with the Commay easile him to do so without inconvenionate mining a switchie scale of rediscration. by the Officers, for their menting whilst on Board.

Tun following Address of the Franch Rospan Catholics to Daniel O'Compell is from the pen of Count Montale bert, who has listely taken an prominent a part in the attacks on the University of Peris :---

attacks on the University of Peris :—

"For a long time the popularity of year teams has been as great amongst in as that of the most illustriess persons in our history. We additive poor search and purveyerance; we are startled it like assend of your inviacible language; we envy you to have addited up in the service of your country and our charts. Thanks to your, incrhanatible cloquence—thanks to the Catholia falth, the true foundation of the brutherly leve of managed of autions—we recognise and larg inficial as a sister, and as a victim of hes among appropriate Adulty to the Catholia falth.

Under ordinary "Under ordinary afreements, he should have refrained from expressing these sentiminates availed all appearance of interfering in dispersion places are extensived to take past; feet the film is some when it is necessary to remind, he would that is the bestim of Catholicism themselve the strangers. The day when you go to explain discisus the fold of your jopularity and the grandense the position that your jopularity and the dry was personation adds a next around close the fold of your personation adds a next around the jopularity and the discisus has bestimony of our admiration spingletty.

"Know, then, that our seals are allegated your lange, that it follows as typike that of our affine and habital

synigathy.

"Enew, then, theirour seals are filed with your issues, that it follows as the fee feet of openfilm; and heliod the utils of your piles, names granded that the Catholics of France prey he you. List they have of God to lighten the weight of sear expelyity. This they haven god love you as the doubt and inches edited of the church, and as the most elected and privated chargedon of liberty. This is all very fire, although we do not anothy some proband the "expected of populations," is appeare from the tenter of this delement that continues a treasue are praisecurity, provided they are attentioned by a Catholic subject against a Probatest Generalization in facility of the areals of the Franch Catholics, that they are did that the inner of O'Canash, dithout the they are did did with the inner of O'Canash, dithout the tentes. or a grown some or may expensional distillative of the nonice of Dramach Catholius, that there is allocated with the name of Dramach, distingnt breaking?

A upper on this Postal Company of the affection

A word on this Post of Branch Magazine of the effective.

At the period of the entire them, this provide the effective the hospitality received, and infinitely in Magical with Hospital a; his own talker to missificant to enter the inst whom the sti one of his popers, attacked the Am in one or me popular of the Army to a Procedure respected in the Army Allege Regions Name
actions in the frak of the

Thru things have the state of t poore, to

THE RESERVE

him recented to them in the case of De Controll; and few could arise more imparatively fle quiry. A more missions, notive, or of Inlant Officer then to first leabout adjacens bacts, tas web an the Army; and the highestmather is which he was held by the engagemently of Dominion-highestmatic by the Arthering engineer in collection may be important of the in-heldcasts of Moneta artified their pagent at his response m amongst them. It is going encountat ton for, when as Officer prior take the unguarded bilarity of the st tations of standard civilians, respects to the unperalleled were of breaking up a more, esperating he w and inflicting inconvenience, so well as unmerited edium upon these who happen to be placed under his enthority In all Military disalin throughout the command the proling has explicit a circum constition, and marmars, not out but deep.

Tan implified of prices desipline has intelly attracted a good deal of attention 1, for the boundt of these interested ts, we artifuln the depription of two Garman laventions. The first his for its objectto prevent the patient while under degeliation, from whoing; and the sea for preserving good senior within the gauss 1 they are thus thed in a letter from Berlin, of the 28th June:-

"The government of Home-Campi has fittely adopt instrument destined to place and retain in an insure "The government of Home-Campi has hively adopted an instrument declined to place and retain in an immunible position; say parsin who has been austimated to be longed, during the punishment. Our Governheint, relate does not with to be in arrow in the progress of making oversality, has antiched the hanguan's arranging with an intrusionit of the beam nature, which has had bestewed on it the manie of Pangelitati (logging-board or able). We have also brought tate play another interment declined to punish ofference committed by both some within the walls of the prison. It is a shallow chest, to which the putient is placed in each tablon, that he (are the ) is difficult up, with they and kness near touching. In this to be pain all meters of being abut down is such a sirrow apone, giritaring in het weather, as here are only a few small hotes boind in the lift, enough to supply or the declined; the length of this penance is limited to tilesty minutes for the sich, and aventy for rooten; (but it may be renewed it intervals of an hour and a half, or two hours."

Hes this been the result of Regulty praying with Mrt. Fryy

Hee this been the result of Regulty praying with Mrs. Pryy Want the allowence will glanted by the Prince Regent pregimental messes, it was the the coprace purpose of setting the Officers of the Almy on the same feeting as one of the Navy, who light their wine free of a Parishe of this indulgance, on the precumption that they would have their wing, we of the tax; sless that become took place, however theirs have been imposed a secural of the colonies, and we there have been imposed a secural of the colonies, and we there have been imposed to their brothle inversion, the Offices have to add this to their brothle inversion, the Offices have to add this to the other handships of foreign mories. Fit all he seen, in the subjectual letter from the Cale, how this note detriesminally; we have had also a gamplaint of the sense nature from an Offices he Upper the half, who has abbiten that then wine has arrived at Landay, fa that privines, what with freight, charges, dafing the overlage, the price is missingly subaneed, on all the meaning or dear as in England, and no allowable the meaning that in addinevolle on bee ,best ingland, and no allowenters to meet the expensi-ber necrespondent from the cape states, that in addi-ton to the heavy charge of pullinguisty is levied in the Dur sorze age or programments in levied in the and he has shown that this gentlarly hard in a colony number of passing victors, o alternal, where, from th every beary. The writer silets out the until sting the Officers of the reliefer to the income-lax, interes on toroign mainter we see the series are exthereby, his adjuncted place of the opposes the terms of the property the terms of the property the terms of the property the terms of the property the terms of the property the terms of the property of the terms of the property of the terms of the property of the terms of the property of the terms of t aderies from estantal

would call attention—the very limited anaboral wasses, allowed to emiser for freign serving; it was all very well during the war, when there was after a difficulty of pressure of many wasses would have been an incumbrance during active againstiage in the field; but the office is very different when it somes to the many ficunation of garrisons in the militaire, and, so our consistent remarks, trains forest when it somes to the more themsales of gardson in the estimate, and, so our correspondent research, twelve means for should advante specialize amendate for the cleaniness of the mean and the fasting-enouse, beside being a resonable implements to well-hillitized soldiers a regulation that was inside timber the eleganniqueur where stated, should be lightly be ultured to meet the change of circumstances of our it has probably continue to easie to save trouble, said history it is a vegetable.

To the lighter of the dissected fittings describe the "forest out to Columbs, say what we will be farmed the fitting dissected."

But out it is once the columbs to seatch, reasonable, and continues the lightly meaning to the lightly meaning to the lightly meaning the seatch, reasonable, and continues the lightly manually and continues.

"String to the Columber, day what we will, he mean easily agreeable."

Bra,—If it were passible to assiste, running, string-mage developments of the aging all the agin strange, all the aging the aging all the aging t

It is a thorough organization of furnishment depictors.

From the boundless extent of our foreign possessions, the bribery system pursued by bur Portuguesa toighbours at Monambique, of bordering increased rank on certain Officers, and other intelligingtim on the addition, and severe to adopted; and attleugh with an actional service is average very systemles. It is appointly, to the interior grades of regiments. Officers, the pill impair is rendered more palatable alon is, now is, by a little gliding, and a few triding alterations in he comparison. Notwichstanding is there if no piece like bone, addition Notwichstanding is there if no piece like bone, addition repugnance to nevice in the solution, provided mit it, does not altagather arise from thereby, or from a fielding of expertation, distracting though it be. With many it is a question constanting from heart comparisons, and consigned in a grant measure, settle the pictific i inspection, in a grant measure, settle the pictific interesting the property reputed of the famile. Others, which in the property is not a provided by the familiar and active of the familiar interesting the constant recurrence of agricular, but of familiar interesting the constant recurrence of agricular, but of familiar interesting the constant requires labet the apparent algebration, if Perpitalitation as less picture for the Tomb of the Gapulata."

applets."
Wass are disposed, bovever, "to drive a casek and
o" through the Apostle's redressedation, to her our
core against our brethred "of the entired and another," those spitest our brothres "of the entril and quakter," and in the particulated spirit of solitals associately afficient more pain data pass probes, we should appare noire pain data pass probes, we should appare an expenditure from which regimental wassis at home are attagation expendit, When merchant's probes, freights, freegright expendit, they are enterned to price to the observable large from 50 to 80 per con. Propings when fullitaries of a me at Military mounts insantingly as "me one obligate do in Home as the Riember do," here he apparently as at home. What the Freed sail "see here other distributes of deep other days. here from 50. to 10 per and. Papelle whose fallicables of a cone at Military mouth, heathlock an " me one obliged as do in Remu as the Rimanus de," have an expectative as at heath. What the French sail " are being obliged dever, Prof. deser with he has with 100 per cent, desere with he has with 100 per cent, desere with he has with 100 per cent, desere with the ham with 100 per cent, desere the ham with 100 per cent, desere the ham with 100 per cent, desere the ham with 100 per cent, and the ham with 100 per cent, and the ham with 100 per cent, and the desert of the ham with the ham with the first setting regiments in this selection of the Officers setting deserting any independent a close of Wellington was planted by lightly that he entertained toward in the setting any was planted by lightly that he entertained towards in the setting of consumption. The regiment of second of works and arrives of pictures of consumption.

This is a monstreue en imblerable evil, even now: slithough mitigated by sure late Segretary at War, then whom a better friend the Army never had, by the granting "the berrel and bulk allowance" in 1839. An Sam Slick would say we have no "water power" in this colony; so, dragging up material and creature comforts to Colosberg by hullock wagons is a tostous, expensive affair.

I have alluded to viewing matters through the medi of "local comparisons." In a colony why should some employee be made "All and the other foul?". Mathicks, with regard to the Income-tax, the Military and the functionaries should be placed exactly on a similar civil functionaries should be placed exactly on a similar feeting. All the civilian magnales, from the Governor derivation, the Transurers, the Councillon, the Bheriffs, and all the vulers of the provinces, when exempt from this impost and therefore do not display "an ignorant impatient of taxation." On this tax being first imposed, the Custom Department here was an interest to it; but through the representation of the realist to it; but through the representation of the nearly was instantly remedied.

To my humble and unsophisticated judgment, it has ever been an enigma and a paradox: in fact, a paradox ouncillors, having very angle salaries, should be unsompted.

Poss asinorum why all for learned judges and difficulty councillors, having very angle salaries, should be exempted from a tax, which falls abon such a minnow as a Captal of Infantry. As The Calabrinoiple advanced, that one of men are paid out of the Colonial, and the other from the Imperial revenue, and that they are not, therefore parallel and analogous bases—to such chartatanerie, it shall only say, "Maxing, quie non, Jupiter exclamational arrays attitude."

shall only say, "Maxisto, quie non, Jupiter cassamen, simul atque audiviti".

Again, the uniforms and equipments of Officers Market in justice, pass through the customs free of duties. "Six rather verations to never an expensive "set of this," produced from one of those awful gentlemen—a Lighton tellor—further increased in price by the Custom Route myrmidons olapping a Copinial "folya per slient" of them the mass kno. Siz. that all descriptions is

How comes it to pass too, Sit, that all descriptions of those those amomalous non-learning. Foremen of Works.
Ordnance and Medical Dierks—the aumorous tribe of understrappers—the quill drivers—the

Mendiel, mimes, ballitrones; hor graue onne

Mondiel, mimes, ball trones) hor grams onine, is should have higher pay than Lieutenauta? Surely their is a serew loss here, which might have been rectified by the late Military Compilation.

As our Army is, in these days, essentially colonial, twelve women might be sermitted to emback with their husbands for every 100 men, instead of the proportion now allowed. The securities of make as exceeded, which the citable montain the the state of describes, now so disgracefully prevalent.

States and the contract of the proportion of describes of describes.

ordered, would tend to disclaim the srime or desertion, now so disgracefully prevalent.

If quis name quescut, the religible network of a kind, the partial of the content of a kind, oliver, henevelent follow, design are universally leaven to be, in behalf of those edited in the Colonies, and for entired that out of this long rigidity, you will make white the top of this long rigidity, you will make white the lawyerk only a deer. I have written in the management of "gun, bluederhaus, and thander," than the management of "gun, bluederhaus, and thander," than the meaning of a management of "gun, bluederhaus, and thander," than the meaning of a management of the colonies. menagement of " gun, blum Mirettore devot PAL DIAVE

From the Borthly Paradite, settled the Count of Go Hope, March 17.

Duning the last six modific the have received almost inumurable contential and the repositing the H Dress " of Innumerable communications respecting the Streen" of the Army Media (Theor, team which we might be led to suppose that this clear of the Surremovah costume the suppose that this clear of the Surremovah costume indicted on them—a costume one would be inclined to indicted on them—a costume one would be inclined to indicted on them—a costume one would be inclined to indicted on them—a costume of removation the pre-tweed connection in the older time between the itine, and mounteleank with his Mercy-Awdrew (quasi auguon and assistant) and the medical prefection, and thus reader this class of Officers rather highlits of derision to the Army than as a part and partial secontally belonging to it, requiring from all hands surpost and support, as messessary for its welfare and well-duing; or, perhaps, it was intended, as a facutions friend hints, as a kindly warning towards the medical Different as so may Koure crows, to intrimidate all the years september of education, erows, to insimilate all the years aspirants of education, taken, or of gentlemanlike, labits and bleas, from constituting so egregious a binuion when attacking into profossional life, as seeking to july, Har Majests's Army, to beer about them the autword and visible sign, when bedseked dut in the habilitients of decided humiliation. the light that presented to them on joining of the rell speciality they were in future to be held in-

Having given our opinion as regards "Dress," and con-dering the various legite on the subject as so much time hidering the various to the enthe subject as so much time followested, we would interest Medical Officers to turn their thoughts from the margin collateral grisvance, and their thoughts from the intent of collected grievanes, and which all their talents she them being seek to obtain "remission" of others of a shore integrally statute that press on them. In treating this shelligest a demon may be taken from the inductions published a statute disease, in which, however severe or strilling frantiers from the symptoms presented, it may make to be, yet these are not always worthy of attentions and according anything is slone. always worthy of alternative and nonvery environment for amendment till the passes has been ascertained; they are in adopted nobordingly, for amendment we examine the adopted movement of stars tion, puships, the variety idefencescan bee acolemons tion, passing, the varietic images and unincountable agraptions complained at the progresses that accompanied it. And such, in somewhat like memor, is the "Drume" of the Military Medical diser; 'tie but a symptom meased up with others of the emploished they labour under, i. e., one of humiliation, injuiting, and debasement; and if this mease symptoms of it is districted to be pointed out and diene presented feet from to have it successfully remoded, as the respective vitairs seem to attempt, what, let us ask, would it amounts to after all? The dame of jot us use, would it assumed to after all? The cause completes exceptions to the three of would still remain full vigour with undiminated fame. They are thus sating themselves to available in it were shadows, and wad-it would still remain. ingaratively, with more trip baueting their energies, whilet the master same with is overlooked and allow to remain unassitied, and polarpe, too, for the present unassatiable, without the theoring prospect of stoccas, unless they are able to making up a moral force from pub-lic princes they are able to making up a moral force from pub-lic princes them. my manufacture to pince them To Beir proper position, and re-move the low unformatable impressions two evidently felt for them as a body by the high Military authorities, or, perhaps, over the Government itself, who most injudipirhaps, everythe Government issue, was more against adequation of the public sorvice, seem to permit the distribution to a kind of digraded class; and, it would seem depend by these authorities of very secondary estimation, and uterely tolerated, but evidentity not acknowledged a strictly or properly belonging to the Barrice. It may be siked what proof we have of this? Directly, perhaps, post indicacly, a great deal. But are we pursue this subject surther, we must turn to drest principles, suit then to dress principles, suit then to dress the dress and the subject to dress the subject is some manager to the dress that sein is some message to his privates. the number and problem of the student OF Persons dry billing made to vestly experient

weak the property passe of schiene, when there will be the property of the property affect of the property affect for the property affect of the property affect for the property affect of the property affect of the property affect the Army was fielded by the other fields about register and the wast of the property to do intering to induce better affected men to enter the firster, and therefore to both out these grounds and affected from the property affected from the property and an ever providing through money to other; for the feat of the matter will, at the time allocated on the fact of the matter will, at the time allocated on the fact of the matter will, at the time allocated on the fact of the matter will, at the time allocated on the fact of the matter will, at the time allocated on the affect of the fact of the past of the fact of the second of gentlemental and the fact of the fact of the second of gentlemental to the fact of the second of the second of the fact of the fact of the second of the second of the fact of the fact of the second of the second of the fact of the fact of the second of the such of gentlemandithe harman actor me re-er sents inclosed be found difficulting outer me re-most this state, so injusted in file and paticy to the well-doing, so may say generally of the Sartiss for it is a and apartial fair, actorism out of sales and medical branch of acts outsided allolency is really and may be right from regulations were adopted giving the department with a developing producted different grades of rank, with derivation of a higher rate of physical of the control of the con the part of the state of the st men to ester the Berrice, to the office the rests of the rest with menticines the wait-being of the cities, the rest stnew of war, either placed " in the hapin's front, or the two-off-reperiences, publicant in the matter for the between Tropics, where the effective the forms calling and leads him. The publication this forms calling be all leads him. The multi-treasure to greduce this desired a held out, supported the desired at the state was produced to the Service of Printings

eneed both mentally and bodily, by the Medical Offices under certain citemestance, he is in wer or peace, with the positive certainty if helenging to the Staff, and if his life was appred, of encountering during his service, and re-mountering again and again the most pestiferous poison in our Transalfastic columbs or elevators. where

re-mountering agdin and again the most pestiferous poison in our Transallastic entants of colorators, where the troops might have to be sent to incurrationed in a greet measure the orpocations, resided appointment of the superior advantages effected.

The consequence therefore the might naturally be expected, that the Army is not an incide to ever should be made, from motives, we repeat, of true and cound policy) hald at a premium in the setimation of the young professional most of superior failures and fadorments, departing from the respective schools after misriculation, and about to state an professional life. The result was thick at to enter an professional life. They, to all who think or reflect on the subject, and have the real interest of the Service at heart, is much to be deplored; but as it were for remember, "from trifling chans great effects arise" to perfectly neutralise still more into latent persentation of the Army, contemplating particularly too the bias of the yeang sud ardent mind, instead of holding out eligrements taken in combination, to produce so very desirable an end, the Authorities, on the contrary, thoroughly at the cary neutral adding the detected habilitation awarded his profession, that he, in comman with all candidate by the detected hubilishing awarded his pre-fassion, that he, in comman with all others, is led to consider such nought but a "brand," or, as it were, the "Tower-stamp," to give util greater currency to the property of the grant of the property of the propert pulm him. But when it is discovered with what a compulm most offence shrainings held out by the live rank offered by a former Government are live been doled out to the Medical Officers whis landsserving of his further consideration. Look, for instance, to the whole Code of Military Regulations even an attanda comparative rank; or if we descend even to the very allowances granted to Military Officers filling certain Staff aupointments, given doubtless to aumore the very allowances granted to Military Officers filling certain Staff appointments, given doubtless to support their rank and respectability in pointy—for none of them are too well paid—and then examine, as a proof of what we advance, even these same allowances granted to Medical Officers for ostensibly similarly purposes, they being of the same or superior comparative rank to the former, we shall find that the highest rate of lodging-money allowed to the highest grade of the Medical Department in 521, per annum, wallet the lewest granted even to Subsiders Officers filling cortain union Suff appointments

allowed to the Alghest grade of the Medical Department is 521, per annum, whilst the liwest granted even to Subeltern Officers filling certain unpor Staff appointments is 801, per annum!—In like member the allowances at mouse for a serventy to the Medical Staff Officer of the highest grank in [1] per diem, to the Military Staff Officers, as above, is. 64 Surtain-subordidusabilitary Staff Officers, as util as Atdende-Camp, have each two horses allowed them; the highest grade of Medical Officer is allowed two horses also, yet observe, this is not a wass permitted to be drawn for, unless if emobe estisfactively graved that the bay to be partended requires them. Again, dark the difference of the second of the first self-size of the requirement of the self-size of the second of the littles he may have to perform failly sequires none at all !

We repeat, all this is essentially unlust and contrary, it would appear, to this arowed sentiness of the highest Millians to the self-size of the highest Millians and Civil Officers status. The general regulations which dodne the vollation status. The general regulations which some free the appears of the political status. The general regulations which some free the appears of the self-size of the light of the light of the light were standard for the appears of the self-size of of continue of constituted whatever, he is an interest of the comparative said is carriput to fraction by stantile places, yer points, we have a superior for the continue of We bear pel to be produced to the second of the seco or yet in a atili Prise ancy; for Beneral seco ioney are classed of Captains! Let us tion to any aphical of and disinterpated fair, or hospitable, of in accordance or word the editurbation to be obtained Decreasing and Shelling Specificating predictors high size of Million of Specific Specifi

of the Army be at the swinger discusser is in picchasser in Agaresty note. Little, therefore, is cheight submitted to be done for a pisheden giest through such in the same personally for the year of the lates generally work in the same of discussed in the same of a discussed in the same of a discussed in the same of

Her Majesty, on Monday last, acting upon the of Dr. Loones, commanded the necessary arrangements he forthwith carried into effect for the departer of the court from town for Windser Castle on Wednesday. the econtributed of our believed Sovereign is appear to take place at a very varly period, and every accuses preliminary preparation for the amplelous event has be made accordingly.

Her Royal Highness the Duchass of Rent, attended by Lady Anne Maria Dawson, and Cal. Sir George Coupse, Bast., C.B., and K.P. —rived at Ostend, on Tousday afternoon, and embarked on Wednesday morning at hair part six o'clock, in the Princese Alice st. v., Communited by Capt. Hamiltont, and errived at Woolwick at heif-past four o'clock, justiced at the same day. The lightest four o'clock, justiced at the same day. The lightest of the Royal corridge in waiting, and her Royal Western at the Royal corridge in waiting, and her Royal Western proceeded in the Frances Collier's narrange, which is proceeded in the terminum of the Great Western Hallway, availabling ton, for the purpose of trucking Windsor, and visiting Rice Malany with the lease principal delay. Lady Aune Maria Dawson, and Cal. Sir George Coup.

he a Pricy Council hald at Buddington Pilese on Wednesday, previous to the departure of the Court for William Castle, Her Mujerty was pletted to desire the Right Hon. William Lord Haytenbury Einsteinst-Gougest and Governor-General of that just of the United Nicolana Infect Parison.

Georgia and Universer-veneral or tune persons allowed Frederic.

The Fours of Lords have decided against the chiese of the Sourse george, one. They have decided that the marriage between the late Dake of Susser and Lady Augusta Murray, between which is every thing essential to a marriage as unit, is addited the provious of the Royal Murriage Act, and is therefore not marriage in the English liew.

unidesed a merringe by the English liew. The Duke of Wellington gives a grand banquet at pelsy-house this evening to a circle of about forty Mili-

Apolophouse this evening to a circle of about many can-tary Officers.

The marriage of Lord Charles Wellesley, second son of the Duke of Wellington, with Miss Augusta Sophia Anne Flurrapont, only child of the Right Hent, Henry Manyore Plurrapont, was calebrated on Tussday, at St. George's, Hanovaraq., in the presence of a numerous circle of the friends of both parties, and an immensa-secublings of company, the church being literally crowded in near mart.

essemblings of company, the church being literally crowded in every part.

Gastio Appaintments.—Maj. James Agnew to be Colonial Seasciary and Registrar for the island of Dominiae. George Heylisor Aertsen Potter. Esq., to be Colonial Secretary and Registrar for the Virgin Islands.

James Edward Freeth, Esq., lete Lieut. Col. of the 44th Regt., and who had been residing some time at Place-piace, Firmouth, was found dead in his bed on Tesaday. His had not suffered from any morious illness, but complained of gaseral debility, which he considered type occasioned by the heat of the weather. A verdict in returned of apoplany at the Corbaer's inquest.

for Howard Douglas.—This esteemed and fallant ser has been most grossly and unjustly abused by papers, on account of his votes on the Sugar question.

Led against the Government proposition for West against the Government proposition for West against Mr. Miles's proposition for West India sugar at 20s., and foreign at 30s. and 34s. Sir Howard's votes are perfectly justifiable: as the un-filinching and consistent advocate of West India interests he had but one course to adopt, vis., to uppose both pro-positions: he was averse to the Government measure, and no less so to the amendment monored by Mr. Miles, and

he acted accordingly.

The Hon. William Tuellet, brother of Lord Audley, was apprehended on Saturday last, charged with inten-tionally wounding Mr. Smith, who keeps a shouting gul-lery in Helborn, by shooting him through the back with a pistol. The prisoner said he had "no ill feeling towards the man, but he did it on purpose, as he wished to be hanged." He was sent for the present to Clerken-well prizes. Lord Andley stated that his brother was and mind.

Coptain M'Dermot, lais of 11th Poot.—On Tuesday svening, an inquest was held at the Unicorn, Hanriste-street, Coveningerden, on the body of Captain John M'Darmet, aged 50, who died at his late residence, in Southempton-st., Strand, on Seturday last, from the effects of injuries received from being thrown from the roof of the Chichester cases. James Cross the driver of the conch said, that on Tuesday he was driving the conch up to London, the decessed being an outside peacenger, when on arriving at Point's bill; near Coblam, the staple of the near ber broke. The leader then run round is from to the other leader, and caused the coach to run up a bank. It overturned, and the presengers were thrown Mr. The decreased's ledy was inside the coach at the lane. It was parely an accidents Verdict, "Accidental with."

propinia Warner's Shellon the experiment against is intended to take place, off Brighton, this day.

The Chinese Ranson: Of Monday afternoon a special The Chinese Ranson.—Of Monday afternoon a special train on the South Western Baliway arrived at the terminan, Nine Elses, containing nine tone and a half of Space siver, which had been brought from Portamouth mader sourcy of a detachment of the 47th Foot. The above specia is part of the money agreed upon by the Chinese Government to be paid to this country for the ransom of Canton, and excited at Portamouth in M.M.S. Childers. The specie was appropriate in 12.19.35.
Majorty's Actillary cans to the Mint.

The Conspirators.—It will generally espected that dement would have been selves on Thursday in the come of Lords, in the well of error case of the Queen House of Lords, in the wift of error case of the Queen w. O'Council and others. It appears, however, that the right of the Indiges to the distance queetes" have act being presented. The Chief Indians of the Common Pleas (Their), remained in solin in Thursday, not to pre-incessing the judgment of his hysthern and binnell (so was designment; statist by panel of our contemporation), but to prepare dealt have being if our contemporation, but to the other judgment at still life a queeten, to be increased to the other judgment at still life attended the argument in the Lords. As some department along the before the replies

of the judges, expressing alther their acquisesomes in, or their diseast from, the draft answers, can be received, the judgment is of sources deferred; it will probably be given next work.

Royal Themes Lacht Civi.—On Wadnesday, a metch

Report Themse L'anti Civis.—On Wadenedry, a metch for a superb silver-gilt cup was sailed for by some of the crask yaches belonging to this zquedron. It was not one of the regular matches for prizes given by the civis, but an extra rane, for a prize offered by Captain Cuchardge; and which, after a well-disputed straggle, was service off by the Phenom. The following is the order in which the beats made their appearance off Green wich :—

A discovery- was used at Bushingham Paleos, on Thursday morning, that a man amployed in the uphalatary department of the Lord Chamberlain's office, had com-mitted suicide in one of the store rooms. A second's inquest brought in a verifies of temporary insensity.

Dispensery for Consumption. Diseases of the Henri, &c., 118, Strend.—Among the many valuable leadinglesses of which this country one beart, there is not one in our opinion more entitled to support than an establishment for the avecaseful treatment of sociemption. From the for the accessful treatment of consumption. From the prospectus of the dispension before us, we permitte that it is proposed to give grainformative and embiliate whim assessment at it times to those who are provided with a letter of recommendation from any denor to the institution; and on certain days which are appointed, to are proof person, without reference to see or country. Lord Bloomfield and several other persons of distinction have become patrons to this institution, which from tageontal altuation (the populous neighbourhood of the Strand), cannot full to be felt as a blooming to the misserous distresses more with which that locality abounds. Dr. tressed poor with which that locality abounds. Dr. Cronin, whose new theory so to the cause and successful treatment of consumption has already attracted auch general attention is the managing director and physician, while accord other distinguished medical gentlemer. have given their support by becoming members of the sommittee.— Globe.

Licrum.—On Monday evening a dramatised version of "Martin Chunzlewit," adapted by Mr. Edward Stirling, was put on the stage at this theatrs. The main incidents of the original work are well preserved in the drama, and the piece has been got up with much skill and knowledge of stage effect, and it is aided materially by the introduction of several tableaux. The somery is good, and the sings business managed in a bustling factive manner that contributed mainly to saccous.

#### Parliamentary Analysis.

ROUSE OF LORDS.

HOURE OF LORDS,

FRIDAY, July 18,...War in India....In reply to questions but by the Merquess of GLANDS-ARD,...In reply to questions but the Mercuess of GLANDS-ARD, when the fortiers of the Fundament of the Mercuess of the Fundament of the Mercuess of th

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BIGHER OF COMMONER.

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#### fforeign and Colonial Antelligence.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO .- The Toulonnois observ A Member of the British Commons inquired of the Minister explanations of the misunderstanding between France and Moracco, and as regards the departure of the division under the Prince de Joinville, &c. The head of the Cabinet replied that the French Government had afforded the fallest assurances of a desire for peace, and had even assumunicated to him the instructions delivered to the Prime. We must observe, by the way, that these tions were prepared before the news was rece in Paris of the battle of the 18th, which has completely changed the face of things, and fresh instructions must have been farwarded to the Royal Admiral. We have announced the arrival at Constantia of Gen. Delarue, who, it had been said, was to serve under the Duke who, it has been said, was to serve under the Dike D'Asmale. It is now asserted that the Prince has obtained three months' leave of absence, which he will spend in France, and that General Delarue is to replace him provisionally in the government of the province. There is every reason to believe that should the Duke d'Aumale ever return to Algeria, it will be to reassume the command which he holds at present.

From the despatches of Marshal Bugeaud to the Mi-

niater of War, giving the details of his late operations on the frontiers of Morocco, it is evident that the war is one carried on against the French, not by the Emperor of Morocco, but by the independent tribes on the frontier. El-Guennaoni declares, is his letter to Marshal Bagonud, that "he has received so permission to make war." The Marshal himself admits that he is very certain that the Emperor of Morocco has given no pecuniary assistance to Abd-el-Keder, and that, in fact, the Emperor has no great love for the Arab Chief, in whom he has no confidence. Still Marshal Bugeaud assumes that the attacks are by the orders of the Emperor; but he thinks that the shocks given by the battles of the 30th May and 15th June may induce his Majesty to renounce his timidlyconceived projects, and he expresses an opinion that "the energy and moderation of the whole of our (the French) conduct will allow diplomacy to arrange the affair." The Marshal, while waiting the result, occupies himself with putting down the tribes on the frontiers, and he admits some fears as to the truth of a reported resula by Abd-ei-Kader on the French territory in Algiers.

SPAIN.-The subjoined borrible details, extracted from an official bulletin, published in the Madrid Gasette of

the lat, are worth recording :--"Between lat Feb. and 15th June, the 'faction' in the Maestrango have austained the following losses:
Killed on the field of battle, 54 men; shot, after being
made prisoners, 120 men; pardoned, for various reasons,
107. Among the prisoners shot are the Chiefe El Ser-Pileren, Cotarro, Leuva, and Taso; Marsal and his Lieut., Pileren, Cotarro and his second. Mertinen El Serano, Taranques, and Galo de Sauts Oleon, und 25 Generals or Officers, including one Coffee, one Commandant, three Captains, and 13 Lieutenants. Since the 29th May, 14 spies and 19 Officers, coming from France, and a certain number of doughters who had joined the bands, have been shot. Gen. Don Juan de Villslongs," adds the Gazetts, "has, by his energetic activity, not a little contributed to this result."

DENMARK, Copenhagen, June 36, -- The steamer Heela, Capt. Mourier, with a grew of 120 men, and armed with morters and cannon of large calibra, has just taken her departure with sealed orders. The King went on board, and addressed the crew, axhorting them to maintain the honour of the Danish fleg, and fraternise with the Norwegian and Swedish squadrons. The Hecks is bound for Falmouth, where she will join the Goffon and Thetis under Prince Frederick. The Danish equadron will afterwards be joined by the Norwegian frigate Freyn and corrette Nordejerne, and the Swedish frigate Josephine, which, it is said, will have a Swedish Prince on board. The combined squadron will then proceed towards Morogoo."

wards Morosco."

DOMINICA.—We regret to state that a revolt has taken place among the lately emancipated part of the popula-tion, and that it has been macessary to proclaim Martial Law. The plea of the revolters is, that an attempt was to be made through the Ceneus Act to deprive them of their liberty. Through the slaurity of a detachment of the 46th, under Captain Bremner; another of the let West India Regiment, under Captain Murray, and the Militie, the rebellion was quelled in the most prompt manner; more than 250 rebels are in prison to await their trial.

claims and Military services in the field of General We-hab—but "who shall decids when Doctors disagree P"

inh—but "who shall decide when Doctors disagree F". The Court of Directors have ordered that the Officiars of H.M.'s Service should hold two Division and two Brigade commands in this Presidency, and that for the latter, the Seniors as a matter of right should succeed; it, however, appears that there is one Brigade hold by a Queen's Officer in excess of the Resolution, and Gen. Leella being the Junor dught not to hold a command, and thus her his an doing can injustice has been done to and that by his so doing, an injustice has been done to the Officers of the Madrae Army is very clear. So far we think Lord Twedddsh has done right in appointing General Riddell to Trichinopoly, and thus spectring one of Lord Elphinstone's jobs. We have heard that General of Lord Elphinstone's jabs. We have beard that General Wahab's claims were judged on public grounds entirely, and that his Excellency on referring to a list of his services found that he had not distinguished himself paridularly even when communiting the 52d Reg., and that there was sufficient on record to induce an opinion, that his claims were all moonshine. General Riddell, though his services may not have been the most brif-liant, is yet a most efficient and respectable Officer, and had served with his regiment longer than many can beaut of—a large portion of which time in the field. It would be well if the Press would adopt means to be-

come better acquainted with subjects of this nature, before they presume to distate to the Government, and thereby avoid creating a land feeling in the Sassian of the avoid creating a bad feeting in the Service—a feeting that improper influences have been used in the bestown of patronage, when, were the truth known, it would be

found that no such thing was the case—or was likely to be. — Bladras Emminer, May 9.

In our issue on Thursday we casually noticed the removal of General Leslie from Trichinopoly to Hellary; we shall now make a few remarks on the injustice which this order inflicts on the Officers of the Hon. Company's Service. On a former occasion we alluded to the Court's order directing only two Belgades in the Madras Presidency to be held by Officers in the Royal Army, and that those two appointments were, as a matter of right, held by Generals Allan and Bewall, and we then indulged a hope that Lord Twesdeals would at once remove this most just gaung of completest of the Company's Officers.

The order above referred to we know is most religiously observed in Bengal, and on a recent occasion of the death of a Company's Officer, in command of a division, and a Queen's Officer, as next senior Officer assuming command, a strong remonstrance was made against it, and an Officer of the Company's Service was ordered temporarily to take the command. How different at Madrae! Here there are the two samers in command of and. How different Brigades, and General Lealie a third, in edition to Colonel Jones, communding Fort St. George, and Colonel McBean, commanding Moulmein. Hence, then, they have five commands in Madeus instead of two. It is true that Fort Sr. George and Moulmein are held by whoever may be the Senjor at the Station, yet there are now seven Lieutenant-Colonsis commanding regiments, who are senior to Colonel McBean, and none under 32 years' service. We have heard that Lord Elphinstone, when told that General Leslie's appointment was contrary to the orders of the Court, blushed for his job, and said that he would take an opportunity of upsetting it when the division became vacant, as it has now done.

We hoped for better things from Lord Tweeddale, and particularly, as we had beard that he had expressed his continuous were publicly among the continuous series.

his opinion very plainly respecting the appointment of General Lealie to a Brigade Command by his prede-cessor, and we did flatter ourselves that when he had on opportunity of undoing the injustice without any an opportunity of inducing the injusting without any marked severity, that he would have done so. There was a raport, indeed, that such had been the case, and that Colonel Docaton was appointed to Bellary, and Wilson to Jaulius, but we fear the benefit influence which for ever thwarts his Lordship's good intentions,

bad its sway in the case.
Of course we should think that every Lieuzenant Colonel in the Company's Madran Army, would imme-diately memorialise the Court against this flagment invasion of their just rights, more especially as it is in direct contravention of the Court's orders. - Madray Examiner, May 20.

#### Lineary Notices.

The History of China, from the earthest Resercts to the Treaty with Great Britain in 1942. By Thomas Thornton, Esq., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society. In two rolumes. Vol. I. Allen and Ca.

their trial.

East Ender Entelligence.

East Ender Entelligence.

The appointment of Gen. Riddell to the command of the Southern Division of the Army, has given great umbrage to some of our cotemporaries. One says it is a great injustice to General Levile to be superseded, and another says it is equally unjust to overlook the

We had long considered that what might be termed a popular History of Chins was cleaning; and Mr. Thorn, ton his here an excellent appreciantly for supplying the devialments. Mr. Davis pendaded a pleasant, useful, and giastimate hook; but it was not upon legationally hook; but it was not upon legationally house some at least require, in addition, in this information, we now at least require, in addition, in this information, had arrangement of the multitudinous an inodenantly, had arrangement of the multitudinous an inodenantly, had arrangement of ourse, a general vide of the origin, commencement, progress, and terministion of heatilities between linguage and Chine. For all this, the field is invitingly open to Mr. Thornton, . For all this, the field is invitingly open to Mr. Thornton, the entire has sent the historical nervitive in that at general weath being recorded in chrosphological stress, under the reign of such rains. He has not observed the accordance raids applicable of plateriest economiction, which applicable of plateriest economicton, which which the training of a notion so peculiar and so like known; he has been despirate, written as replaced to each dispensive, entirely, minute, and even pittological, where a appealed in worse, and a review of the state of China is subjected to each dispensive, entered the retision, pelley, statistice, and meaning of the people at 4th different persons. We had long considered that what might be termed a

The degree of gredit due to the early Chinese annals is

"The degree of credit dust to the early Chinese annals is ably discussed in the Prefect and Mr. Thornton, making dus allowance for certain chronological discrepancies, appairs fully justified in drawing a favourable conclusion representing their authenticity.

"Amongst the facts which peroducests the annals of China, may be recknessed, first, its chronology, constructed upon a pian which, unless it be indeed a green imposture, demonstrate the existence of the Chicase native and of the national records so far back as n.c. 1897. It may be said that this date carries the apant of China beyond the Helege; but ulthough Unsher has placed that great event. In, 1898, its spoot, as well as the Mundane ers, in attending the fieldings; the first far for Indee and Mandane ers, in attending the Aries of the Frifer for Indee and Mandane ers, in attending the Aries of Frifer for Indee and Mandane ers, in attending the field of the Aries of the Indeed to the conduction of the market has been passed to the conclusion of the market as the subsequent piguion consistent."

Other corroborative evidence of the anthenticity of the Chinese annals is fiscal in their carefully-recorded notices of collipses and other coloctial phenomena, which correspond with the osiculations of modern accessed—in the history of Confucius, horn 3.6, 581—in the coins of the emperors still extant, reaching beyond the Christian era
"The subsequent Twin immersh, who was a name."

can dinin the existence of the great Tale inconarch, who gave a name
to Calus, which spread over Asta, and has extended to Europe,
and who built, or rather asserty desopheted, the Great Wall, yet
subsisting, the erectum of which in the three cantery before
Christ is admitted by the stock africanous impagners of Chisese

history."
I late this we cannot enter; but we apprehend we have said sufficient to induce a just proposession in favour of this work.

Prefixed is a large original map of China and the adiesent constries.

Observations on the proposed Impresements in the Overland Route vill Egypt, with Rémarks on the Ship Canal, the Boules Consigned the Sies Railroad. By John Alexander Galleway, Esq., C.E., Member of the John Alexander Galloway, Equ., C.E., Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Illustrated with a Plan and Section. J. Weale, Righ Helberts.

The professed object of Mr., Galloway.

"In this palaphiet, to the discise the various plans aggreted by diffuses persons, as to the mode of effecting what is admitted by all to be so distribute an object, etc. the acceleration of the mills and passengers through Egypt, and the conveyance of the letter at a more manderate cost.

This measure demands from Caine to Committee the conveyance of the letter at a more manderate cost.

latter at a more materate cost."

The present transit from Cairo to Suez, for passengers and baggage, through a distance of 84 miles, in an optin desire, occupies an avirage of 24 hours, at a very heavy expetive. It is dentimized that by the proposed Suez relivent, the cost of which Mehomed All is willing to behr, shall to secumente it at once, provided the British Gonglies agree to certain arrangements for the future payments of obveying the malls, when the railroad is finished, the journey might be performed in four hours, and at hem than helf of the present expense. Taking into account the passenger trails as at present, the conveyance of goods in bulk, the travellers to Meson, &c., and the conveyance of math, with a train travelling each way every day, or in that proportion, an adequate revenue would be preduced see the investment, and the expenses of working be paid. According to Mr. Galloway's showing, the other achieved which have been suggested are impracticable. This plans, on the other head, seems proguent with advantages of a meet important character, personally, politically, and seamourdally. At all weets, it is entitled to the meet eightest associated of the Government. The present transit from Cairo to Suez, for pass

Western Building the Wild Tribes and Sovers Animale.
By John H. Dremmond Hay, Roy. Murray.
Then is the inisth potents of that really excellent serial, "Marray's Colonial and House Library." It is not however, a reprint, but an original work—a work of strong and Breit Indianat. The journey, which forms its ground with

ton for the purpose of producing for Mar

division .

the breaders of hierard in the region apsend Lambabe. The author was not no festiments as he inscend in this adject, but during the concret of his capacitime, about no it was, he seem such striking pictures of Arab life, and heard so many summaries in the various tribus, that he was brapped to che tympatition. As the son of Har Majardy's Consul-General at Tangler, a long residence there had emahled him.—

"To become perfectly familiar with the Stigribbia chilest of the Arabic; such as peaced will," waste with the resing apparent of the accountry in their handler examinates he lited as they sid, and became half-life time one of their wild troop; and as they sid, and became half-life time one of their wild troop; and he then examinate a malatilite insight sate their wild troop; and he then examinate a malatilite insight sate their wild troop; and he then examinate a malatilite insight sate their precisions of canaratus.

In fact, "the wild and analysis of his journey"—his own stirring adventures—and his grapher pretraitures of the meanures and customs of the resilient ferror, and more than semi-acrays there which insight were also made to the meanures and customs of the resilient ferror, and more than semi-acrays there a mine time vowalth as the heart property, prove him to have been admirably qualified for his having recorded with perfect hearts the religions builefu and superstitions of the propels—are brought before us with the most pictures of other metter, we outly what was narrated to him. There is more in this little volume than may be found in many a formidable entirely by Herber thea, there is one place, where, during the fair, a barrer of a var carries him they be about a significant property to one brief planeys; "

"In the district of Bernin things, a mountainous country inhabited entirely by Herber thea, there is one place, where, during the fair, a barrer of a var carries him to propehers. This fair is best only once a year, and is ability restrict to far the purpose of besterors faming with marries

not, as they please. Should they assent, the parties adjanes to a public rectary, the construct is made, and the purchased bride is carried off to her new home.

"In this traffic widows are at a low price is greated, and divorced indians sell finise-cointly very-chased. The write that purchased cannot be resold, however such the variables may repeat of his bargains. She is his few at wedden offe, and recains the purchase-money, which is her justices or downy.

"It is evident that this curious system of barier has been resorted to by these Mahomedan mountaineers as a manne of evading the law of the Proplet, which interdicts all courtably before marriage."

By the Hou. George Sydney

Smytie, M.P. I vol. R. Colburn.
Though we were perfectly willing to admit and record
the brilliance as well as the boldness of Mr. Disraeli's " Coningsby "-that first formal movement and manifesto of the remarkable political party which rejuless in the name of "Young England"—we cannot help believing that that party will derive mora lasting benefit, as well as gather more immediate "golden opinions," from this charming volume-from another member of the party. charming volume—from another member or one purty,
—which, in its amiable and unpretending tene, its
quiet thoughtfulness, and its large humanity, is the
very antituests of its brillient but semewhat arrogant
and exigent predecessor; which, while insisting on
taking the town, not to say the entire kingdom, why storm, seems to have, in some sort, "shot its miles o'er the bouss;" and if it has not "hurt its friends," has a little alarmed them. It remains to be seen whother this modern Coriolanus, in "fluttering the Volucians" of the two opposing parties, has not raised up the ire of more Antidisess than he can well cope with or atend against. While his less warlike friend and follower takes the safer and more sessonable course of

with or stend ageinst. While his less wariths friend and follower takes the safer and more generable course of turning enemies into friends, Mr. Disraell has run considerable risk of changing friends into enemies.

There is singular verticy in this volume, and its title by no means leeds to a knowledge, or even to the remotest guest, as to its two character. Its santents are, for the most part, counciling much better than "Historia Fancies:" they are kistoric spaths. Such, for leatness, are (more or less) all the perturbs of the great evalutionary leaders. We have no leastifies in ageing their Mirabeas, Robesphere, St. Just, Damouries, Minates and train deprivation of the leading, and upon the whole, the best Energy in the book — givithe Achterancy of France. It is written in that spirit of Bacterian of France. It is written in that spirit of Bacterian of France. It is written in that spirit of Bacterian of France. It is written in that spirit of Bacterian of France. It is written in that spirit of Bacterian of France. It is written in that spirit of Bacterian of France. It is written in that spirit of Bacterian of France. It is written in that spirit of Bacterian of France. It is written in that spirit of Bacterian of France, in the work of the leading of Bactel impactably which marks throughout to who has no opacitions of France. It is written in that spirit of Bactel in a constitution of the work of the period of the leading of Bactel impactably which marks throughout to who has no opacitions of France. It is written in that spirit of Bactel in a constitution of the work of the work of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the work of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period of the period o

from personal or party blas, whether mourning over the death of a Duke of Orients, or on Armanii Carrel.

from personal or party bins, whether mourning over the death of a Duke of Grisses, or on Armanii Currel.

We searcely know in whith capacity to be truet pleased with or most to respect Mr., Empthemethet of poet or process rises, for the volume is about ogneily divided between the two. In his historic season-such, in particular, as that between Hollagbroka, Paltonicy, and Wyndham-where is as much vigour, spirit, and dramatic truth, as in his low, versue and more lyriant gamposition there is green, anothers, and tenderuses. The book is altogether a very attribute one, and if it do not immediately command an actuative popularity, there is little faith to be mand an extensive popularity, there is little faith to be plessed in the literary tastes of the day.

There is great force and spirit in the following truly atlants steels, multiple-

#### THE MERCHANTS OF OLD ENGLAND.

Tun Land, it bears iterative hosts—they sould not vio with these The Merchants of Old England, the Sequents of the Seas. In the steps of Greek Elizabeth, when they sought the Wester Main.

Main, Main, were the Country tright, and the meanage of Spain.
And the ricely freighbut arguey, and the grand galleon went forth
With the lates of Looks or Lincoln, and the broad cloths of the
Morth;
And Marks;

Morth:
North:
And enably a veteral marked would speed 'midel glistening aye
And enably a veteral marked would speed 'midel glistening aye
Of the gala of some past vetyage, and the humoris of energias;
Of total long-adplit whithe the woodpose rale was
Of total long-adplit whithe the woodpose rale was
Of total long-adplit whithe the woodpose rale for the second of the total second of the position and bulyant-keering, wind is no that tale rene
And dream their dearest dream about by, their wildest he 

And dream their warrest around about the their wildest hoped come true. The with brave bength and dentrifiers, they salled for the Unknown; for with brave hought the leasest thought, and a secret of she ofwe. And reaces this pay wild leaf or his town such years build,—O reaces fair I had they to there with Haleigh for a chief? Then, when long years had glided by to thine colorium they such, which was theirs, in those l'indicates they are true apiet, which was theirs, in those l'indicates Anneings bere say belief, which was theirs, in those l'indicates they when lie Old World (your in delays, and by Friests and Elege was bound.

And in some far warmhook, where man high sever been, They came with thingsign as almose as was but a swap scene; Or in the lonery prairie lief kept their solution tryst, Wises Beard World and Hyme were beard, and the equal laws of Christ.

Christ.
And the young and airong Republic was by three in virtue beed,
the was craded in Adventure, she was served in good men's
dream.

gread.
The young and strong Republic that has fill of the world with fance And with great praise and marve of the Anglo-Saxon usus. And wait also shows her neigh in the deads that she has done, With her Franklin, and her Whitney, doc her here Washington Then glory to the fathers who had seek some as three.
The merchants of Old Regions, the fightweet of the float i

The land, it housts its titled host, ... they gouldant vie with these. The Marchanto of Old England, the Salpanors of the Sens. In the days of the Gostphic Gastpin, which the domained some a Treasure land, where a during hand had only to gloss and

gain.
And all that in past times our forestipers had told,...
Of the gorgeous bississippi, said the Southern seas of gold,...
Was now buildess, where the Santoth san poured its fire to lave

atreems, Through hald Supicix's, and Lubourdesnaye's, and Lully's son

Through hold Dupleix's, and Lahourdannaye's, and Lally's on-quest achidese;
But juste they know what he speed do, when on fair Planey's vale
The bright-syed young Advanture dengths sword into the acale,
and like the Roman Legard the fate of indicas awayed,
with the glosy of the impulse, and the grantees of the binds.
For the Pest and gone tord, and the Orient was to be
The slave of a Routhern mintress,—the foliand of the Free,
And of the three Great Later that mot is conflict livere.
The fierer stabrests awardsound, and the Massatona Ameer
Was high shows all war-cries, the foregany's displayed,
Was high shows all war-cries, the war-ary of the Trude,
had from that bour there grow the power, was made by no
became land,
Dut an dest was given in grow from Houven to a free and
For, to I by a sage that was divine, there were revealed state more.

chasen land.

For, to I by a sign that was divine, there well revealed ense more The greatness, and the energy, and the most wave of yore, And one was mind, itself ensylping, the decises and the New, The ardour of the Christian, and the states of the filedess. And other fleelings, stall there eased a great and glorious into, Of Freezeet on Freezeet by the design of the filedess, and herees, where manne shall the for nya, With the Welserby of Assays. Then glory to the merchants who had too Welserby of Assays. Then glory to the merchants who had such abide at these, The merchants of Old Register, the Heighness of the Seas.

I But not of this our florereign thought, when from her sole throne, the Poor, and what they enders, in her low and thrilling feits.

And affects is proper that Trade might bear relief through the alterwise lead,

To the extrang many members of the transpand. And by the power, that was law desiry, might Commerce under home.

more by The Heiser of the Helplens, and the Matters of the Proc. Then Glory to the Morchants, who shall do such dords a The Morchants of Old England, the Heighbure of the He

The History of Haly, from the Fall of the Western Empire to the Communication of the Mars of the Evench Revolution. By Colonal Propter, late of Sandhurst College. Seeined Edition. Whitzing and Co. Turn is one of the copyright editions of "Whittaker's Popular Library," which canges at the tags of its class for economy in seet, and for semalance of tasks and judgment nonverse in sort, one for remonence of things, upon a scale in sciention. As a general History of Italy, upon a scale not too large for popular permal, yet sufficiently so to satisfy all but these whose leisure and habits of atody allow them to recent to the fountain-head far-information, Column Proctor's work to by for the best and most com-plete in our language. Its material is admirably digested and arranged, and it is vary ably written.

The Grandfielder. A Novel. By the late Mine Ellen Pickering, Author of "Han Darrell," The Eright," atc. 3 Vols. Newby,
Livracouran by a brief Prefere from the pen of Ellen-beth Yount, a postlumens work of Ellen Pickering's annual be interwise then apospitable to the novid-rading world. With infinitely less pretension, and infinitely more merit than many, the decembed, too anny last parectailed to excite the attantion of her readers, to amund their minds, and to impiyes mintage lessons as their hearts. All Mise Pickering's writings have been justly described as more or loss "distinguished for a feminism grabefulness of style, merging alumentely from the playful resortion as more or test "distinguished for a fominine gradefulness of style, integring internately from the playful to the pathetic; and planting from their very triticialness and simplicity." We are here told and taught, not to "forget, that as surely as the cloud ness come for every one of us, so will the numbine over follow to chase away its sloom." ita gloom.

Rdith Lealle; a Novel. 3 vole. Newby.

This is a stronge, with rambling story, full of all sorts of possible and impossible adventures, related in a drawny, processurement style, that out-Ossians Ossian. drawny, proce-run-mad style, that out-Omians Ossian. Ridth Lealie is, of course, a harcine of matchism charms; and abs has a fine Spanish bloodhund, Rictor-retiger an odd companion for a young jady! — who, upon two or three cocasions, makes a soispianous figure, and is at last, by postion! injustice, deemed to perish. Here is planty of lave, with plenty of remanent and in the notes appended to each volume—by, we almost suspect, "another lead" — a variety of stanch, sound, anti-papish remarks. For instance:—

"The Church of England and the Church of Rame cannot axist together. Either must out holy momershy be subverted, or the Pope low down his head. Whatever impunities, whatever privileges Protestants grant the

in unvertee, or the rope now own his same. Whatever in munities, whatever privileges Protectate grant the one, let them be seaured they are arming their commiss, atrengthening them for a nerose attack; appearing the wolf's appetite for a wille, not satisfying the monster."

"The Protestant Established Church of Ireland is in a far more healthy elect them the mother Church is a flar more healthy elect them the mother Church flar flared. The pressure from without, the flared attacks of Paplate, have outed her to keep her esmour on; and bright and brantiful she appears in that otherwise beautiful land."

The Mysterious Man, A Novel. By the Author of "Ben Bradshawe; the Man without a Head." 3 valu.

Namby.
use production stands in the came relationship to the genuine novel, a mirror of existing life and meaners, as the broadest farm stands in to the legitimate accept. The lover of fun, drollery, and burlesque, is the energie of nature, truth, and probability, will derive naturement from its pages; but its fubic is too filmsy and transparent, and the impossible incidents are seen not to a manufacturity, and its impossible incidents are spen out to a most warrisome length. The "Mysterious Man" is a native of the Emerald Isle, who comes to Landon with the view of making his fortune by a matrimousal speculation — by uniting himself with some "cligible Issuele;" and, to affect this with the more facility, he assumes the title of Contact Bandladd! Count Handledoff.

"If was kild," says he, "to look out in the newspapers, but I determined to your result off for a Jermin Chapt, because when I taid the newspapers, I found that even if the followeasted that even in the followeasted that we have been more near that would, they gut at the end uv He. He Irah need apply."

This precious scheme lands the perpetrator, who fre quently forgets his dispuise, and hoomes his own dupe, into a variety of rishoulous serapes. However, in the and, the kind-hearted blanderer gets a good wife, though not by advertisement, and a fortune also, though not by his marriage. British Blessings. A Poem in Three Parts. By a

THE "British Nation," the "British Church," and "British Duties," are the three "Parts" into which this somewhat pressie but thoroughly plous Poem is divided. The spirit of the work may be estimated from the following lines :--

Our duties cleater 400, and warmer own, From the low settage to the lefty throne !"

he Court at Ravenna. A Comedy. By the Author of "The Robbers' Cave." Nickisson.
We cannot congretulate the author of "The Robbers' By the Author of

Caro" upon any improvement upon that production in the present. The scene professes to be laid at Mavenus; yet the characters, allusions, and everything clas, and English — exaggerated English. Though without the slightest pretention to originality, there is something rather pleasant and amusing in the conception of the plat --with such a plot, Sheridan Knowles would have done much; but the exception is, in all respects, issueably feeble. The persons of the drama have neither nature nor force to sustain them; and the low parts are those of mut somethy but—force burlesqued. Moreover—did the author never happen to meet with a certain well-known souplet, the second line only of which we shall cite?-

"--- want of decener is want of sause."

#### MUSINGS IN CAMP-No. VI.-(BY MATROSS.)

MATHOD OF PROCURING WATHR WHEN GAUP AWAY ON AN

#### [For the " Naval and Milliary Gozette, "]

THE present asseson, which has dried up many ponds, and operationed in many places a dearth of water, has mused me to picking by myself some poor Red-coats or Riuc-jackete, as is often their fate, stranded on an inhospitable shore, and perishing of thirst, while there is abundance of fresh water absolutely within their reach, of which they know more

It may happen, then, that such may be the lot, one day or other, of some who may shance to send this paper in the Gazette. I will, therefore, endeavour to point out how the Guartie. I will, therefore, endeavour to point out how the shipweethed may find more than enough water to

The method is simply think :- With a piece of the wreck, or any convenient thing that can be leid hold of, make an excavation in the anal, a little above high-water mark, two or three feet deep. In a short time the bottom of this pit will be covered with a pool of water, interrepted in its passage, from the minute land springs, as it perculates through the sand towards the sea. Should a cank have floated from the wreck, knock out the head, perforate the sides, and then sink it in the excavation,

when the sides of the pit will be prevented from falling in, and thus a permanent well be carablehed.

In this way I have seen a whole fleet watered in the Chesapeah, in the year 1813; thus, too, on a long, flat, andy panisanin, far removed from land of the alightest entirence. Nay, even in this way we filled our water. casks on the shore of a smell flat island in this magnificent arm of the nen.

cent arm of the sen,

I would here further singlest to those who may be compelled to absolon their tensel at sen, and take to then hours on the wide ocean, when their little store of fresh water falls them, to take off their shirt-said dip them to the sen, and then replace them, ensering them active with their outer diff gardious.—If indeed they be dry. The pures of the skin will then imbebe the water, to the exclusion of the said particles; at least so I am intermed, and, I believe, with ressum. But let them reset, by all means, the temptation in extremity, of druking sea-water, which seems in despair have resorted to. I need not say it only increases thirst; but I will add, that those who are thus driven to druk, die mad, to. I need not say it only increases thirst; but I we add, that those who are thus driven to drink, die mad white those who have abstained have often been saved.

list while one poor sailor or saidier pertakes for was of the water with which the clouds supply the earth, and of the water with which the clouds supply the earth, and "of which, it he drink, he shall thirst again," howemany the hundreds of my dear comrades in arms are drucking of the three-ceating waters of worldly pleasures, and periading everlastingly for lack of that "living water," of which "whose-er drinketh shall never thirst," and which inexhaustible "Foundary" is within the reach of all, which they will not "seek, that they may find!" What, than, is this "living water" but the Hole Reame, which irrigates the stards heart of man, and causes it to bring forth fruit acceptable to the Lord of the channel—which, at the touch of a Savious's love,

shall guals from the bard tocky licent of sinful man, and

seals gain from the own vorey negative stands man, and slake the thirst of his dying soul?

Perhaps some one wide reads what I now write, may be led inwardly to say, "Give me this water, that I thirst not." On your knees, then, fellow-seldier, I implete you to seek it as earnestly as the cast-away maplore you to seek it as earnestly as the cust-away mariner would seek for water to assuage his burning thirst. Weary not—" be 'earnest in prayer"—" pray withous ceasing," and rest easuwed that, through unseen channels, this "living water" will hop into your soul. Indeed, without it you cannot be sensible of the innate depravity of your nature, which at the Day of Judgment must cause your condemnation, if you have no advocate to plead for you; nor without it sait you feel or "say that Jawas is the Lond;" that He is you rele or "say that Jawas is the Lond;" that He is you rele or "say that Jawas is the Lond;" that He is your advocate, your Savsoun, who at that tertible day-util cover you with the apottem robe of His rightsowings; and unless you are enlisted under His banuers in this georid, he is not your Captain—He will not have you becauter.

But perhaps the impulse may ask, "What must I do to be saved!" The Jampired word of Goo given the saved."

BMALT be saved."

smale, "server saper Loap Janus Cuairy, and place smale is asset," "Do violence to me man, acither accuse any falsely; and be content with your pay." He not deterred, Fallow-coldier, by these requirements, because you fast that you cannot perform these. Thestandard of Christian duties, 'tis true, is high; but your little will tell you chief. If you really he a believer, you like promised supermined aid — the aid of the Hoty Brust to attain it. The mark Comrade, if you be not striving these to live, he the sight of a heart-correcting Gob, you are still a heavant of Satan, ned a seldier of Curitar. And you high the servants."

If I have gained like are of any Officers or private coldiers; if snything Markaces has ever written, or now writes in the Gasalla, his best, or may be, the honoured means of causing their to desire to "Bearch the Scripture delify, to see whether those things (he has spoken of) be so;" I entrest them not to be deterred from their beavenward sourse by the fear of derision, or the silly

be so;" I entreat them not to be deterred from their beavenward course by the fear of derision, or the silly cry of "Seint." And lasted of Commanding Officers setting themselves against the "Sainta," let them disparationately consider whether the soldier who has the heavenly courage to about his Gov, by chatching from "ricting and drunkenness, chambering and wentoeness," and with mechanes unduring the pain of meeting the consequent aperiod fearer, and riched lips of ferries friends, and hearing the sibbald jeens, and bearing with the scornful looks of fellow-coldiers—to consider, I say, whether such a case—one too wha knows that "the Powers that be are ordefined of Gov "—will be backward in cheying his superiors, even in the most trying occasions.

MATRORS.

(Correspondence coefficied from p. 489.) MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY. To the Editor of the Manuland Milliam Ganette.

Sin,-Permit me to bring before the authorities and Sig.—Fermit me to oring appret the authorities and the public, through the medium of your excellent Publication, a case of great herdelines regards a most useful class of persons—the young additions for appointments in the Medical Department of the Army. Numbers of those young men, most of whom have received a very superior education, remain three years on the books in St. James's Piage, where it must be admitted the Director-St. James's Plage, where it must be admitted the Directory General acts upon their cases with the greatest fairment and importality. After extendation, and their having passed that severe orders successfully, those young men are ordered to Chatham, to undergo a probation at the general hospital there, and generales remain three mounts before they are generale. During this time they do not receive one penny pay or efformance, and have to support theoretics at great expense. At times each young augment has 60 to 70 patients to attend to (at this moment I believe the average is eighty), and they are occupied from 8 o'clock c.m. until 5 p.m., and again at might. How, Sir, I would engaging the justice of those young men who may be appreciately heig allowed rank and pay from the day of their commencing daty of Chatham, instead of the day they the actually geneticed. Many of them age the some of old Collects with families, p have epost their all in admenting these young uses, who can very ill afford an units, at pure of Sol. or

YOURS, A VETERAN, WITH A BOX AT CHAPHAM.

A MEDAL, FOR WAR OFFICIAL.

To the finites of the design on delivery familia.

Sta,—I objects with gross attainables that the Peninsular Medal question is ignet private, and has in you a warm attracate. Will just period die Olf Sub. to offer a few hints on the deligation.

All Peninspille Different who consider their corriess to have giving floors a claim for medals, to make an humble application to the Commander-in-Chief, through the

applice

Military Secretary, for permission to wear them, stepling their services, and willingness to pay for them. services, and willingness to pay for them.
structors would be easily found who would, at their

ewn risk, prepare medule and send them to Officers, on groduction of a certificate of services. If this permission is sufficed, a certified return of ser-

vice might be framed, and hang up in some conspicuous part of the Officer's shode.

AN OLD SUN. -

THE THREE MAPIERS.\* By Composed C. B. Wals, Grenadier Greed.

A scream which'd ye, these seaf toucon yearn'd Upon your helpies into y; she kenn'd That latest the tine in your children burn'd, And, joyfa; did can help to was attent; Upon your early spring pr hepe ahs turn'd, And us your smile did namer blise depired. Then Summer earns, and forth ye some of Mars, Ensay'd to shine the help of the wase.

With giant energy ye fought, and bled, Reneath rude exemion is fureign lands; And as your manify bled; thereon ye shed, Death for own'd terrific of your warring bands; Ye lay as alaim-deep we nucled; with the deat 'Mid ghastly successes, as I date buttle Beld, Out then it seem'd, as I date buttle Beld, For ye a gory shroad, and grave would yight.

Those days have speal, and antumn's hounteness afore Of deathless lauret circle round your brown; And when stein winter comes, with rethiess you'r, The heart will born wish bravery as mow; And fire the soul whose but warm heart's no more, Maykap no mother the to lay it law; and then ye'll five importal, for the clock Must reader hack these of its God.

See "Nevel and Millian States," Six Edy, page on

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#### BIRTHS.

June 38, at Cheltenham, the Lady of Lient, Jania II Will-torougly, R.M., of a son.—July 2, at Brauguing Vectode, Herts, the Lady of Captain May, Hengal Army, of a daugtier, athi-

#### MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGER.

July 18, at Et. George's, Hanneer-ag, Hunavid Remair, Rag, to Mangarity, only child of Levil.-Gol Carpenter, of printer's, Bar, Middlesez.—June 27, at Tiberton, W. V. (India, Engl, and of Lieuk.-Gon, Etr John Guine, Bart, E. C. B., to Margarity, daughter of fibr Bev. D. H. Lee Warper.—July 8th, at K. John's, Paddinghon, Charles htrat and, M. Atlillery, to Clara, daugh ter of the falls B. Dence, Eng. Beputy Commissary concent to the Porusa.—July 3, at Alton, William Transa, small the late Capt. Chemosh, No., to Many, daughter of J. W. Commis, Eng.—July 3, at Buildingh, Lieut.-Col. Waltam Low, Houten Ariny, to Thomasham, elder daughter of the inte Sir James Pouls, East.—July 3, at Abereses, W. P. Cockause, Eng., 19th Royal Irish, 30 Johanna Charlotte, edget daughter of Col. David Forbas, C.B.

#### DEATHS,

DEATHS.

July a. at Chalbara. Emily Rewins, the infant daughter of Level. Blackmere, R. N. —July G. at Althleg worth, aged 60, LANC-RAW Blackmere, R. N. —July G. at Althleg worth, aged 60, LANC-RAW Blackmere, E. N. —July G. at Althleg worth, aged 60, LANC-RAW Blackmere, English, the Wile of George Badfard, Bang. Asker days 'Discous. Hansing, the Wile of George Badfard, Bang. Asker P. Realing Rear-Admirals, Bir James Baselon, Bant., Asker P. Realing Rear-Admirals, Bir James Baselon, Bart., Asker P. Realing Rear-Admirals, Bir James Breston, Bart., Asker P. Realing, W. Pane, James Williams C. Price, John S. Peul Edy, Princele W. P. Pane, Jahre Williams G. Price, John S. Peul Edy, Princele W. P. Pane, Jahre Ton-Baselo, Backer, Backer, P. Realing, W. Hiton, Burnett Park, John J. Williams H. Tonger, Williams G. Williams Heart Thomas, Indian J. Williams G. Brede, Liesth, Hichard Thomas, Indian J. Williams, Manual Carley, John G. Price, Liesth, Hichard Thomas, Indian Breder, Jahr G. Price, J. Milliam B. Mondeld, W. Hitans Carley, John G. Williams B. Martine, J. Williams C. Williams C. Williams, M. Williams C. Williams, M. Will

The following interesting communication was east to Mesore.

9 Rawland & Son, 26, Hatton Carden, Landon.

23. Mason street, Old Kant Road.—Geniemen—About August.

1839, my hair began to fall off, and in so rapid a manner, that in
the space of a menth my bend was almost elvening of hair. I
trial several preparations for its recovery without the dightnet
benefit, when one day your circular, in "Collien" Mesorenda,"
enagth my eye; I contured in the piscelane of a ment bottle of
"Restrants's Manahan a Cha;" after using which I found my
hair was beginning to re-appear, and accordingly I parelessed a
larger bottle, which, when Huished, I felt selfasted that I had
proved in my own person all you prefers up to its reatmentive
qualities; in short, after two months stondy persecutions in its
wee, I had a good a hand of hair as at any time of my hie, for
which permit use to offer my thanks. I have delayed writing to
you for eix months (from the time of leaving off the Oil) washing
to test the permanence of its restoration. I find it suntinus as
from and thick as before it begun to fall off, with every groupest
of its continuance. I am, gentlemen, yours obsciently.

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# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

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#### SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1844.

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Downto-Erneur, Spir 10.— The Queen has been placed in the nominate and appoint Bir Edmund Lyone, Bart., Cintary to the Royal Navy, and Err Majesty's Minister Picticand Gross of the Majesty the King of Greens, to be a K.—Most tion, Order of the Bath.

... d.M.'s Order in Council, of let Nov.,

Retired Council, of let Nov., Retired on Council, of let Nov., tenante ... W. L. Partridge, John O. Johnson, C. S. Dunber. Master... G. S. Nall. APPOINTMENTS

Captains—John C. Carpenter, K. H. (1821), to Out-pension of Greenwich Hespital; F. Bullock (1839), to Porcupine, Lieutemany—A. N. Pairman (1839), to Warspile; Mon. P. F. Polise (1842), (addit.), to Colongwood; C. E. Dunbar (1844) and W. L. Partridge (1848), (addit.), to Aginoours; F. E. Johnston (1840), (1848), (geling), to Ocuser; W. F. Farrant, (acting; to Sud-spham.
Mater.-H. Chambers (1839), in Firefly; E. Raratall (1846), to Parrapine; C. O. H. P. St. John (1891), to St. Vincent.
Midniumen—F. Bullock, to Porcupine; R. Bennington, to Excellent.

Navel Cadets ~J. H. Chads, to Cambrien; F. A. Campbell, to

Compersions, Deputy Inspector of Linepitals—Riward Hilditch (1844), to Jamaica Rospital; Oliver Evans, M.D. (1946), to Bermuda

Hospital.

Burgeons—Chartes McArthur, M.D. (1828), (addit.), to William and Mury, yacht; Robert H. Brunn (1832), to Temporary Rospital at Haribowline.

Assistant Surgeons—L. C. Urquhart, M.D. (1838), from Camperdows to Green, for service in Rheerness dockyard; G. J. Willes (acting), (1846), from St. Vincent to Victory, for service in Haslar Haspital; J. theritm (1837), from Camperdows to Justices, for service in Melville Haspital; John Reicher, M.D. (1829), to Firago.

Clerk—D. Itapiston, to Percupine.

Ciera—D. "Stapleton, to Percupine.

PROMOTIONS DURING THE LAST QUARTER.
Captalin—William Keily.
Relived Captaline (under Her Majonty's Order in Council, the 10th Aug., 1840).—William Holman. John Portues.
Commanders—Montagu Thomas, William Cornwallis Aldham, Malachi Donnellan, Edward Brenton Biswart.
Retired Commanders (under fits Majorty's Order in Council, of 30th Jan., 1848).—William Sandford Oliver, George Thomas, Robert Trotter, Charles Pagtarche, George George. (Under, Robert Trotter, Charles Pagtarche, George George. (Under, Wilte 'd), Ceorge Welsk, Thomas Burdwood, Charles Tilly, Jonathan Nicolis, Edward Robens Hitzga.
Lieutenante—George Maker. William Pael, Edwin Thomas Hinde, George William Preedy, Lowis Roper Firmmanico, Lord Charles Wandesford Sitter, Hen. Thomas Alexander Pakenhum, Charles Talbot Charles, Percy William Coventry.
Mates (Appointed)—Qelley Baktolen C. Read, Charles Wane, John Kichard Harward, Charles Des Vons.
Benond Masters—Sanniel William Kentrey Freeman, Charles Paramis, J. (5. Anderson, Inspect, or Heopitals—John Liddell, M.D.
Surgaons—Robert John Scott, Alexander Woodcock.
Naval Instructura—Escapsier Makcom Kongp, Francis William Fowler, Francis W. Smith.
Psymasters and Parsers—William H. Reeves, George Andrew Lanco, William H. Westman.

Appointments.—Commander E. H. Elliut, to Britillionton, vice

Lancy, William H. Wissunsu.

20 27-2 Man.

Appointments.—Commander E. H. Elliut, to Writlington, vice Robinson, retinevent to Whitby, vice? Gordon (h); Com. Edward Lake, to Aldborough, vice hate, removed to Dartmouth, vice? Twysden; Ones. Lawis Mailland, to Grundby, vice Weish, removed to Weisla, vice? Riter afform, R. S. Reymids, to Rotting dean, vice? Wheatley, Com. John Faltord, to Hestings, vice? Mailwaine; Tum. M. de Courcy, to Nowcasile, Castle Wellan, vice Wolley, removed to Bridgewater, vice? Nowton. Lieutements P. Campbell, and John McDonnell, and John Allen, to dominand etailone; Lacet. John Allen, appointed to Rishbarn, vice? Jac. Campbell, vice.

\* The period of command of these Officers, expired on 5th inst.

GENERAL PIMT OFFICE.
WHAT INDIAN AND BEXICAN MAILA ... "Notice to the Public, outmasters, hub-Puctuanters, and Letter Receivers... in the event of the 3d of the month falling on hunday, the West indian and Monton mails, &c., which, In such cases, have hithertu been made up on the morning of the 3d, will in future be made up and despatched from Lundon, on the consung of the lat of the

p and comparing from Louwing on the scoring of the 180 of the funds, "

East India Matth.—In the event of the 7th of the month alling on Butulay, the mails for the Kest India, but Matthies illes, which in regular course are despatched from London on the 7th will not be made up and forwarded till the evening of the 4th of the month.

PORTRICOTTE July 11 .-- From our own Correspondent.)-St. Vincent has sailed for Plymouth, there to wait orders. She has six months' provisions and stores on board, and her crow completed to 950. The Fietery has lent her 100 seamen and 20 boys; the Errellent 40 scamen, and taken the flag while she is absent; and 150 marines have embarked for head-quarters. The orders came down early on Monday. The supernumeraries were on board by 4 o'clock, and seen after the put to eas, and was out of sight soon after sumset. Camperdown came up on Monday, and is in harbour to dismentle and into ordinary. Captain Martin, -this Officer will take obarga of the Queen to-morrow, as she pays of this day.

The Original stone are all down. The Officers and oran of the Artory will, with the Warrant-Officers of Companion, ground her stores, dto. Collinguesed is in a very formulativity if it should be necessary to send her up the Muditurement, she sould be necessary to send her up the Muditurement, she sould be got newy in a tew days. The Commissions for the brish are set less than the set less th The Cachinescene for the brigg are not yet down but corrected, this work, on the Queen being poid off. Captain corry a certainly intended to commend the Squakrou. Feartest has gone to Alderney, Jersey, &c., with Mr.

1996 V 12 (VY

Walker, the Companies. Resistance is out of dock, to companie her hulk. As fower is in dock, to prepare for resigning her duties at Jessey. Lightning is ordered here to take Marines from the Queen for the Chatham and Woodwich Divisions. Rhadamanthes is to call in, on her way to Cork, and take Marine clothing, stores, &c. Dwarf is to come for further orders. Malub will be docked when there is one vacant, Childers will he paid off when her books are roudy. Madagasas and Cito are daily expected. Ships in Port. Victory, Queen, Camperdown, Callingwood, Excellent, Victoria and Albert qualit, Resistance; Seaftware, Childre in Itarbum.

PLYMOUTH, Jaly 11,--(From our own Correspondent.)
4th-Arrived, the Asia freight-ship, from Gravesend, with 4th—Arrived, the Asia freight-ship, from Gravesend, with a detachment of the 62d Reg., bound to Calcutta—put in having some cases of small-pox on board; she sailed the following day for her destination. 6th—Sailed, the Didgenso, N.T., Master Com. W. Martin, for Pembroke, with stores for the Dockyard; also sailed the Canad tender, for Cork, with stores for the squadron. Sailed; the Caladonia, 120, Capt. A. Mina, for Gibraltar; fifty additional appears mere and force the Stan Land additional supernumeraries were sent from the San Jose prior to her sailing. Admiral Sir David Milne shifted his flag to the Sylph tender, pro tem. 6th-Sailed, For. 42, Capt. Sir H. M. Blackwood, Bart., for Tanguers, with despatches; after delivering them she will preceed for India and China, touching at the Cape of Good Hope; several Officers and supernumeraries are gone to her to join their respective ships on those stations. Capt. Blankwood, on his arrival at China, will holst a broad pendant, and relieve Commodure Henry D. Chade, in the Cambrian, 36, which ship is ordered home. Seiled, the Swift panket, 6, Lieut. Com. John Douglas, for Falmouth, to take the mail to Rio de Jeneiro. 7th-Seiled, the Admenture, N.T., Master Com. J. Roskilly, for Woolwich Adventure, N.T., Master Com. J. Roskilly, for Woolwich and Deptford, with stores. The Indus, 78, lately paid off at this port, is ordered to be brought forward as an advance ship. 10th—Sailed, the Sinbad tender, with stores for Portsmouth and Deptford Dockyards. 11th—Arrived, the St. Finous, 120, Capt. R. F. Rowley, from Portsmouth; it is said she sails again to morrow for Cibraitur with despatches. In Harbour—San Josef, Configures st. v. In the Sound—St. Vincent.

SHURRNESS, July 11. - (From our own Correspo ent) - Retribution, steam frigute, was towed past here on Monday to the East India docks, to have her machinery fitted. Prince George, trumport, left on Tuesday. Molus has been discharged from a dock which the Heraic now occupies. Cancillon has been suddenly discharged niso; one of the lighters, whose buttom had been conte with Jeffery's merine give for some time, has been hauled with Jesery a merine gree or power time, one open measure into the dock which she occupied, in order to examine the state and permanency of the couting. Monerch has also been taken into dock. African, st., was in dock for a day to have her bottom cleaned. Fulture and Cracodile remain in the busin. The workmen here have been our-tailed of half an hour's lolaure at dinner time; the working hours in all the dookyards have been extended to 10 per diem. In Harbour-Ocean, Raven, and African, at. Milroup Havan, July 10.-(From our una Corres-

pondent.)-The Flying Fish surveying steamer, Captain Brechy, left on the 4th for service up the Bristol Channel; this murning, at four o'clock, she returned to Hobbe Point Depot for a supply of coals. The Jaso, new frigate, is in dock at Pombroke, completing; there are a great many Sulpwrighta, &c., amployed upon her. Sth.—Arrived the Diligence, N. transport, Martin, Master, with stores for the Duckrant.

Dual, July 12 - (From our own Correspondent.) -Friday, 5th - Several homeward-bound vessels arrived, and went to eastward; H.M.S. Camperdome, and several outwardsbound vorale. went to westward. 7th-Il. M.'s at. Rhadamanthus to, wretward. 9th-Saveral homeward bound vessels arrived, and went through to the sestward H.M.'s steamer Lightning went through to the westward -Several homeword-bound reputs arrived, and went through to the eastward. 12th—The ships Owen Gientdower, Gladistor, and several others, came down from the
river and anchored in the Downs. 12th—Sailed, the
Owen Glandower, Gladistor, and several of the outwardbound vessels, to the westward. R.M.'s remanus-cruiser Linely enmelors the Downs from westward; H.M.'s st.-v. Linking west through to eastward: Bor to westward There is a barges in the Downs bound to Brighton, for the

There is a barque in the Downs bound to Brighton, for the supposed purpose of trying some explosive experiments. Devitors, July 10.—(From our own Correspondent.) Arrived—Sth. Leutes viotasling-boy, Fattek, Master, from Chatham, with stores. Falmenth lighten, Balter, Master, from Davonport, with Lighten, Balter, Master, from Davonport, with Lighten, Salled—Silk, Wasser, freight ship, for Bormonh, with Navel decree, Remain—Tary transport, Lieut, Boyne, Agent, reliaing, Moreland Bonnett freight-chip, Waters, Mannet, Iondian, Motter and Arrive for Alalia Dougand. Flore freight-chip, loading with victualling shores for Marine, Indiana, Ind

have been totally destroyed; she was scuttled, and now

lies of the yard.

Cla Thursday the Earl of Haddington held a leves a
the Admiralty, which was attended by a large number of Naval Officer

COURT-MARTIAL-LIEUT. B. A. WARE, R.N.-The Count-Mantial.—Lieuv. B. A. Ware, R.N.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having ordered a Court-Martial to take place on board H.M.'s ship Ocean, at Sherness, to try Lieut. Baldwin A. Wake, late of H.M.'s shoop Pearl, for insubordination and other charges, on Friday, the 5th day of July, the court assembled at pine o'clock, comissing of the following members:—Captain William Henry Sherriff, of Poletiers; Captain Peter Fisher, of Ocean; Commander George Grev Burton. Pointiers; and Commander H. Fleming. Captain Peter Fisher, of Ocean; Commander George Grey Burton, Paintier; and Commander H. Fisming, of Ocean. Admiral Sir John Chembers White, K.C.B., Port-Admiral at Shermose, was the Franklant; George Esseli, Esq., officiated as Deputy Judge-Advocate. Lisut. Wake was professionally ensisted by George Accepts, Esq., solicitor, of Rachester. There were five charges against the prignance made by his Commandian charges against the prisoner, made by his Commanding Officer, Commander Richard Henry Stopford, all of which accoused the prisoner of conducting htmsetf in an unbecoming manner, and making use of improper questions to Commander Stopford during the months of nuary, March, and May, whilst the sloop Fearl was be-tween Monte Video and Rio de Janeiro, and at Babia, when the Pearl was on its passage to England; and also for writing a latter to Commander Stopford; in which were expressions evincing an inaubordinate spirit, and containing an untrue assertion. Several witnesses were examined at great length, and the Judge-Advocate baving put in several letters written by the prisoner to Captain Stopford, all of which were most respectfully worded, when the prisoner called upon the prosecutor to produce the letter he wrote on the 4th of March, and which he (the prisoner) returned to the prosecutor for an explanation, which seemed to take the prosecutor by surprise. The prisoner, in his lengthened defence, expressed regret at the circumstances rendering it necessary for the assembling of the Court, and that his desire had been always to conduct himself a became an Officer and a gentleman; and that it was most unfortunate for him that any misunderstanding should have arisen between himself and his Officer under whom he was in command. With regard to the letters com-plained of, he trusted the Court would see that they were couched in language respectful, and dictated by a respectful feeling, such as a Junior Officer is justified to his superfor. In commenting on the evidence, be would not take up the time of the Court, as the whole of the statements given in evidence of the several witnesses proves that he was not guilty of any wilful disobedience to Commander Stepford's orders. He has been seventeen years in the service of the Royal Navy, five of was in the West Indies, and the rest at the Cape of Good Hope and South America. The prisoner then produced several testimonials of good character from several British Officers, all of which apole highly of the character of the prisoner. The case being closed, the Court was cleared, prisoner. The case oning cuoses, too Court was control, and on the re-admission of strangers the Judge read the finding of the Court :... first, second, third, and fourth charge, with se much of the 5th charge, " for that the said Lieutenant B. A. Wake, on or about the 24th of May, 1844, was absent from deck during his watch, excepting for a short pariod, and conducted himself in a disrespect. towards Commander Stopford, when tioned by him on the subject," are not proved. Regarding the latter part of the fifth charge, writing a letter of an insubordinate spirit, containing an untrue suscetton,

an insubordinate spirit, containing an untrue assertion, is proved; for which the Court reprimends him. The Court thus broke up.

Ceptin Taylor's Telephone, or Marine Alarm and Signal Trumpst for Marine Communications, was laid before the Admiralty on Thursday, and its tremendous sound autonished the whole establishment. The invention, though very simple, affords a mode of communica-tion at night, and during foggy weather, when no other means could make an Army and a Float to co-operate in a combined attack.

SOUMARING OPERATIONS.-On Thursday week, the Squatanna Orthations,....On Thursday week, the smark Argide, of Jercy, belonging to a company in the West of England, arrived in Castletown-har, lale of Man, with a celebrated diver, apparatus, dec., for the purpose of taking up the brane gune and other parts of the irredic of the Roceherse aloop-of-war, lost on Languest muchier of prople, gentle and simple, were set at Languest muchier of prople, gentle and simple, were set at Languest, looking at the diver. The weather was beautiful, and there were persons sailing on that day, who had sail! Sunt left in the hurbone. The diver has accepted in this the sectomes of the crew of the Argyle, in this life we selectame of the crew of the Argyle, in this the sectomes of the crew of the Argyle, in this fire was on plu irod, a large quantity aucopaes, with the selectance of the crew of the xirgon, in taking up-about 30 tags of pig iron, a large quantity of support, and a large analyst and shain. The direct was subject on the direct was subject of Mon paper.

A number of artiflosis have him, placed upon the

Amethyst, 34, frigate, to expedite her hunching, her elly being required for the Avenuer steam-frigate, of which the following are the dissensions:—

Leogth. Depth Tone, 1444. Regimes, \$30 horse-p

H. M. S. Childers, whose servical at Portsmenth we authounced last week, touched at Simon's Bay, on her way home, on Sigh April, at which date Winchester, 50, Cept. C. Eden, flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Jocalyne Forey, had recently returned from a short cruise; Thundgebolt steam sloop, Com. G. N. Broke, and Cloopetrs frigate, 44, Capt. Wyvill, were also lying at the Cape at the same date. The Childers came into port minus four of her guns, which she had left behind at Hong-Kong to mount a battery with. She has been upwards of few years in a battary with. She has been apwards of five years in commission, has had two Commanders, and is in a very dilanidated state.

Cyclops steam-frigate, Copt. W. F. Lapidge, at present in the river Shannon, is under althous to hold itself in readiness to proceed to the coast of Merocco, and will be one of the first steamers despatched from the Irish squadren

to that quarter, in the event of necessity.

Sepila, 18, Commander R. Sharps, left St. John's, New

Scylia, 18, Commander R. Sharpe, left St. John's, New Brunswick, on 15th ult., for the Bay of Fundy.

N'imred, 20, Caut. Glesse, and Sapphier trosp-ship, Mast.-Com. Pittock, left Madens on 4th May for Coringa-Star, 6, Com. Dunlop, has captured two slavers—the Nova Christina, a schooner, picked up in a staking state off Sierra Leone, with 70 slaves abound; and the Mary, a beautiful craft of near 600 tons, captured near Badagry, and some of 900 miles: she mounted four game, and had after a run of 200 miles; she mounted four guns, and a a crew of 40 men, fitted to carry 950 slaves.

Carneallis, 72, Capt. P. Richards, with the sag of Vice-Adm. Sir W. Parker, is expected home from Madras the 30th proxime.

Cito, 16, Com. J. Fitzjames, is on her way home from Bombay, to be paid of.

H'arspite, 50, Capt. Wallie, and Vesuvius st.-vessel were at Gibralter on 22d ult.

Albian, 90, Captain N. Lookyer is ordered for the Mediterranean.

Jara transport arrived at Senta Cruz, Teneriffe, 24th

Blay, and sailed for Hong-Kong on the 25th.
The For. 42, Capt. Sir H. M. Blackwood, Bart., to relieve Commudors Chads, C.B., in the Cambrison, 36, on the East India station, takes out two full-length portraits of Her Majesty as presents to the Emperor of portraits of Her Majesty as presents to the Emperor of China. Second Lieut. Parke, R.M., has a passage in the Fox, to join Isis, 44, Capt. Sir John Marshell, Kht., K.C.H., at the Cape; she also takes out the shipwrights, coopers, and smiths entered on board the San Josef for service in China, to be borne on the books of the Agincourt, 72, Capt. H. W. Bruce, Sag-ship of Rear-Adm. Sir T. J. Cochrane, Knt., to whom Sir Henry Blackmood will be second in command, and heist a bine penwood will be record in command, and hoist a blue pendent as Commedore of the second class.

Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Owen, the Com-In-Chief in

Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Owen, the Com-In-Chief in the Mediterranean, has been ordered to proceed in the Formidulic, 84, to Gibralter and the coast of Morocco. Minchant Shamen's Rill...—A fill has been brought into Parliament to amend and consolidate the laws relat-ing to Merchant Seamen, and for heading a register of seamen. The Bill follows closely the principle of the Bill introduced in 1835, and merely sensets several altera-tions in the details of the measure which conserves in its tions in the details of the measure which experience in its working had shown to be necessary. The principal afterstions are the carrying out to a greater extent of the system of registration, and providing a personal registra-tion, giving greater facilities to thips where to prevent and punish descriton, and giving increased powers to consule to prevent the severe treatment of seamen by the masters of reasons.

HORFITAL AT HATEROWLINE. - The Lords Commissioners of the Admirally have just appointed Mr. Henderson Broun, second const the Berenst of Colston. to superintend the sick, and take charge of the medical stores, in Her Mojesty's temporary hospital at Hanlbowline. Cove of Cork. The appointment of this moritorious Medical Officer, after twenty years of notice arrives in the West Indies, the Court of Africa, and China, is alike honourable to the Authorities at the Admiralty, and at Sumeract House; and seamet full to be utilificatory to the Medical Department of the Rany in General. Mr. Bronn a one of the very few Offician who have married that the papilic meries of the very few Offician who have married that the papilic meries loss for appropriate several Officers in the Catacac agastifican have been made that the papilic meries loss for appropriate metals of the restrict of the restrict of the service of the control of the Gold Mane Medical medical that the papilic meries loss for appropriate medical thanks of bislate Majority and several Official thanks of bislate Majority and Majority and being personally engaged as Rente Majority Official thanks of bislate Majority Majority, and ships of the service of the formal design of the control of the personal services, and the personal services are also of the mention of the operations against Cautes. Annual Majority of the services of the formal services and ships of the mention of the personal services and ships of the mention of the personal services and ships of the mention of the personal services are not of the formal services and ships of the mention of the personal services and ships of the mention of the personal services and ships of the mention of the personal services and ships of the mention of the personal services and ships of the mention of the personal services and ships of the mention of the personal services and ships of the mention of the formal services and ships of the mention of the services and ships of the mention of the services and ships of the mention of the services and ships of the mention of the services and ships of the mention of the services and ships of the mention of the services and ships of the mention of the services and ships of the services and ships of the services and ships of th

sink list—disaberged to duty—unit to hospital—killed or dead—and invelted Auring the commission of H.J.C.R. Blende, between the 4th of November, 1839, and the 23d of March, 1843. Numbers added to sick list, 2005; were or staron, 1843. Numbers added to sick flat, 2025 discharged to duty, 1923; cent to hospital, 37; killed or disch, 21; invalided, 45.

dend, 21; invalided, 45.

Paren Money.—The Westerelich has another het of printenemer for distribution among the Fing-Officers of the trifficers, her Commander (then Lieutenshi, now Commander), J. H. Schosen, and the Officers and crew who were present at the experse, which will be paid on and under the 1st of August 1ster, the 1st, Arandel-street, Strand. The following are the artest and proportions for each 1-1761. 1th. townsqn bounties her misses unknown, expersed to the Minumeles, saved 1st Human unknown, expersed to the Minumeles, saved 1st July, 1861. Fing, 1161. 1th. 6d.; Changementer, 1977. 1th. 6d.; 3d. 4dd. in. 6d.; 3d. 4dd. in. 6d.; 3d. 4dd. in. 6d.; 4dd. in. 6d.; 3d. 4dd. in. 6d.; 4dd. in. 6d.; 1dd. in. 6d.; 1

THE PERHON NAVE .- Sir Charles Napler suid, in th House of Commons, that within a month France would have a fleet of 19 or 30 sali of the line ready for actual service. The gallant Commodorn is entirely mistaken, and we beg leave to refer him to the following list of all the French line-of-bettle ships now in existence:—

	ม	1 00		210×			
					Quis.		Bulli.
L'Oréan				•	. 136		1790
In Gemappes		٠.	٠.	-	. 199		1849
Le Buffren					. 26	:	1819
L'indezible	٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.	, 90	•	1445
Le Japiter .	. •	. •	. •	. •	. 16	•	iiii
Le Marengo	٠	• .	٠.	• .	. 1/2	•	1810
Le veipton	•	•	•	•	. 12	•	
	•	•	•	•		•	1418
L'Alger .	٠		•	•	. 43	•	7914
adkance.		HIPP	(RN	<b>P161</b>	OMINIT.	ITE).	
Le Bouvetein .					110		1819
Lo Friedland					. 190		1040
L'Hereule		•	•	•	. 100	i	140
Le Diedème		٠.		· •	. 86	-	IOLL
A Tritos .			• "		* 88		1012
		ė e	e in the	ARY.		-	4004
Le Mastehalia	•				. 126	_	1412
Le Bauti Petri	٠.	. •	•	. •	. #	٠	1010
Le Neutann		•	•	•	: 24	•	
Le Trident	•	•	•	•		٠	1016
	•	•	•		. #	•	1011
Le Gladrenz	•						1001
				7416			
La Man '	•	•	•	•	. 98		Tui 4
La Couronne				•	. (1)	•	1934
		CON	中耳性	PED.			
L'Aigéstres .		٠		•	, 96		1000
Le Meetre .			*		. 68	•	1818
La Valle de Mars	relite	10			. 11		1412

To these may be added some few vessels not yet launched, in an advanced stage of emptraction. The Foliag, a first-room building at Breet, the Tage, the Process, and the Home account-rates; and the Hoste, the Posteria, and the Receipment of the Re

list.

It is evident that I to equip a fleet of 26 call of the line for sea, when the whole Navy scarcely possesses as many sound ships, would require extraordinary second and a second ships. and would leave the country wholly without a ri a resource in ones of a great Neral defeat. If any one at all acquainted with the stare of our dockyards will compare this list even with the line-of-battle ships bulls in this country within the last 10 or 15 years, he will be satisfied that nothing is more indicrous than to attempt to alarm the sountry by comparisons with the fleets of foreign Powers ; though we are perfectly well hware that the Russian float is probably equal to the Franch in discipline, and is considerably superior to it in numbers. Foreign Powers are, doubtless, accurately totormed of these facts, and the Prince def Joinville is not ignificant of

Foreign Powers are, doubtleen, accurately informed of these facts, and the Prince deficientille is not ignificant of them; and the botter they are known; the more improbable will war become. With an 'establishment of 30 advance-ships ready for sea at a short notice, we have nothing to apprehend from a surprise, for their existence is as well known and almost as much felt in the political world, as if they were all in Malta between and organs of the Opposition to affect slates so it the seasority of our seast, or the proper ascendarcy of our flag in foreign seas; but we must confess that we not so remain to justify the extresse refereign. It is accreasely deposition that any year should elepse in the present at the more active branch of the Service. It is extressely langualishe that any year should elepse in the present state of the world in which come extrements or unother may not stall for the presence of a considerable Nexts force; and we are persuaded that the public service loose for those them in gatus in assument by the acceptance for equipping a feet with extraordibally hants, and by attraordinary organs. If the qualitative of ships at the line in committee with our affects with extraordibally hants, and by attraordinary organs. If the qualitative of ships at the line in committee, with a state of this parce with a state of the parce of the season of the season of the season or the season of the seas

whilst 40 more mean-aftern and 50 frigores were to be an the stocks—desired 22 parts out of 22. And besides, there was to be a receive of 15 mean-aftern and 15 frigores, and advanced sewards completion 10 parts out of 29. Such was the law. What was the first in 1840, according to official statements? There were then 21 monofing an affect, it arrest, 4 is stage-affiliate, find 3 disarrest. There were on the stacks 25, only 18 of which were advanced 29 parts out of 24 to completion. There were 34 frigates affect, and 10 advanced in 23 parts out of 24 to completion.

34 regates amon, and to seveneve to so yourseless to completion.

Of the 21 men-of-war affect in 1846, three have been a condemned, whilst two have been launched, leaving a fleet of 30 sail, which, by the new regulations and classification, could all be reedy in a month.

Besides the Priedland and the Genespee, launched in

Besides the Priedland and the Comapper, launched in 1849, there were in that year 23 were mon-of-viar physical color for the party of the Pile de Parile, Louis XIV., Vaing, of 120 guns; the Picarus, Page, Navarin, Honry IV., Egian, Austerlie, Annibel, Daguay Tronin, Cim, Turenne, Wagram, of 100 guns; the Tileit, Besier, Regire, Castiglians, of 90 guns; Toutenay, Hoster, Serpire, Castiglians, of 90 guns; Rosseln Navy.—There is peorphy a man in Bayland who has translad, are man, warmen, as child within second

of them.

The principal harbour and arronal of Russia, in the Builds, is situated at the eastern extramity of the Guil of Finland, which, for six months in the year, is from ion and tempert wholly unnavigable. Even in 1678, non-Bultic, is situated at the entern extramesty or the arms or Fisiend, which, for all months in the year, is from ion and temport wholly unnavigable. Even in 1878, non-withstending the advantages receiting from the acquisition of Finand, out of \$10,314 tone of Receion merohandiss imported into Rugiand, 271,035 was in British shipping; a plain proof that her commercial Navy is still more insignificant than her Britistry Marine. There can be no doubt that the possession of Finland has given to Russia a long line of count inhabited by intropid Mariners, and that she has added to her emptin the docks and harbours of Heisingfors, Ekenas, Abo, Blowneberg, Nystad, Christianstad, S.c.; yet the possession of these raw materials (if we may so speak) have an yes been turned to little profitable eccount in the construction of a powerful Navy; and be must be a silly sailor, and a still sorrier stateman, who could for a moment think, of compering the Navies of Russia and France. The whole system of the Navy in Russia is unseemed and rotten. The 1h,000 ecitoes at Cromstadt are trained not only as anifore but as soldiers; and the State, in these andercouring to Studie is unseened and rotten. The 15,000 editors at Cronstedt are tesimed not only as anisors but at soldiers; and the State, in these andercouring to make those perform two incompatible services, puriectly encoucied in making them the very services of callors, and but indifferent soldiers. Though the Emperor slays at shipe as well as at soldiers, yet the espenditure on the two services is widely different. In the year 1630 the marine of Ressia onet 20 millions of roubles, while the Army had allotted to it no less a sum than 140 millions; and the relative disprepending is still greater in 1644 in favious of the Army. The best Admirals is the Ressian Repeats are all foreigners. Gruig, Elphinstone, Hamilton, and Crons are Registrates of Newmastle colliers; Maydem in a Dutchmen, and Lacarell and Kressenstern, the pairy expubic Officers in the Russian Navy, were brought up in the Registrates out; and if a Naval war ware to break not to secret, we believe there are not three Officers in the Russian Review supulse of managing a large doct at one, each less of bringing one into action. In it, met, out to morrow, we believe there are not three Officers in the Ressian Review appable of managing a large float set see, much loss of bringing one into action. In it, not, then, prepareness folly to compere the Ressian bing to the Prench-to the Breach, possessing capable going Officers, who have rhose before the age of 45 to the stack of Ress-Admirata, and who hungar and thics for an apportunity of distinguishing themselves?

The Ressian float has nothing subjoachly spaceateristic, but is formed after the Regileh and Dutch module; and the great hedy of the Ressian years may be said to have a positive aversion to the use service. And even the maritime population of that vast empire are more ind-

ers, compared with the Swedes, Danes, and Nor-

wegland.
The Bussian fleet has nothing but its yearly manusures The success sections of the section of a perfect season without tides, or, when nevigable, without dark nights, or in the Black Sea, felly as malevourable to the production of a perfect season; while all the seas of the world are open to the Franch, not ised up, like the Russians, in their own harbours for eight months out of the twelve.—Morning Chroniols.

#### Military Intelligence.

PROM TUESDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

Derby Militia-Major Richard Becker Leacroft, to be Lieute.

ant-Colonel, v. Gladwin, decement.

#### FROM PRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE

PROM PRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

Dovpire-fr., July 1.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate and appoint Lieutemant General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardings, Knight Commander of the Mons Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Hon, Order.

WALOFIUM, July 18.

17th Lt. Dragoons—H. W. Lindow, Gent., to be Cornet by p. v. Hubson, promoted July 11; W. I. Anderson, Genk., to be Cornet by e. v. Innex, promoted.

Bonton Fuellier Guards—Sec. Lieut. Hog. P. Barrington, from the Kills Brigade, to be Kne. and Lieut. by p. v. Enaseli, who retires.

rures. Ist Foot—T. Wilson, Gent., to be Ens. by p. v. Hardinge, ap-dinted to \$34 Poot.

let Foot—T. Wilson, Gent., to be Ens. by p. v. Hardings, appointed to his Foot.

32d—To be Assist. Surgeous—Assist. Surg. A. Gordon, M.D., from 18th Foot; C. H. Fasson, Gent.

55th—Lieut. W. F. A. Giddinn, from b.p., Seth Foot; to be Lieut. v. Clay, appointed Faymesiar 25th Foot; Ens. R. J. Lloyd to be Lieut. by p. v. Giddinn, who retires; Gent. Cadet T. H. Falsenham, from R.I. Mills. College, to be Ens. by p. v. Lloyd.

55th—To be Assistant-Surgeons—Assist. Surg. S. Macfarlane, from 3st Foot; Assist. Surg. F. J. F. Payne, from 3st Foot; S. Harding to B. J. V. Payne, from 3st Foot; W. H. Jephson, M.D.

75d—Fros P. Krauding to be Lieut. by p. v. James, who ret.;

G. S. Mackennie, Gent., to be Ensign by p. v. Branding.

38th—F. Fardraw, Gent., to be Assist. Surgeon.

Elle Brigada—Ess. W. J. Colville, from 4th Foot, to be Sec.

Lient. by p. v. Barrington, appointed to the Sect. Lieut. by p. v.

Webster, who retires.

Livut, by p. v. Barrington, appointed to the Scotz Funiller Guards; Ras. W. D. M. Bees, from 76th Fuol, to be Sec. Livat. by p. v. Webster, who fettens.
Coylon Rifle Reg.—Capt. H. W. S. Blewart, from h. p. Unatt., to be Capt. v. H. A. Aitshican, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Liant. W. Hardinty to be Capt. by p. v. Enwart, who retires; Sec. Liest. B. Fenwick to be First Lieut, by p. v. Hardinty; v. Wing, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut. by p. v. Frawick.
Branys—Light. H. W. S. Hewart, of the Caylon Rifle Reg., to be Major in the Army, Nov. 23.
Brary.—Capt. J. Middlette, from Fayboatter at Batt. Rifle Rejace, to be Payen. of a Resruiting District, v. Francis Wessys, who retires upon half-pay.
Man.—The Christian name of Lieut. Jones, appointed Adj. to 6th Poot, on July 5, 1844, in Boughas, and not John Francis, no previously stated. The name of the Quartermaster appointed to Silt Front, on 18th June, 1844, in Charles Correll, and not James Carroll, as previously stated.
Bet West York Reg. of Ycomanny Cavelry.—Major G. Pollard to be Lieut. Col. (Commandarit) Capt. W. Moore, to be Major v. Pollard, promoted f. Cemet H. Akroyd, to be Lieut. v. Water-house, promoted f. Cemet H. Akroyd, to be Lieut. v. Water-house, promoted f. Cemet H. Akroyd, to be Lieut. v. Water-house, promoted f. Cemet H. Akroyd, to be Lieut. v. Water-T. H. Marsfall, Esq., to be Capt. 1 Cornet G. Halgh, to be Lieut.; J. Mann, Gent., to be Cornet v. Lieut. J. J. Mann, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Halgh, promoted, June 19. C. K. Clarke, Gent., to be Carnet, v. Halgh, promoted, July 19.

#### CAVALRY.

6th Drag. Gds .- Bt.-Lt.-Col. Hay is at Preston on sick 

To the Reliev of the Naval and Milliony Garotte.

Sin,—When a regt. feels angry at being treated unjustly as to its quarters, it should not, I think, attack other regts unjustly. I allude to the letter in your last Paper signed "Sakseriber." who, I must presume (from its tenor), belongs to the 5th Dragoon, Guards, or is at least connected with it. Now, I am not going to advocate the cause of the Scots Greys, which, being a Scotch regt., has certainly a strong claim to Scotland, whenever the public Service will admit of their going there. The Greys, however, can fight their own battles, no doubt. The 5th Dragoon Guards are, I know, a gallant and meat excellent rest, and well entitled to any induiand most excellent regt., and well entitled to any indulgener they may meet with ; but at present they expect put their claims to choice querters in competition with the their claims to capies queriers in competition with the lith Hussers, as you, Sir, I am sure, will agree with me, for how really shands the case with this regt. as es quarters? After a service in the Peninsula of several years, the lith La. Dregoons returned from Waterico, and the three years' duty with the Army off Competion in France, only two months previous to their embarkation for India; indeed, the regt. had not even three months' with the Army of the property of the for India; indeed, the regt. had not even three months' nutice of this movement to the Tropics. And on arriving again in Eugland, after nearly 20 years' service in India, they remained two years at Centerbury—quits as such because the 12th Lameers remained the quice time at Brighton, so to favour the 11th Hussars, which latter regt. remained at Brighton ten months—thence to Houselaw for a year—said their neminally to York for a year; I say nominally, because Headq, and one troop only were stationed at York the whote period. The other 5 troops being quartered in Shelleid, Burnby, Barnsley, Rullfax, and Rochdule; and most of the Officers and most never

guitted the manufacturing districts at all, or saw York. It is true the regt, has been about 15 months in Dublin now, but not even ten months in the same barrucks now, but not even ten months in the same parracts during that period. Why then is this regt. (the 11th Hussars), to be so continually attacked? Berely it cannot be from easy of its "crimeen overalls!" Your insertion of this will greatly oblige, yours, most faithfully, July 10.

GEDNANCE CORPS.

RI. Artillery—Liest. Domville joined in Jamaies, from Honduras, by the steamer.

Capt Stokes from Ceylon, is ordered to Ireland, on promotion to the command of a company.

The Field-hattery in South Walss, commanded by Captain John Low, has returned to head-gra., Woolwich. Rl. Engineers... Mejor Foster, who, seems mouths back, relieved Cape. Hope in the Giasgow district, is removed to that of Manchester, wherein he will be commanding Ri. Engineers.

INFANTRY

Household Infantry.—On Monday last there was a grand field-day in the large space of ground generally used for such purposes in Hyde-park. The troops on the for such purposes in Hyde-park. The troops on the ground consisted of the 1st and 2d battations of the Coldguished corps about 980 meu; the 2d and 3d battalions of the Grenadier Guards, under the command of Lieut-Col. Grant—the 1st battalion of this regiment is now at Winehester. Including the bands of both, there were whenever, including the saints of both, there were about 1500 present, and all were under the command of Lieut, Col. Walton, Coldstream Gaards. The Duke of Cambridge, Celonal of the Celdstreams, arrived on the ground at the appointed time. His Royal Highness was mounted on a grey charger, and was attired in the regimentals of the corps, but in undress, viz., blue frock quat with such, sword, &c. At about a quarter pest 8 o'cloc the several bettalions essembled-the first of the Coldstream coming from Portman-st. Barracks, and the second from the Wallington Barracks, St. James's Park. The 2d batt, of the Grenadier Guards came from St. George's Barracks, and the 3d from St. John's Wood. The usual Barracks, and the 5d from St. John's Wood. The usual manosuvres were then gone through, and lasted for some time, after which the troops returned to their barracks.

Grenadier Guerde—Had a grand field day on Wednesday in the Review Ground, Hyde-park. The morning being remarkably fine, the announcement had the effect of

drawing a vary numerous nesemblage of persons.

Soots Feeliler Quarda, 1st Batt.—On Thursday week, three privates, named Walker, Watson, and Young, were tried by a District Court Martial on the charge of having. early on the morning of the 18th ult. (the anniversary of the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo), suddenly absented themselves whilst doing duty on the main-guard of the Reyal Mint, St. Katharine's Dock, and remaining absent until apprehended, nearly 16 hours afterwards, as reported in the Naval and Military Gazette of the 22d ult. They pleaded guilty, and were reconducted to their place of confinement, the Spurgate guard-house. Next day another private, mamed Anderson, was also tried by a District Court-Martist for having been found intoxicated whilst doing duty as sentry on the morning in question, whereby the others effected their escape. He also confessed the charge, and was sent back to the guard-house. The finding of the Court-Martist in both cases having been transmitted to the Duke of Wellinston Commander. in the Naval and Military Gasette of the 22d plt. been transmitted to the Duke of Wellington, Commanderin-Chief, was subsequently approved by his Grace, and on Saturday forenoon last the guilty parties were brought from their place of confinement to bear the sentence of the Courts-Martini read over to them on parade, by Lieutent to hear the sentence of Col. Drummond, the Officer Commanding the battalion:
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Welker, 12 months'; Watson and Young, 18 months' and Anderson (the sentry), 2 years' imprisonment."
The prisoners, who are all young men, were shortly afterwards handcuffed, and sent off, under a Military escort, to wards handcuffed, and sent off, under a Military secort, to Cold-bath-fadda Heans of Correction. On Saturday foremone another private, nemed Brown, who had been tried by a General Court-Martial for absenting himself from his harracks and suriking a Copporal whilst heading a societ, party in search of him at one of the fairs tanly hald in the neighbourhood of the metropolits, was also brought from his place of confinement to hear his sentence read over to him by Lieut.-Col. Drummond, which was, that he he trunsported beyond the seas for the needed of seven years. this period of seven years.
Sth...Capt. Bullivan left Preston on the 9th in

ineve.

The—Go on to the West Indies and relieve the 46th.
Liesti. Dobbie cited at Gippultur on 20th June.
Ganzance Gaizen.—Giberbier, 1912 June, 20th.—The remember of the late Liest, and Astj. Dobbier, of the 7th Royal Fastliotte, will be interred with hilliney homeons, to-morrow miderbier with his interred with hilliney homeons, to-morrow miderbier, more and form the general party will more of Stem the Colleges of the Stem Step Colleges and the Europe of one of its restleation more deprive his corpe and the Europe of one of its restleation motion to the eastless which be assigned. He understandly declaraged all the station which he assigned. He understandly declaraged all the station on an england.

Santan Fallan, Col., Two Markin, Indian hald, at

7th Dapet—A General Court Martial was hold of overlapped House, Devenport, on Monday the 8th Incl.,

for the trial of Private, John Whitmore, for acts of lesubor-

dination. The sentence has not yet been promingated.

11th—It is generally believed that this reg. will be ordered to Chetham for embarkation, by detechments, to Australia.

15th-We believe we may with confidence ctate that this regiment will not emberk for foreign service during ent year.

19th Depot-Lieut. Ker has encoceded Lieut, Franklin as Acting-Paymester. Capt. Backham is Paymester of Pensioners at Longford; and Lieut. Franklin fills the same situation at Castlehar. Both Officers will shortly be gaacting to half-pay. At the impection by Maj.-Gen. Gibbs, he expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance and maneuvres of the Depot. The 19th has given 30 volunteers to the 61st.

24th-

24th—
To the Editor of the Noval and Mittery Cascite.

BIR,—The Monthly Army List for July, 1844, gives a list of the "battles, &c., for which honorary distinctions have been granted, and the rogts, present." In that list I find but one-rogt. (the 5th Pusiliers) stated to have been present at Wilhelmstah, on July 24, 1762, whereas it is well known that the 24th Poot was also present, and the last the last General Thomas Scott (who died within the last the lete General Thomas Scott (who died within the last three years) carried one of the colours of the 24th on that day. As the 5th and 24th are now quartered together in Dublin, a reference to the records of the former corps would establish the truth of my statement. I should add would establish the train or my statement. I should add that the Editor of the Monthly Army List enuld not state that the 2ith Ragt, had been present at Witheliastahl, until he should have received official intimation of the fant from the War-Office, so that he is in no way to blame

for the omission.

Bith—Capt. J. H. Mathews has been charged with an assault upon a carman, in having, on the fith inst., at Portobello barracks, Deblin, torn a Repeal button from the man's coat, and turned him out of the barrack.— Proeman's Journal.

35th Dapot-Have arrived at Nena' from Templemore.

35th Depot.—Have arrived at Nenn: From Amplement.
36th—Are ordered from Dublin to Newry.
38th Depot.—Msj.-Gen. Sir Guy Campbell, after inspecting this Depot, expressed himself highly estisfied with their appearance and discipline.
40th.—Mesrut, 16th April.—The Scricents of H.M.'s

gallant 40th Regiment yesterday gave a return bell and suppor to those of H.M.'s 16th Lancars. The mess-room suppor to those ut 11.31. I total content. I be mess food of the Serjeanta was very besetifully decorated on the occasion, with blue and gold draperies, evergreens, stars occasion, with man and good mapped with rise of byponets, transparencies, &c. 1 and when filled with the fair and gellant groups formed as gay and interesting a sight as I have ever I think witnessed. In waltz, quadrille, and country dance the happy hours flew by ; and a supper was provided which did the greatest credit to the good taste and hospitality of the entertainers. After the u al and appropriate tosats were duly given and re-spended to, the following song, written for the occasion, was sung with long and loud applause:—

SONG OF THE PORTISTIE. gong Of the Portiett.

Air—" And Lang Eyne"
Thattn wetches here our gallant friends,
thrice welcome to this ball,
Wings beauty and where valour meet,
To grace the Fortieth's ball;
Then gaily circle round the bow),
Kure mark for Purique's house—
In lare or war for ever first,
Our gallant Light Braguous!
The old Suffern's, the bold Sixteenth,
Britannia's pride and boast,
To honour atill, and thee we'll fill,
And Fame proclaims the toast!
We've met on Talavers's plain,
At Salamanca too, Vittoria and Peninsula. Vittria and Pestessia,
And then at Waterloo;
We've seen Cabel and Candahar,
And many a triumph more,
In Beinde and through Affghanistan,
And bled at blaharatpore !
The old Mateenth, the hold Sixteenth,
The Fortneth love thy name,
For records bright of many a fight
Identity our fame! In many a proud and happy day The two old corps have share The two old corps have unarro-for many more as proud and gap: We hope we may be spared; And when in England we shall most, As swifely rule old Time. We'll hand in band as biothers great. By "days o' and lang syna." The old fitteenth, the hold fixteenth, The Purioth tennel is story, Where'er we move, our matte prove— "Fladity and giory!"

"Findity and ginry"
Then help you've determine we may,
Then these lov'd friends are miss.
Here found that day, then endless day,
In brighter insist then this!
And are from valued triends we part,
We'ts dit with reseate wire.
Bestelling friendship in the heart,
And situate to "each ineg syste."
For each ineg syste, my biseden,
Yet make in one in kindesse pet,
Yet lines a' make ineg syste!

44th - Toffic Editor of the Navel and Military Ga

Siz.—In perusing your last week's Gazette. I regret to find that amongst the deceased officers of the 44th Reg. enumerated on the tablet about to be creeted at Alverstoke Church, near Gosport, as a token to their memory, the name of Lieut. Cumberland is emitted; memory, the name of Lieut. Comberland is emitted; this is the more glaring, as he was really the Officer who tore down the Colour, and the circumstance is perticularly related by Capt. Seater, who got possession of the other Colour. Probably, through the medium of year Gazette, the name may yet be restored, as I believe he was greatly estimated by all the Officers in his Regiment, and he remained in action to the very last, where he was killed on the Jugdullack Hill, in company with Capt. Souter and a headful of men.

Your Congruent Russian and a Relation

YOUR CONSTANT READER, and a Relative of the decessed Officer whose name is omitted. Bristol, July 11.

46th—The late revolt of the black population in the Island of Dominica was immediately checked, and the ringleaders secured, by the prompt and declaive measures of a detachment of this galient regiment under Captain Brenner, Lieut. Nooth, and Ensign Menzies, who were quartered at Morne Bunce, and who secured the country in all directions.

46th Reserve Batt .- Lieut. the Hon. A. W. Chick has been brought to a Court-Martial for guitting his guard without loave, on the evening of the 18th June, 1844. The result has been forwarded to the Hurse Guards for Her Majesty's approval. He has been three years in the service.

48th—Capt. Bromley has leave for twelve months on urgent private affairs. The command of the troops at Hondures has been offered to Lieut.-Col. Bruce, K.H.,

but it is not known if he will scoops it.

Ill. Murines—Admiralty, July 10.—Colonel Second Commandant J. Owen to be Colonel Commandant and Deputy Adjutant General; Colonel Second Commandant J. Wright to be Chlonel Commandant of the Chatham Division, vice Lawrence, who retires on full pay; Lieut. Colonel C. Menzies to be Colonel Second Commandant. vice Wright promoted; Captain and Bravet H. Mitchell, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Menzies, promoted; Fret Lieutenant T. Lemon to be Captain, vice Mitchell, pro-moted; Second Lieutenant A. Butcher to be First Lieutenant, vice Lemon, promoted.

The above retirement we enticipated in our Goestie of the 8th June, and it was disputed at the time.

of the 8th June, and it was disputed at the time. The following very complimentary letter has been addressed to a highly esteemed Officer, Captain Dawes.

"Cardigai, July 3, 1844.

Bin—We have this day heard with extreme regest that the detachment of El. Marines under your command are about to be removed from this place, and hearish to request you will accept our greteful acknowledgments of the uniform good and suidisr-lite conduct of the Officers and men since their residence amongst us, and beg you will convey the same to them individually. We also beg to tender you, as Com. Officer, our warmest acknowledgments for your courtesy towards berealvas and the inhabitants at large. Assuring you of our sincers good wishes for your welfers, and may the regulation which you have acquired, increase more and twore to the end of your days.

We have, its.,

"I. Janaira, Mayor, T. G. Nucawa, J. P. Naowa, J. P."

The sentence of the General Court-Martial held at

The sentence of the General Court-Martial held at Portsmouth on private kienry Cleg, for striking a Serjeant in the mouth when on parade, has been promulgited; the prisoner has been sentenced to an imprisonment of two

There being no further necessity for the services of the Royal Marines in South Wales, the detachments have been recalled to Pembroke, whenev some of them will be removed to divisional head-quarters, for which purpose the Dec steam transport is hourly aspected. The detachments from Haverfordwest, under Major Whyldch, and ments from Haverfordwest, under Major Whyldeh, and from Cardigan, under Capt. Daws, arrived as Saturday; and the one from Aberayren, under Capt. Griffin, on Monday. About 200 r. and f. will be retained at Pembroke for the service of the Arsenni. A Subaltern's guard will in fature be afforded, as was originally the case; latterly, from the want of men, a Serjeant's guard has done the daty. The barracks at Haverfordwest and Aberayron have been closed; the 41st Rev. monne the other stations. have been closed; the 41st Reg. vocupy the other stations.

and four Captains ARRVALLY, its in the case in the RI. Artillary? It is now asknowledged by everybody, that the "Commission" treated the Marines with more than injustive; and in proof of this, I need only refer to the picks unvariabed and unenswerable itnessents which here at late appears that the Artillery, with some three thinking men less than the Marines, have were required for the Starting than the later cover field Offices on the Starting than the the then the Mariner, have view-court fault (Copys on the Serving-list mone than the latter copys position the Artitlery are allowed to place on their Redired-list avang wan four Field Otionra and four Captaine; whereas, the Marines are not allowed ones one. How surely, with such fasts before their eyes, the Marines have an un-doubted right to say, that as both corps rice by contentry,

they ought to be plead upon an equal facting. The Marines are only asking for what they are no justly entitled to; they seek not to detrect from others, and I hope that after this explanation, neither One of lead Worster Obrz will "ran n-muck or silt with them," but take everything in good followahip. The observation in "M. E.'s" letter, as to the corps of Marines being a tody without a head, doubtless meant that they had no sun to lack un to for amonors—no one who had their real inte-

without a head, doubtless meant that they had me am to lack up to for support—no one who had their real intersects at heart; and when we witness the ungunerous treatment which the gallant corps has so long experienced, not only from FFAirs, but also from Tories, it must be acknowledged that the remark is not at all inapplicable.

The late Colonel Bir Richard Williams, is his involved meaning to the "Statement" to the "Commission," arrangly requested that the head of the corps should always have a seaf at the Board of Admiralty, whoeseer matters reliable to the Marines were discussed, and viewing things paid and present, there can be but one opinion on the subject; which is, that until some influential person, not belonging to the worms, be placed in command, with a seat at the Board, it will only end in disappointment, to expect the adoption of any liberal measures. Take, for instance, the two Adderdo-Comp. It was asser intended that a Commandent aboutd hold the appointment: it was given to the Liebenant-Colonels, as some resumeration for the tardisces of promotion: yet, in contravention of this wholesome of promotion; yet, in contrevention of this wholseome regulation, a Commandant and the Dep. Adjutant-General are still holding the appointments. At no period in the history of the Marine corps, was

there over known to be such a want of promotion in this arm of the Bervins, as at the present time? for—who would believe it?—there are Officers of cirty years of age, who are no higher in rank then Captains, with no other chance of preferment but what follows from death wearnoiss. It cannot be expected of an Officer, after serving one-and-forty years, to take the half-pay of a Captain—to eccept the pittance of seven shillings a day. Yet, one would suppose that it is considered staugh by those who sit at home at ease, or a more liberal system would be admind. It is true that an Officer of Merines, or a previous there over known to be such a want of promotion in this sit at home at case, or a more liberal system would be adopted. It is true that an Officer of Marines, on arriving at the rank of Field Officer, seldom goes abroad; but that is not his fault; he is ready and anarous to be employed; he does not wish to remain idle. Why not, then, employ him, it will be asked? For this simple reason—Because by the time he arrives at that rank, he is, from sid age and bodily infirmities, quite incapable of active hereign. There are about TISTY CAPTAINS now serving, who were Burnate-TRENS from eight-and-territy to nine-and-territy years; and, what is still worse, still more golling to the feelings, the funior of this number stands security-eight from the top of the list. How long he may be in arriving at the next step I will not presente to haserd an opinion. Something meat be done for the corps; old Officers cannot be fagging on year after year as Captains; and as seven years have elapsed since there was an "Order in Council" authorising n retirement of Field Officers and Captains, it is to b hoped that the same day which the vacancies for Cossessadents and second Commendants are filled up, an extensive full-pay retirement will also be given to the Captains—the greatest sufferers of all—because one-half can never expect to rise higher.

If it should be saked-What the Marines wish for?

it may be answered—Premotion for the War-Officers; Assimilation to the Ordennes Corps, in to the propor-tionate number of Field Officers; the mirroment of four Field Officers and four Captains annually, as is the case in the Artillary; and, in order to reader the Corps efficient, an outst, by the sale of commissions, and a resirement, upon a liberal scale.—I have, its., M. Y. P.S.—The Senior Commundant has bed the situation serus years, to the injury of those old veterane below him.

of your pluding them to justaposition, and enabling your readers to observe the autuordinary difference between their two depositions. I do this as a matter of justice to Liout. White, as well as to myself, with a view

justice to Liout. White, as well as to myself, with a riew of accounting for the strong terms is which Liout. White remisested in his delence upon the difference between the automent made by Liout. Coupling to his constitution, Collecte, Col. Coryson, and the element made by Lioute, Collecte.

It must be these in used that it was the seport of such first estimated by Colonel Coryson to Colonel Parke, that entired the Court-Martial to be held, and have us with the mind for a expense of 1805, which the Lorde Commissioners of the Admiralty have infinited to allow him, except so to the munificant sum of \$1/200, for the expense of winascen, leaving him to find the 1766, 174-himself.—I have the hencer to be \$1/200, power most obseliently.

36, Lincoln's-iam Fields, July 12, 1844.

obediently, DANIE 36, Lincoln's-inn Fields, July 12, 1844.

Emdoner, on the part of the Preservation of Lucai. Congless, Menday, June 2nd, Incai. - Congless, Menday, June 2nd, Incai. - Carping Altrest, on the night of the 5th of May hast, inscendingly opposite Liout. White's become was indeed to suppose he well the deader of it, from a circumstance which presented itself to my notice at the time. On Eudday evening, the lish May, between the house of S and 6, to passing the resistance, or the house where Liout. White resides, the door was open, and I new Liout. White with a female. At this memoral can observation was made by an electry female, a woman in the street. It to the the left Touched duel any Lieut, White with a female. At this memors an observation was meade by an elderly female, a woman in tha street, "I that he he'ld I could get him, I would steek him," or till him, or words to their effect, Immediately the friends who was with Lieut. Waite, after walking ree years from the house, was oversion by the woman who made the observation in the atreet, and the jained her. From this circumstance is the street, and the jained her. From the circumstance from the street was caused by the observations in the street was caused by the circumstance going on in the house of Lieut. White, he atreementance going on in the name of Lieut. White, he does not be the street was caused by the circumstance i will not perfoundation, by a viceputated that sight be at might have been going on in the resistance with the sight be at might have been going on in the resistance with the time. I had not stay long enough to see the wroned disperse.

J. A.: Who did the woman, you think, aliand to when she wroned disperse.

J. A.: Who did the woman, you think, aliand to when also will the fiden at the lime, from the woman him, or hill him h" L. C.: I was impressed with the fiden at the lime, from the woman him, or hill him h" L. C.: I was impressed with the fiden at the lime, or did you hear at the lime, from the woman him, might hant in a window and the woman him sight not neck remark have applied to that man? I heard an remark have applied to that man? I heard an remark water are with the didn't woman in and to a fine didn't woman and and to a fine didn't woman and and to a fine didn't woman and and to a fine didn't woman and and to a fine didn't woman and and to a fin

in that man? I heard no re-merk whatever,—Was liciti, White putated at hy the elderly woman alladed to: She didn't point, but she jooked towards the door,—Did Licut. White White position at hy the elderly written alliaded to? The elder's point, but and isonal tweathed the door, will all like it. White accurring the door, with Lieut. White accurring the eneman at the door? He did not accumpany the younger feetbale, but having pussed on, enames as whether he remained at the door? He did not accumpant he younger feetbale, but having pussed on, enames as whether he remained at the door. Was it guilt light at the time? It was not as ingite a now, but I could distinguish everything around.

—How was let. White drapsed:

He had a light draws on, wise-time a lander, a blome, are differ? I will present to ear, white? I will present the mean at the door was Lieut. White? I will present the mean at the door was Lieut. White? I will present him, the fact that she sher, wards joined the festale with whom kines. How the fact that she sher, wards joined the festale white the from the fact that she sher, wards joined the festale white the from when I seem and heard.—White the your seal of your sail a securious when the seem and heard.—What do you sail a service—when the persons had collected any positions to have then the remain from 40 to 60 presents. I should have been from the took from white, I consent specific entry the manders.—Are you twen there are the festale on the persons had collected any positions to have there was promised to your persons had collected the processes and content to bother in white a large when a word they remained in your presence, or over their measurem.—But you defined the shear you persons had collected they not provided the second to you be and the collected they consense had collected to you were they remained the shear you necessery in the source of the feet of the feet when he was the shear you when he was the persons in the collected to you were they remained the shear you necessery in the shear your consense the other than the feet when he was the person the street when you necessery the provided the provided the shear your consense the street when you have

The Ecomination, on the passes of the dispuse, of Linus, Cai, Chegion, June B. 1944.—The so chighing on to make what respect to make what respect the passes of the passes bis possis about a his possis about a his possis about a new feet acres of the personal separating, but he should possis out a possis of the Off separating one of the Off separating one of the Off separating one of the Off separating one of the Off separating one of the Off separating one of the Off separating one of the Off separating one of the Off separating one of the Off separating one of the Off separating one of the Off separating of the Office of the O pointed out as one of finan-menting the of the Officer, and he attached, That he attac-wards heard that the row had continued the past two orders man marsing; that he had opens to Lieut. White sheat it, and hid him he fineste topics it for the Commenting Officer, final Lieut, this pe-pical, "It was all number; by had better to nothing at the cort." That Lieut, Compton bold him he would not be mised up in noth blookgourd guar-ections. I galated out to La. Compton, that there was not an expression that should be used by me Officer to mother, ections. I galates nest to IA. Congdon, that these was not an auphosisen that should be used by one Officer to nother, and regrethes that he should have smile buy summentantion to see an this subject, as well as on another, which does not fewn part of the present dearpy, and which I present dearpy, and which I present the not which I know has been using a period of the content of the last typulation of the Guerran of Abelling. This being so noticel, and not becommended with the present change, I present I say not called upon to deal it to the Court. On this communication being made to me by Lind. Congdon, I immedially superinted him that I should acquaint Column? I'mbe, ine Companion Differer, of the circumstance.

El. Marine Artiflery—Cot. Menzies on resigning the accessed of the Marine Artiflery, upon his promotion to the rais of Cotomic and Record Commutation, cannot retrain from expressing to the Colleges, Run-commission, cannot retrain from expressing to the Colleges, Run-commissioned Officers, and mean, his walknest acknowledges, Run-commissioned Officers, and mean, his walknest has had received the theory of the had not investigated from them in the execution of his disting, and of which ha will over retain the most grateful recollection. Their real and intelligence have been conspicuous, and he is snabled to laste them to his Successor in an anisomic depth from the discipline, and which at the last inspection called forth from the distinguished General Officer the highest encountes that comid be passed on a body of near, namely, "They were an itomos," to the X vivie to which they belonged, and weald be so to any service in Kurous." The course of service may again consect the Colonel with the distinguished and meistrified be not not the Colonel with the distinguished and meistrified because of the Service, he that as it may, his best which for their welfare and advancement, collectively and individually, will over attend them; and they may be accurate that he will ever rection as the prondest period of his life the seven years he commanded the Royal Marine Artillery.

53d.—Rembark next month at Liverpool for the East

53d .- Embark next month at Liverpool for the East

N4th-It is said, but we do not know on what authority, that this regiment is intended for the relief of the 27th Reg., at the Caps of Good Hope, in the course of

60th let Batt,-Emberk this month at Cork for the

Slat-Embark at Cork for the Rast Indias

62d.—We regret to announce the death of Lieut. Egar: he was drowned, 21st April, at Dinepore, in the East Indies: he had been nearly eight years in the Service, and purchased both his commissions.

purchased both his commissions.

63d-On Her Majesty's birthday this Regt., now sta tioned at Bellary, to evince its true, loyal, and devout feeling towards their Queen, was ordered by their Communding-Officer, Mgjor Pole, a pint of beer to be supplied to each man gratis at dinner-hour, to drink Her Mejesty's hasith; the band and drams parading is the barrack-square, playing God save the Queen three times, finishing with Rule Britannia. The morning was unbered in by the Regt, parading in full dress to fire a few-de-jois. All the children in the Corps were feasted off reast beef and plum-pudding in the school-room. The Officers had a grand dinner in the evening. The soldiers concluded the day with the performance of the Wife with Two Husbands, and Othello Travestie, in their regimental theatre, and the characters were admirably performed by the noncommissioned officers and men of the Corps.

60th - Move from Belfast to Dublin. It is thought

that this reg. will be the relief for the Sist Reg., at the Cape of Good Hope, next year. 71st—Capt. Bir Hew Dairymple, Bart., has returned house, and sesumed the command of the Depot so, at Albany Barracks, Isle of Wight. Cepts. Campbell and Colvill are (we perceive by this month's Army List) also stationed at the Depot.

20 the Reiter of the Nevel and Military Carette.

Str. Can gou explain why the 72d Reg. is not to
go to India? They are the 2d on the Renter for foreign
service, thus :—18, Blot; 3d, 72d; 3d, 60th; 4th, 53d;
5th, 11th; 6th, 18th; 7th, 54th; 8th, 66th. Three
regiments are required for India; the 61st, 53d, and tidih, are chosen, and the 72d passed over altogether; they themselves agreet to go to the Mediterranean, but have received no afficial nutification that they are to go anywhere, though 2d on the list; consequently the 53d

nuffer a great injuntice.
With regard to sending a Rifle regiment, it appears to he perfect madness and folly. How can thus particular service be performed properly in such a climate; why, one ordinary day's drill in skirmishing order would kill one ordinary uny exercit in satisfaction order would fill hundreds; to any nathing of when called into active service. Then, again, look at their dark, may black dears, attracting the power and influence of the sun to the greatest possible degree; and if they change the trougers to white, of which there is a talk, they would have been services. then by just as empelenous as any other regiment, and the object and nature of that particular service quite de-fented. Rifles should never be sent to ladia, becausing there worse than useless. Causdo, Mediterraness, and a Pentusular Campaign, are the countries where such a service is invaluable. All the ugo enter a Rifle regiment with a solumn promise and conviction that they cannot go to India for the resemble successful.—Lam, &c. Army and Navy Club, June 5.

72d-Go to Gibraltar to replace the 7th, ordered to the West Indies.

73d-(In the undurhation of the 53d Regt. for India the 73d, now stationed in South Wales, are to be conces-trated, Head-quarters and the different Detachments, a Cardiff, as the most ometral place, and embert at the Bute 190ks for Cork, to replace them. This is the same plane as was pursued with regard to the 40th Regt, space years since, when questered in South Wales. We much question whether Milised would not be a better selection. baying at all times water sufficient for the landing of er embarkation and salling of freeps.

Sixt—Lieux the Hos. E. A. G. Dairell has joined hessi-quarters at St. John's, Canada Sass, after 18 months.

loges. Lieut. James Woods in on duty with Sir J. Alazandar, 14th. surveying a new line of rand from Constant to New Branswish.

84th—Capt. R. L. Coxe, whose death on 12th March last, at Monlmein, East Indies, appeared in our Gassite of the 29th ult., was brother to Lieut. and Adj. E. J. Coze, 64th Regt., who died last year. Capt. Coxe was a very fine young man, and had been subliters of the Grandler, was in the proposition to a factor. nadier co., previous to bis promotion to a co. in Oct. 1840. He was ten years and five months in the Service (all on full pay), and purchased all his commissions.

87th Depot.—The paragraph in our Gasette of the 29th

ult., as to volunteering to the 53d, should have been placed to the 88th Depot.

88th Depot-Parelly, -30 Volunteers from the a Depot, commanded by Capt. Herbert, presented wis Glasgow and Liverpool on Saturday, the 6th leat., for Manchester, where they are to join the 63d, under colors for India.—Emsign Corbett hasjoined from the Sarvice con-

Rife Brigade, lat Bett.—At Carfu. The theatrical ameteurs of this fine battalion (by permission of H.R.H. the Colonel commanding the garrison), gave an ecuning's entertainment on the 7th, at the Theatre St. James, which was received with unqualified marks of approbation. The selected were "Luke the Laboure

World's a Stage."
2d West India Reg.—Capt. E. C. Soden h brought from Spanish Town to Up Park Camp, Jamaica, to command the reg., he being Senior Officer in the laland. Lieut.-Col. Nicolla died at Up Park Camp, Jamaica, about 9 c. m. on the 25th May (Saturday). He had been to Milk River Beth, on leave, for a month, for the benefit of his wife's health, and only returned late the previous Saturday. It appears he got wet on his return, and took no cars of bimself, and felt unwell for some days, and on the Wednesday-dired at the Mess; on the Friday night he was for the fifst time considered in danger, and at six o'clock on the Saturday he died. Lieut. and Adj. Harpur returns home on six months' leave, under s Medical Board, and was to leave about the middle of June. Major Allen is ordered from Honduras to take the command of the Regt.

e commend of the regt. We are happy in giving publicity to the following som-unication addressed to Captain Stephen John Hill, an munication ad

munication addressed to Captain Stephen John Hill, an Officer who has been 19 years in the Service:—
Government House, Gambia, 30th May, 1844.

Ria,—I consider it my cuty, previous to your departure for Regiand, to express to you my best thanks for the very efficient manuer in which you have performed the duties of Commander of McCarthy's Island. Having filled that appointment for the last twatve mouths with much advantage to the public service, is cannot but dusply regret that frequent attacks of lineas sinculd have obliged you to resign it. In assuming the office at the time you were salected to fill it. I am well aware that you had difficult to an ordinary insture becomend with, arising as they did from the excitament of strong party feeling; but the able out judicious hunners in which you conducted the affairs of your government, not any slinyed those violent symptoms of discontent, but restored McCarthy's Island to a state of tranquillity which it did not previously enjoy for some years. Year intercourse with the Kings and Chiefs of the Upper Gambia appears to have been based on county principles, and reflects great credit on your discretion and judgment; and while it has an accreat occasions merited and received my full approbation, it has like the native powers.

It officely my rever sincers creditions to have the concertanity.

whee seen the means of materiary described to be the opportunity of stating the high opinion I entertain, and which the inhabitants of M'Carthy's Island have abgressed, of the services you have rendered during your administration of the affairs of that

estitues.

I her to repeat the capression of my regret at, so soon, being deprived of your valuable services, and to assure you that I chail feel such plonaure in learning that they have been folly approciated by Her Majoety's Government,—I have, see, (Captely S. J. Hills.

3. L. Honan, acting Governor.

3. West India Reg.—Captain Abbott has been ordered

to proged from New Providence to Barbadues, by the first fevourable opportunity. A very voluminous Court of Inquiry has been received.

A Grand Review of all the household troops at presen quartered in and near London, is intended to take place quartered in and hard to the ground generally appropriated to such purposes, in Myde-park, a communities having been issued from the Merce-Guards to the several regiments to that effect. The troups will comprise the let Reg. of Life Guards (Colonel Viscount Combernsers). Int Reg. of Life Guards (Colouri Viscount Comberners), the 3d Life Guards (Colouri the Marquis of Londonderry), the 3d and 3d Battalions of the Greendier Guards (Colouri the Duke of Wallington), lat end 2d Battalions Coldstream Guards (Colouri the Duke of Combridge); and a detechment of Ri. Artillery. The troops will arrive on the ground shortly after 10 o'clock. The Infantry will be toumanded by General Lard Esitous, and the Cavally by Major-General Negatis. The ground will be heat by the 17th Lancers, from Homaslow.

Consums Charles Kraps, K.H.—This Officer slied at his residence. Mospitaline, Dubline, on the 5th inst., after great and long-pagitacted suffering. He was fair tables for seat long-pagitacted suffering.

years attached to The Staff of the Dublin Clerebick Millarporting Field-Officer. The secretors of Cell Eleg-wire continuous and active, communicating in early yearsh, and served the Army in 1865 as a Costest in the 17th Light Dragoons. In 1815 he embarked with his registrant for Liebon, and joined and served from that period under the Duke of Wellington throughout the Pediasatar computer. At Mil Spain he was so severify estanded in the right

arm se to render amputation necessary, having previously on the same day received a very bad wound in the left band. As a reward for his services, and on the special radation of the Duke of Wellington, he was promoted by the Dake of York to a Troop in the 15th Lancars, in which regiment he served for a period of 15 years, having gone through the whole of the Peninsuler years, having gone through the whole of the Peninsular war, and been present and taking an active part in all, and a denopiousus part in some, of the great battles for which that extraordinary commences and have which that entraordinary campaign was distinguished. He returned with his regiment to the Continent in 1814, and was engaged in action at Quatro Brus and Waterloo, on the ever-inemerable days of the 16th, 17th, and 18th June, 1815, in which latter battle he had one horse killed, and another severaly wounded ender him. He was immeand another severaly wounded under him. He was immediately afterwards appointed Brigade-Major to the 4th Brigade. His regiment (the 18th) was ordered to India in 1822; he joined it is 1823, and in 1825 was promuted to the rank of Major. During that period he served in the whole of the campaign of Bhurtpore, in which he was engaged in many gallant and distinguished affairs of Cavairy, commanding the left wing of the Lancers, with guns detached. Major King particularly signalised himself during the investment and stage of the fortress of Bhurtpore, on which occasion he accorded—in conjunc-Bhurtpore, on which occasion he succeeded-in conjunction with Capt. Luard, and assisted only by two orderlies—in capturing a native Rejah, with his whole suite. For his services in this campuign he received the thanks of Brigadier-General Sleigh, commanding the Cavalry on the occasion referred to. In 1827 he was promoted to an unattached Lieut.-Colonelcy by the Duke of Weilington, and in 1830 appointed Inspecting Field-Officer at Cork, by the late Lard Hill; and in 1834 was removed to Dublin ting Field-Officer at Cork, in the same capacity, in which he continued until about a year since, when his state of health made it mesessary for him to resign his situation. He obtained his Colonelry on the occasion of the General Brevst at the birth of the Prince of Wales, in 1841.

THE MILLITA......A Bill to suspend the making of lists and the bullots and enrolments for the Millita of the United Kingdom has been just brought into P ment by the Under-Secretary-of-State for the Home Department and the Secretary-at-War. The first clause, after declaring in the preamble that it is expedient to suspend for a further period the making of the said lists, &c., coacts, that all general and subdivision meetings reinting to the Militia of the United Kingdom, and all proceedings relating to the presenting of any returns, or preparing or making out lists of such Militia, or any part thereof, or relating to the balloting for or eurolling any Militiamen or substitutes, or supplying my vacanties in such Militia, shall crase and remain suspended notil 31st Aug., 1845. The second clause, however, empowers Her Majorty, by order in Council, to direct proceedings to be taken for the aforesaid purposes during the and period of euspension, if, of course, the measure should be deemed expedient or necessary. The Act is to be construed to extend fully to the warden and special deputy wardens of the Stansaries and corps of Miners in

Coruwali and Devonatiere.

A report has been very long prevalent that the old barracks at Devemport, which are anything but comfortable, are to be pulled down; we are informed, from good authority, that such is in contemplation, and that new horseshe, capable of containing 3000 troops, are to be gracied in their stead; we know that the ground for that

special in their stend; we know that the ground for that purpose has been surveyed, and it is expected that the work will soon be commenced.

(Cricorcas.)—War Office, 90th Jane 1644.—Bix.—With reference to the Circainr Letter, 800. 305, dated "War Office, 16th Jan. 5043." graviling an allowance of one shilling a day to decide their theorem abroad, in lieu of a nodier ferrunt, I have the homotopio nequality one that, from the lat of the month subsequent to the receipt besset, the said altowance may be issuen to the Resident Staff Officers at no Station under your command at the heaven's true if one and sixpauce a day, the additional war pussion boths instead as a commutation in their of Rations in slind, which sixpauce is necessity for be stopped whenever the attendition of the Review may reader it messanty to issue the sixmalities of the Review may reader it messanty to issue the alignment about the feet when this arrangement about the feet of the Medical Staff will be entrued by draw from the Commissarial Resistent Staff will be continued by draw from the Commissarial Resistent of Provisions only for the Review to their respective place in the activation of the Newton the substant of the limit and the office to their respective place in the activations constant of the Region Provision Warriard, and times the restrictions constant of the Region Provision warriard, and times the restrictions constant to the alignments of la. 46 a stay is granted.—I am item.

The General or other Commissaria consensation. way to granted. —I am dro.,
Thor. F. Farmanter.
The General or other Other conspanding.

#### Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

COLOMER, LEACH, C.S., ON THE LANCE.

To the fidier of the kneet and Mottery tiemete.

Atthe—As I have frequently affered my opinion on the signs, organization, S.c. of the British Cavalry. I feel added on in signs measure to reply to a letter which appeared in your paper of the 29th of June, on the Lence.

In antewer to the ministribute put forth by the writer, wherein his cays that "the removes alleged by those who deprecate the Lence, for its stagested would be those who deprecate the Lence, for its stagested would be about on our Service, are easily many segme and affecting is no may the politic of the draw Motter; that the free and

pear recove for the objections raised against it immoves addered to embark for foreign Survies, their lances of in reality form urged, and that acadeur has been may be converted into hop-poles, and mixtures of the best odder. I beg most distinctly to day, as far its I am description put into their hands instead. I am So., and, there being any foundation whatever for them. personner resear for the objections, raised sgalast, it has not in reality been wryed, and that sandour has been cachesred! —I beg most distinctly to deep, as for its I him concerned, there being any foundation winteres for them. My opinions on the Lence, and other matters relating to the British Cavalry, have not been hestily formed; nor are they founded on such information as is to be picked in in hemother and delinerance in the Toleraham arracks and drill-grounds in the United Klugdom, or in witnessing a grand review or two in Germany but in fer more instructive fields. And as to the apprebut in mr more resident results and me to the land bearing antertained by your correspondent, that the transcend Military self-leve of these who object to the Lance would be affected were they to confess their real opinions," I shall briefly remark it is within the bounds of possibility that he measures other mun's corn by his

His question, as to "what is the real reason why the leace in less a weapon for the British Light Dragoen than for the Light Dragoen, or Uhien of Austria, Pruntic, and Resets," may be assured thus, and I have frequently done so before:—The paucity of our mounted soldiers renders it desirable that corry regiment should be equally shie to perform all the important duties of the out-p and to engage liberies any mounted force in Europe at close quarters.

y who fancy Lancers suited for the out-posts, that they can have the least chance in performing those duties if opposed to Cavairy armed with perblace, cannot have considered the question attentively; or, if they have done so, the conclusion they have some to has been

My suggestions on the arms, &c. of the British Cavalry have been long before the public, and it is therefore quite unnecessary that I should recapitulate them. I bag, however, to observe-and in doing so, hope to be acquitted of egotism and vanity—that however upsound and vague my ressonings may appear in the eyes of your correspondent, and ardent admirer of the Lance and its fluttering pennon, all military man do not sgree with him; as the following extracts, from a letter which appeared last year in the Naval and Alilitary Gazette, fully prove :--

I speak the opinion of many Cavalry Officers of ex-I speak the opinion of many Cavary Cimorr or ex-perience and judgment, when I say that Colonel Loach has, in the following paragraph, put forth the most accu-rate notion of what ought to be the organisation of the Bittish Cavalry, in contradistinction to its present palpable defect, vis.— For a Cavalry force so small as our own, where it is no desirable that till should be perfect as Light Cavalry, thoroughly conversant with the duties of the advanced posts, and equally competent to en-gage may Cavairy in the world at close quarters, and in compact bodies, I shall be pardoned for doubting the policy of sping our continuously neighbours by keeping up separate corps of Culrassiers, Lakours, Hussars, Chasseurs, Drugoons, &c., and by the display of er says:—"I have written more than I intendedso great a variety of handsome unitornia." wishing only through you. Sir, to assum Colonel Leach that his views of Cavalry are colonident with those of many practical soldiers at this moment serving in that particular branch of Her Majesty's Army. His experience, his intelligence, and the absence of all prejudice in propounding his opinious, will, I hope and believe, give thom weight in those quarters where theories may be reduced to practice."

I shall not follow " R. G. P." through his dissertation on the many excellencies of the Lance, and the most ap-proved modes of threating at and spitting Cavairy and Infantry; but commit myself with observing to him. proves moved or terusing at any spiriting Cavarry and Infantry; but confine myself with observing to bins, that in the tryling affrays which took place to the Emiasula, at Quatre Bras, and Waterloo, no one instance occurred to those eight years, of Langure making the least impression on British Infantry in aquare; and he may rest assured that any attempt of the kind against great Infantry, would be a most hopeless undertaking. Putting to that he are manufed at Albusen and riting in under the content of the line of the least one manufed at Albusen and riting in under to death our secunded at Albuers, and riding in under corer of a boosy storm of rain on a line of Infantry, previously shattered in a draudful measurer by grape and smallery, is the only instance in the whole of the Feninsula War, of British troups having suffered from Lancers. And lattle enough was it to beast of; for Cavalry of any other description could easily have performed a similar explait.

I beg to repeat what I statud in a former leiter on Lancers and Catempture, and to means your correspondent (who has adverted to it in the mound paragraph of his latter), that I still firmly silhers to the opinion therein given; and here it is, word for word:—"The asteristicle reason for the introduction of Calculaires and Lancers in reason for the introduction of University and Lencers in the British Service, was the important services supposed to have been performed by those in the French Service at Albuers and Wistrice. But the read one, i strongly sus-pect, was to gratify the utilities of a Reversity, who took great interest in his Cavalry, and that particularly foud of imitaling the continental arming in all matters of dress and

As the righ of greatly heartfying "R. G. P.," I shall technic by republing a wish to pressed by use in a former. Mor on Lamping this seen Thur II one Lampet Regiments

description put into their hands instead. I see So.,
I sty I.

FURRERS SERVICE AND RELIEF OF EXCEPTERITE.

Fring Refer Active of the Neural and Mistary Search.

Sire, Your correspondent, M. M., from Pombroke
College, Otson., in replying to my letter respecting regiments ordered to India, easy that his stheir persons prevent his pursoing the discussion forther. But I may be
accomed for wishing to see myself right as to what I
advanged on this subject.

I stated that since the 03d was in India, this regiment,
after its tour at home (then six years instead with the
four), had the most favoured station, maintend with the
West India rotation; and I informed that their present
destination afterded no just ground for complaint. M.

A. specifies notes corps which he compelves ought to have
been erdered to the East before the 33d. He says that
the 72d meyer served enywhere but at the Cope. No
doubt by some agtraordinary arrangement the 72d had
the Cope station twice, but this regiment had previously
served to long in India, that is obtained the name of the
Taujore Regiment. The I th had last the Medicarenean Tanjore Regissent. The 11th had last the Muditorranean station the same as the 53d, and is now ardered to Australia. The 13th had the American quatton in the same train. In 19th and two Apperion agricus in the same way, before the rotation system began, but this regiment had previously aimout continuous West India service, in a proportion which might well balance that of any corps in the East. In appealing of the Rifle bettalions, I said that the 2d batt., 60th, was the first ordered to an unfavourthe M part, both, was the use overest to an university also station, theore inferring that a similar destination could afford no ground of complaint to the Ist batt, when ordered to India. Yet M. A. says, "What on earth has the foreign service of the 8d batt, 60th, to do with that of the 1st batt.?" Just as much, I apprehend, m his comparisons of the service of any one regiment has to do with the service of any other with which the comparison may be drawn. The first is stated to be aggrisved, having had its two last foreign tours to Jamaica and Caylon, neither tour exceeding the ordinary period. As to Ceylon, it is certainly one of the best stations in salubrity, in emolument, and in its interior advantages; therefore the 61st is no worse off than any other corps.

In M. A.'s first letter, the 43d was specified as a corps unduly faroured; and in his lest apparal other regiments and adduced as having been partially exampled from eastern service. But we see that most of the corpe heretofore alleged to be favoured, are sent to the West Indice. The 7th is now under orders from Cibraltar; the 8th was some years in Jamsics, and only moved to America under the rotation system. The 52d, 68th, 70th, 71st. 81st. 85th are now, or have been recently, in the West Indies. Under the impartial system, which is the shown to admit of no exemption from the call of colonial duty, the seatern toor will come round to all, and, we may be allowed to hope, divested of its chiefest hard-slip-the prolonged term which still unhappily attaches

it. Un Antikn,
FUREIGN REUVICE, AND RELIEF OF RELIEBRING TO 186 Editor of the Anni and Millery Canette.
Bin,—Xon may revollent that when some time ago it was stated in your Paper that two or three regiments would leave this country in the course of the present year, to relieve others in India, that this information was contradicted in mother Mintery Journal. I would ask if regiments did not subusk this year for India, where she were they to go (6? Upon all other stations there is but one curps requiring retief, viz., the 74th in Camada. This country is now solorably quiet, and therefore its necessity for the present large force in it. There is a greater number of Intestry Regiments now in Ireland than there has been for many yours past-most since the year 1833—when the Courcion Bill was in exist-ence. There is also a very unukusi force in England. Taking this into consideration, it must be admitted that this year is a most favourable one for relaving regiments which have had a twenty years' banushment in the East. I wo of your correspondents have written to you on this subject, and one of these complains of the injustice of wording the SNA, 60th, and tlat, to India. I mand see that the two first have teason to complain. It is true that the 53d has been before in Jud'a, came from there alone 20 years ago, and there cannot be one individual Officer or ston who then belonged to he one individual Officer or stan who then belonged to the casps. This, repaired fluidhed the whole of its last tour of daty up the Madiferraneau, without a day's West liedle service. Look in the 37th, 22th, 78th, 84th, and 66th; and after the treatment they received estimany others now complete? The 66th has never yet aeroed in any part of the Rusi, said his last foreign service was assembly the same as the Ald. This battalion was not, of has been said, the 1sth or distinguished once, during the war is Spain; mother is it true that it has always had, like other fishe flattalions; good stations. It has insi-at diffusent persons long West ladin service: in those times it was not a Ride deeps. Here must, I think, he come great error when one of your correspondents at the come great error when one of your correspondents states that the 50th has not been might more than 11 years at home since raised. It is now love years from the

Mediterinance, and were at home from the year 1864, when it returned from Camelo, to Oct., 1830, with the exception of one year in Particula. The Clist has, however, more reason to desemble, while the list has review in Jamelou and Coylon, and will not faire the list has advantage as the Shill in guing to a good elimate the come years at first. I obseinly agree as to the gealt, injustice in having her year retained the 43d in Commission minifing the Royale to the West Indies; and although aprelated of our Light Intentry Regiments have been sold letterly to the West Indies, nevertheless there has not been a fair and impartial Router kept for miny years. If there had, the 28d, 84th, and others would have healtifferent quarters alletted to those. Why could these regiments, at all evaluate, included to the first instance embarked for the Cape or Materials for a few years, and then ended their seveles in listle by caying, "We have now the 11th, 15th, 72d, and 88th, all ready for foreign service; why must injusting be done by sending the 53d, 66th, and the for India? How, as regards the 11th, that corps in under orders for N. S. Wales; the 73d was betwee in India, like the 53d still be service afterwards has been at the Cape and Manifities. Has it not a price plaim to the Maditerrances station them the 53d and 60th, both those regiments having last returned rout a price plaim to the Maditerrances station them the 53d and 60th, both those regiments having last returned rout a price plaim to the first many of the above-mentioned regiments—but the that of the 53d. The other regiment which ought now to be mentioned in the 18th. It name from Canada about a fortunity ought not to be exampted from going there. Can it the kept buck because its Lieut.-Col. is the sen of the Cammender-in-Chief? One of the regiments about to return front the East to the 2d or Queen's. This regiment left England in Feb., 1826, One of the regiments about to return from the East is the 2d or Queen's. This regiment left England in Feb., 1825, the same year and mouth as the Sist, yet no ratiof is assigned for the latter regiment. The 18th is, therefore, quite available for that perspect. You, Bir, lately remarked upon the great length of time regiments are kept in India, and propose ten years for all stations. I can-not see how you can relieve a regiment siter ten years' service in India, unless you increase that on healthy sixtions to twelve or filter years. The only other plan would be, by sither giving up some of our most useless Colonies (which the Authorities will not do), or clae, by a large increase to the Army. If all regiments now abroad in India, of above ten years' service, were to be relieved to-murrow, why, you must emback regiments which have not over more than them.
Surely this would be a hardship upon them.

An OLD Bonsegings. which have not been more than three yours at home.

Dublin, July 10. An OLD Runs (Correspondence continued at page 440.)

MENAMER.—An Officer from because says Sir Charles Napier has had a return made him from the Reloschess of the number of men they had on the field at Mesanes, and that two whole tribes were present, of which he know not, making a total of \$5,000 of the seems. On examining the field returns, it appears that the firstisk focus was only 2200, and not 2800, as formedy stated. What a disportry—35,000 against 2200; it had been decemmend at the Durber by the Ameers, that avery kinconsum can, woman, and child were to have been put to death, so sure were they of victory—except for Charles, who was to have had a ring, ettached to a claim, peaced through his noss, and so have been led about as a prisoner. One of the Ameer anti, "As he is a Chief, it must be a gold chain!" but une of them replied, "Notice brans chain, and as heavy as possible!" The assembly of fighnetics chiefs, which was, in take place on the Guesn's birth-day, is greatly magnified; it had been previously fixed for January, when 400 only were expected—the number may sinue have been thereased, but we may be sure fits Charles would not aufer from 17,000 to 40,000 beleaches to seemble now under the game of Hyderabad,

Military Discipline, Prederick the Sagued, of Pressie. during the first war of filteria, wishing to make some alterationaries his camp ouring the naght, forbade every person, under pain of death, to keep, after a certain hour, Re himself went the are or other light in his touta are or other light in his faut. He himself went the rounds, and is passing the tent of a Capt. Electern he perceived a light. Entering the tent, he fused the Captain scaling a latter to his writ, for whom he had a great effection. "What are you doing there?" said the King. "Do you not know the order?" The Captain fell on his tion, "What are you doing there?" and the King.
"Do you not know the order?" The Captain fell on his knees, and asked pardon, but did not an unpt to make any excuse. "But down," and Frederich, "and add—"To-mercon I shall period on a confield." The unfortness was wrater the most and the little of the confortness. nate man wrote the words, and the next day was cruelly executed.

executed.

If R/s...The best of the last build; from the pencil of this very clever and popular artist; is a very luderous idea of the crowing triumph of the new Christo-Juden aread...Mr. D'insell with a triple lat, seated as Popa, and Riv R. lagis kneeling, and reversatisfy kissing his fiolisses's too! It is intended for the addication of Yunug England, and a page embodied from the speculations of Coningsby on the \*\*coning man 1\*\*

#### Co Renders and Correspondents.

We have had sometimes escasion to remark on the care less modes they have of transacting business in Paris; and have lately haved from some of our Carrespondents complaints of the irregularity of delivery of French papers in this country, the subscriptions to which have been paid beforehand; and have been susprised to find so well sen dueted a journal as the Débats puilty of the same negli ducted a journal as the Debats guilty of the same negli-gence. We presume that this tregularity must proceed from same of the inferior operacus in the affice, who may make a traffic of this practice, which we conceive must be quite unknown to the responsible editor. Our felend "Nauticus" (Bath), is thanked to but we

e first essny sufficient.

"T. T." (Trinosmales), can obtain the information from a Note to Correspondents almost every week, or he ny make the calculation and act accordingly.

To "A Constant Reader" (York.)—In the Autumn generally, but interest will obtain reserved appointments

Looker On" is entirely in error as regards the quali-"Looker On" is entirely in error as regards the qualifications of Mater of resource ruisers. No person is eligible for the appointment of Chief Mate until he has served a certain period as 2d Mater of a revenue cruiser, and has distinguished himself by his good conduct and ability as a 2d Mate. To obtain the appointment of 2d Mate, it is essentially requisite that he shall have served during a certain number of years as Deputed Mariner of a revenue cruiser; that hashall be recommended as in every respect deserving and qualified by his Commander; that it shall Le taertified by his Commander that he has a sufficient knowledge of the theory and practice of navigation to could him to keep a reckoning of the thire course, to mark the eams off upon the chart; and he must likewise understand the edjectment and use of the quedrent, and how to find the latitude by the meridian altitude of the aun. He must be able to read and write, or it is \$ he would be unfit for the duties of even a Deputed Mariner. regards the uniform worn by Alutes of revenue ervisers (civilians), every precaution has been taken to present the assimilation of their dress to that worn by Mates of the Royal Navy. "Looker-On" should make Mates of the Royal Navy. "Looker-On" should make himself better acquainted with the subjects to which he invites our attention.

To "A Subscriber" (Purismouth).—Yes.

" Miles' untertains a very erroneous view of the question. The proposed employment of the Royal Marines would be generally beneficied: it would util to the efficiency of the carps; relieve the Line; and not elarm the accommists by an increase of the Army estimates, fec.

The Back Numbers and Vulumes of the N. and M. Gasatte can be had only at the Office in Catherine-street,

Strand. The volumes for the years 1837, 1838, 1939, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, 11. 17s. 6d. each half-bound. nner, 1902, and 1903, it. 14. un. each half-bottod. Nubscribers in Ireland may obtain this Paper from Mr. Vales, Library, Grafton street, Dublin; and in Sootland from Mr. Hopath, High-street, Edinburgh.... Nubscriptions...one quarter, 8s. 8d.; half year, 17s. 4d.; year, £1 14s. 8d.

Letters in Type-"Delta," "1796 to 1841."

### Naval & Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1844,

Duning the past week attention has been frequently called, in and out of Parliament, to the insufficient Naval force kept affect. We are not about to dispute this matter, but we must say that England has a vast fleet, Chich could be soon efficient; and therefore we the less feet any evil from the pencity of vessels in commission. In the event of a war we mare a NAVY. We, however, think it, in these days of steam, quite as essential to the safety of the United Kingdom, that we should possess AN ARMY to resist an enemy on our shores, as to have a Navy to guard our coasts. Let us survey desorily our long and exposed sea-line-what have we on it to resist a landing in sufficient force to destroy our towns, may, even our arsenals ! We have a more hundful of men belonging to the Regular Army at home ; India and the Colonies. and Foreign garrisons, absorb the main part of the Army and, with the exception of the Populoners, and son Youmen Cavalry, England is literally left to be defended with a force scarcely sufficient for the court immediately opposite France. It may be said that the Militia is to the regular Army, what the ships in advance and in ordimary are to the Commissioned Navy. This aught to be the case, but the case is not so. There is not at present, we believe, a single regiment of Militia even belloted, much loss embodied and treingd. This

truly constitutional Force ought to be placed an efficient condition, and called out regularly for training-and with the Militia the Pensions in assisting to train the young men of the Militie, would be found doubly useful to the State. It may not by some be considered expedient to bellot the whole Militia of the United Kingdom. But in this opinion we cannot agree. We would say ballot for the full force; but, for the present, only embody, arm, and train the Militia of the Maritime Counties of England. By so doing the Regular Army could be made available for Ireland and Scotland, in the event of a sudden war, and the rest of the Militia being balloted, could soon be rendered effective. We have long looked with anxiety for some state measure, amending our position for defence; and since John Bull is still jealous of adding to the Standing Army, let him have what he has always most fairly considered a Constitutional Army-the Militla-for the defeace of his home and hearth. We frenkly tell him that at present they are without any state defence Steam has destroyed our inviolability as an island, and is is not when a hostile force has been landed on the shores of Old England, and has ravaged our towns and hambets, that we are to set about balloting, arming, and training our gallant Militia. Let the cry regarding the Navy be however exeggerated, we cannot be charged with having overstated the utter inadequacy of our Military Establishments in the present state of European effairs

The embarkation of the 53d, 69th, and 61st Reginents for India, and the proceeding onward of the 80th from New South Wales also to India, will place at the close of the present year a large European Force at the disposal of Sir Henry Hardinge, should the uffairs in the Punjab have taken a hostile aspect towards us, as we feel confident they must do sooner or later. have no more doubt of our being compelled, in self defence, to occupy the Punjab, than we had of our being furced into the subjegation of Meinde-an opinion we gave long before it received the oredence it deserved, baving been formed on information of the highest authority. The embarkation of four strong regiments almost simultaneously for India, we have good reasons for knowing has not been ordered solely for the purpose of relieving four regiments from that country. If affire are in such a satisfactory state as to admit of the return of 2d, 3d, 13th, and 40th Regiments next year, we shall be much surprised. The 13th may be spared, but we much doubt the return of the other three till 1846. In India we must always expect events to arise which will cause the detention of Her Majesty's regiments beyond the usual period of their service; and this alone ought to induce the Government to arrive for the ordinary period of Indian service being twelve or fourteen years at most, so that on an emergent demand for European troops, the corps might not be detained beyond fifteen years from England. In begging for this reduction of its years' Indian service, we cannot be charged with soliching more than ought to he granted. A soldier embarking with his regiment for India, is, on an average, a man of four years' service; is it not only fair that he should return after fifteen years, to end his killitary cafear in his native land? The records of Regiments amply prove that very few men survive their present tous of twenty or twenty-two years. The regiments are filled up again and again. Men embark for India depressed with the feeling that the tour of service is too long to give thom any prospect of returning home. Is this right? Is it humans? We ask for the regiments any under orders for India, an assurance that a neighboration will occure the return of the regiments after timbre or feartness years' service. To all this it may be said, "Volunteers for India are never difficult to find?" No. There ale in every regiment men always ready to try change. Velusteering is no proof in contradiction to our assertion. Has it ever been tried, "Velenteers for the regiments not in or going to Ludin?" Hen it over been bried how many men would eten out of the ranks of the ambarking regiment? We would like to see the experiment tried.

Wa had no doubt of the justice of the compleints so frequently made, tenching the inconveniences and discomfort, to the extent of the andangerment of health, to which soldiers were considerally expected when embarked on board hired or chartered steam-ressels, in counting veyages, and in pearing and repeating between England, Iroland, and Scotland. We have been amongst those who strenzously advocated the employment of Government versels, or suitable treep-ships, for the conveyance of the Military, upon all practicable secucions; but in so doing, we were, as we expressed, formerding the interests of the soldier as well as of the public, steiring to work out an improvement, and not the more transfer of a bed system and imperfect arrangement from a private vessel to a public one. From communications which here reached us, we are impressed with the bolisf that something yet remains to be done to perfect the system of removing depots and regiments by sea, especially in short voyages of from one to three or four days' duration. During the past and present year Government steam-vessele have been more frequently employed than herstofore. One advantage is, or ought to be, secured to the soldier by the employment of these steamers, namely, that one system of arrangements should prevail for the umberketten, distribution on board, and disemberkation of the troops: hence, in a short time, each depot or detechment on embarking would know precisely the routine of giving in arms and ammunition, stowing away accontraments, and being told off to mer -arrangements indispensable for order and comfort, but which, when imperfectly understood, are tedious, and to the soldier, hungry and tired at the end of a merch, may seem barasting and vegations. Sallors regard soldiers with but little good-will, aspecially on board ship, and are not always disposed to promote their comfort or to render them assistance, whilet the position of a soldier on ship-board is at all times so replate with the miseries of crowded space, heat and foul smells between decks, bad fare and see-sinkness, that he is by no means anxious to prolong his sojourn in such disagreeable quarters. It is, therefore, no less a measure of policy than of humanity to curtail de far as possible a period during which the utility of troops is lost and their efficiency impeired.

A Government vessel destined for the conveyance of troops, and appropriated either permanently or temporarily for that service, should afford more space and comfort in her fittings than a private vessel taken up at the moment by contract, and such a vessel might reasonably be expected to make an equally quick, if not a more speedy passage under similar circumstances. These conditions are by no means invariably fulfilled. We have recently heard of a Government steamer employed in conveying troops, that occupied twenty-two hours in performing the passage between Liverpool and Kingatown, in smooth water, and with canvass set a considerable portion of the time. The mail packets, as inwell known, perform the same voyage in 10 hours; and although it may be scarcely fair to expect a vessel laden with treeps and baggere to keep pass with the mail, yet the difference is disproportionately great, and it would be many to quote instanges of contract vessels laden with troops, running from Liverpool to Dublin in fourteen hours, and discharging their burthen within turnty instead of forty hours. There is mother point connected with this subject to which our attention has been drawn—the difficulty attendent upon messing Officers on these abort voyages. By the Passes Warrant of 19th Oct., 1842, and the late revision or Addenda, deted 5th May, 1844, provision is made for the messing of Officers in Queen's ships, or in vessely hired or chartered by the public, the rate of al. lowenie is prescribed, and in some cases the option is granted to Officers of providing their own mess. Bron in contrast descent the Master is board to feralth a table in gaginest of the prescribed contribution; but in a Gavenius at steam-ressel employed on this service, no - Chini such sandition exists, and Officers are therefore required

to ment themselves.

For voyages of a month or more in duration, this last
method may be convenient, but it is religantly inapplicable

the Chennel Islands. A detachment or depot embarked for treaty-four hours cannot conveniently been out their most equipage, and it is equally obvious that the Office require their meals. At present their only choice in between an unpleasantly long fast, or hanqualing upon the ration of sait boof and bloods, without the said of kaife and fork, or other applianeous of the first stages of civilination. A depot at the end at a day's march to shipped on baard a Government steamer to sail the same night; the Officers then fifet receive an infimation that they that meet them selves; they have not time or apportunity to make even a scanty provision for the morrow, nor have they (their buggage being all stowed away) may means of obtaining across to their mess equipage. In this case the blame devalves upon the authors of the Pessage Warrent, who have neglected, as it seems to us, to make it applicable to the particular case in question. The omission is at present productive of much insecrenience, and we advert to use it is one that is manifestly easy to rectify ar remove altogether, by rendering it imperative on the Commander of such vessels to provide a table for the Military Officers during their brief sojonen, adopting, at the same time, such arrangements with the Command may enable him to do so without inconvenience, and determining a suitable scale of remuneration, to be contributed by the Officers, for their meeting whilst on board.

THE following Address of the French Roman Cath to Daviel O'Connell is from the pen of Count Montalembert, who has lately taken so preminent a part in the attacks on the University of Paris

" Fod a long time the popularity of your name has been as great amongst us as that of the most illustrious persons in our history. We admire your courage and p verance; we are startled at the sound of your invin verance; we are started at the sound of your invincible language; we envy you the power you have called up in the service of your country and our charch. Thanks to your inenhancible elequence—thanks to the Catholic faith, the true foundation of the brotherly love of men and of nations—we recognize and love I fellund as a sister, and as a victim of her unconquerable fidelity to the Catholic faith.

"Under ordinary streamstances we should have "Under ordinary variance sentiments, to avoid an appearance of interfering in disjutes in which we are not invited to take part; but the time is come when it is necessary to romind the world that in the bosom of Catholicism there are no strangers. The day when your go to expiate in prison the felial of your popularity and the grandour of the position that your genius has created the grandour of the position that your genius has created. the day that persecution adds a new crewn to your lory—we cannot resist the imperious necessity of offering to you this public tentimony of our admiration and

sympathy.

"Know, then, that our souls are filled with your image, that it follows us to the foot of our altars; and behind that the Catholical th the walls of your prison, seems yourself that the Cathe-lies of Prance pray for you—that they beg of God to lighten the weight of your captivity—that they becour and love you as the decile and zealous child of the church and as the most sincere and powerful champion of liberty.

This is all very fine, although we do not exactly com rehend the "expistion of popularity;" it appears from the tenor of this document that sedition of treason are praiseworthy, provided they are antertained by a Cathelic subject against a Protestant Government; finally, it gives one a great idea of the capacity and elasticity of the souls of the French Catholics, that they are filled with the image of O'Cotajell, without bursting!

A word on this Poor of France, the nather of the effe At the period of the emigration, his grandfather's family was hospitably received, and remained in England until the restoration; his own father was allowed to enter the British Army, in which he worsed for enemy years; he was the part against whom the strictures were made by Cobbett, who, in one of his popure, uttinied the Anthorities for giring employment at the Staff of the Army to a Prese Lientengert-Colonel-Montplominet was well known said respected in the Army ; he was free from bigotry, and married on Englishmency the writer of the the article is the fruit of that make

Few things have consumed in Military circles, of late poors, in which a suore arbitrary line of procedure line other point in the

to the trajet between England and Ireland, Sections or been reserved to, then in the case of Dr. Connell; and few could arise more imperatively demanding rigid in-quiry. A more resions, active, or efficient Officer than this gentleman does not stand upon the Medical Staff of the Army; and the high estimation in which he was held by the community of Dominica was attested by the Sattering meaner in which the most infiguratist of the inhabitante of Rosens evinced their recret at his removal from amongst them. It is going somewhat too far, when an Officer price fato the unguarded bilingity of the mostreom table of Officers, and upon the overstrained representations of starched skrillens, resorts to the unperalleled encepture of broading up a mean, separating its members and infliction inconvenience, so well as undersited of upon those who happen to be placed under his authority. In all Military direles throughout the command the precooling has excited a strong constition, and marmers, not loud, but doep.

> Two subject of prison discipline has lately attracted a good deal of attention : for the benefit of these interested in such exhicits, we subjoin the description of two German inventions. The first has far its object to prevent the patient while under flegelistion, from winging; and the senon for preserving good order within the gools; they are thus noticed in a letter from Berlin, of the 28th June :-

> "The government of Hesse-Cased has lately adopted a instrument declined to place and retain in an immoable position may person who has been sentenced to be flogged, during the punishment. Our Government, which does not wish to be in arrear in the progress of flogged, during such improvements, has enriched the tangenen's around with an intrument of the same netwer, which has had bestowed on it the name of Pougelises (flogging-board or table). We have also brought into play another instrument defined to punish offences committed by both sezes within the walls of the prison. It is a shellow cheet, to which they have given the name Zwangstahl, in which the patient is placed in such feation, that he (or she) is deathed me, with the force and beare around another than the contract to the prison of the contract to the contract t each improvements, has enriched the hanges she) is doubled up, with the face and kness near touch-ing. Imagine the pain and misery of being abut down is ing. Imagine the pain and misery or using new such a such a narrow speed, particularly in hot weather, as there are only a few small boles formd in the hid, enough to supply air for respiration; the length of this penance is limited to ninety estautes for the soun, and seventy for women; but it may be removed at intervale of an hour

wothis been the result of Royalty praying with Mrs. Pryp Wunn the Micronaco pup grabiest by the Prince Regent to regimental messes, if was for the express purpose of putting the Officers of he Army on the same footing as those of the Navy, was had their wine free of duty. Those corps that were on poloniclastroice were not allowed to partake of this indefigures, on the presumption that they would have their pipe free of the tax; since that measure took place, houseer, duties have been imposed in several of the colonia, and as there is no limit to their possible increase, the Officers have to add this to the other hardships of foreign nervice. It will be seen, in the subjeined letter from the Cape, how this acts detrimentally; we have had also a complaint of the seems nature from an Officer in Upper Coneda, who has shown that when wise has arrived at London, in that province, what when wise has arrived at London, in that provides, what with freight, charges, duties, and carriage, the price is enormously enhanced, so as to be nearly as dear as in England, and no allowester made to meet the expense. Our correspondent from the Cape states, that in addition to the heavy charge of freight, duty is levied in the colour, which incomes the orien of European when it colony, which been ses the price of European wines: and he has shown that this is possiliarly hard is a solony so sknoted, where, you the number of pussing visitors. the calls on more hospitality are very heavy. The writer points out the unformers of subjecting the Officers of the Army supployed to foreign service to the income-tag. ness of subjecting the Officers of the while the function rice in the sivil desertments are atwhile the Innotingrica in the sivil departments are ex-pulse, bounds tilry draw their minries from entonial reviews, and for his reason should be free from contribusing to the expension of the state; this appears the more cheerd when we militally that persons who derive their innone him foreign thinks, and draw is through Landon bankers are subject to the tex. There is one ate subject to the text. There to one a surjung of the links when largestuned to latter of "Fya Diovole," to which we easily, on paing orient to embert for the

would sell attention—the very limited aumher of woman allowed to emback for foreign services in alle all very well during the war, when there was often a difficulty of presence of many women would have been an househouse of many women would have been an househouse of string active operations hither field; but the affair is very different when it opens to fine more formation of garrieons in the colonies, and, is one asymptomical remarks, twelve women (we should almoste more) by execution for the cleaniness of the sen and the infinitelectures soldiers. A regulation that we had sucker the almost to estate a bound be doubt be altered to meet the change of circumstances; but it has probably continued to exist to save trouble, and because if in a requision?

To the fallow of its News and alternate its most to save tooles, and because if it a requision?

"Going to the Colonies, may what we will, be mister very agreeable."

Ben,—If it were pleatible to search, rancing and range. would sell attention—the very limited anumber of wis allowed to emburk the foreign servines in the ell very

agressis."

Duta av Wasarneren.

Bin,—If it were penilike to eenith, raneneli, and rammage every library, "from China th Paru," and noticet in one hope mass all the ange terips, all the apphiliographegma, axioma, whenever, mustuel, and manima, fogularity with tente les wilds stofered per l'effice, on innencies par les orateurs du Corn Lachange; then ammine, compute, analyse, and "thwardly digest" this beincogeneous accumulation of liminan wisdom, I walke aill days mostal manita arealizes in extract them "the

betweenessens sommitted of human windom, I would still doly mortal mant to graduce or extract from "the tottle of the whole," a more incompressible to ulon than the nowe quoted opidion do ared saperal, of him who, from his extraordinary enganty and immense experimpe, must ever be considered as an unpring ormis upper all questions concerning the Army.

The Duke, as Compresseries Dillief, must daily with ness the vain and fulls attempte of many Odicins to receive, when entrapped, as it were, by a endire nother for colonial service. By these excuses, evaluate, and subterfuges, e'set to rifleute gut fac," " Sail or sell," is now an edge investig, with all the authority of the proverbe of biogenous, or lively min Franklin's must me, it is a thorough argumentumed heminem—a regular director.

lt in a thorough organismiumical hominem—a regular clincher.
From the boundless exent of our foreign possessions, the bribary system pulsued by our Portuguese neighbours at Mommbique, of conferring increased rank on sertain Officers, and other identifies an the soldiery, could never be adopted i suit lithough with us colonial service "is never very dyramble," superially to the interior grades of regimental Officers, the pill might be rendered more palatable than it now is, by a little gilding, and a few triding alterations in its composition. Notwithstanding "there's as place like house," still the repugnation to service in the facilities in the composition. Notwithstanding "there's as place like house," still the repugnation to service in the facility though it be. With many it is a question emanating though it be. With many it is a question emanating though it be. With many it is a question emanating though the packet; inserting of agreement and the packet; inserting a facilitation of the junior Officers are accordingly curtailed by the increased and insecular able expenses attendant do their mess astablishments, more particularly at a helifary house, like Gape Turen, where the constant recurrence of arrivals, both of livrigh update the organism required that the spectalic injunction, if Heapitalitatic ne stell immensers," should not be deep ulseslete, and conference "to the Tomb of the Capulate."

Cupulate." Capalets."

Were we disposed, however, "to drive a coach and sis" through the Apostle's recommendation, to her our dwors against our brothers "to' the sword and buckler," and in the parsimonious spirit of seifich missathropy Manger noire pain dans nos pocker, we should, nevertheless, have to control against an expenditure from which regimental meaning at home my situations.

When meaningly stroffer, feetiche incomme exempt. When merchants' profits, freights, incorrece, colonial duties, do. are put upon atticles imported from England, they are enhanced 14 price to the consumer here from 50 to 10 per cent. Foreign wines (util a sine qual non- at Military messes, incomment as " we are estiged qua non at Military means, instances as " we are obliged to do in Bome as the Romans do,") are an expensive as at boath. What the French sail, "les frenc vint d'Angletere, c'est-à-dire le porter et la blorre," are often 100 per cent, desrer with us than with you, Bir, in Bobylon the Great. Under these stremmtances, our uscellent and kind Governor, by Guorge Napier, on the representation of the Officers equimenting regiments in the action, and are took to the Authorities at the Horse Guerde, the according of representation of the Officers opinimanding regiments in this colony, suggested and recommended, we are told, to the Authorities at the Horse Oriente, the aspediency of granting something equivalent to theregiment's ellowance; and we are likewise informed that life Grace the Dake of Wellington was pictured to eighly that he enterinized facuurable views with regard to this measure. The expenses of messes on the frantly are accommonly augmented by land carriage of all alticles of consumption.

This is a monstreet, as intolerable sevil, even now; although mitigated by our late Scarefary-at-Wer, then whom a better friend the Army never had, by the granting "the barrel and bulk allowance" in 1839. As Sam Slick would say we have no "water power" in this colony; so, dragging up material and creature comthis colony ; so, dragging up material and creature com-forts to Colosberg by bullock waggens is a tedious, expensive affair.

forts to Colsectory by bullock waggens is a tedious, expensive affair.

I have alluded to viewing matters through the media of "local comperisons," in a colony why should some employes he made "It and the other four!?" Methinks, with regard to the Income-tast, the Military and civil functionaries should be placed effectly on a similar footing. All the civil an magnates, from the Governor downwards, "the Judges, the Trensurers, the Councillors, the Sheriffs, and all the rulers of the provinces," are exampt from this impost, and therefore do not display "an ignorant impationed of taxation." On this tax being first imposed, the Custom Department here was subjected to it; but through the replicentation of the sealous, astute, and indistinguis collector, this "dreadful hardship" was insrantly remedied.

To my humble and paradox in fact, a perfect Pons asinorum why allow learned judges and executive councillors, having very ample salaries, should be exempted from a tax, which falls upon such a milenow as a Captain of Infantry. As for the principle advanced, that one set of men are paid out of the Colonial, and the other from the Imperial revenue, and that they are not, therefore, parallel and analogous bases—to such charlatanoris, I shall only say, "Maximy, quis non, Jupiter exclamat, simul atque audivit."

Again, the uniforms and equipments of Officers should, in justier, pass through the testoms free of duties. It is

simul stque audivit."

Again, the uniforms and equipments of Officers should, in justice, pass through the vestoms free of duties. It is rather voxatious to have an expensive "set of traps," producal from one of these awful gentlemen—a London tailor—further lagressed to price by the Custom House myrmidons clapping a Colonial "folus per shent" on them. How comes it to pass the, Sir, that all descriptions of those amomalous non-descripts—Foremen of Works, Ordannos and Medical Clorks—the numerous tribe of understrappers—the quill divers—the "pharmacopoles, Mendich minus, balatones; how genue comes."

should have higher pay that Licuteuants? Surely there is a screw loose here, which might have been rectified by the late Military Commission.

is a screw loose here, which might have been rectified by the late Military Commission.

As our Army is, in these days, essentially colonial, twelve women might be permitted to embark with their husbands for every 180 med, instead of the proportion now allowed. The adoption of such a measure, in conjunction with the establishment of the Slaving Banks as ordered, would tend to diminish the drime of describe, soon an discrementally provided. now so disgracefully prevalen

Si quis nune querrat, Que rea has pertinet? I will tell you, Sir, it is to enlist the able advocacy of a kind, clever, benovolent fellow, as you are universally known to be, in behalf of those existing the Colonies, and to entreat that out of this long right. You will make out what the lawyers call "a case". I have written having the contract that out of the contract that out of the contract that out of the contract that the lawyers call "a case". quite "asiano ourrente," having more aptitude for the management of "gun, hunder use, and thunder," then the ute, and thunder, 'than the ferritore devoticine, wielding of goose quills.

FRA DIAVOLO From the Eurthly Parades, called the Cape of allope, March 17.

Duning the last six months we have received almost innumerable communications respecting the "Dress" of the Army Medical Officer, from which we might be led to suppose that this class of Officers had happily no other cause of complaint that the Souramouch costume inflicted on them-a costume one would be inclined to Imagine adopted to keep in vivid remembrance the pretended connection in the olden time between the itine-Faut mountebank with his Merry-Andrew (quasi enrgeon and assistant) and the medical profession, and thus repdet this class of Officers rather physics of derision to the Army than as a part and parcel essentially belonging to it, requiring from all hands respect and support, so necessary for its welfare and well-doing; or, perhaps, it was intended, as a facetions friend bints, so a " kindly warning " towards the medical profession generally, by thus decking out the Aledical Officers as so may Source erous, to latinulate all the young aspirants of education, talent, or of gentler malike habits and ideas, from committing so ogregious a blunder, when attring into professional life, as seeking to join Her Majonty's Army. to bear about them the outward and visible sign, when hedseked out in the habitiments of decided humiliation. the first test presented to them on joining of the ter spectability they were in future to be held in-

Having given our opinion as regards "Dress," and considering the various letters on the subject as so much time idly wasted, we would entreat Medical Officers to turn their thoughts from that merely collateral grievense, and exert all their talents and energies to seek to obtain "ra--dress ') of others of a more weighty nature that press on them. In treating this subject, a lesson may be taken from the inductions taught to examine disease, in which, however severe or strikingly invetorate from the symp-Ioms presented, it may seem to be, yet these are not always worthy of attention, and secreely saything is done for amendment till the souse has been accortained; that once discovered, the treatment is adopted accordingly. setting saids, as already stated, as little deserving of attention, perhaps, the various anomalous and unaccountable symptoms complained of in progressu that eccompanied it. And such, in somewhat like manner, is the " Dress' of the Military Medical Officer; 'tis but a symptom mixed up with others of the complaint they labour under, i. r., one of humiliation, injustice, and debasement; and if this mere symptom of it is alone continued to be pointed out and alone prescribed for, even to have it successfully remedied, as the respective writers seem to anticipate, what, let us ask, would it amount to after all? The cause of complaint would not be removed—it would still remeiu in full vigour with undiminished force. They are thus exceting themselves to combat as it were shadows, and exhausting their energies, comparatively, with more trifleswhilst the master cause of all is overlooked and allowed to remain unassalied, and perhaps, too, for the present unassallable, without any cheering prospect of success, unless they are able to muster up a moral force from public opinion to place them in their proper position, and remove the low unfavourable impressions too evidently feit for them as a body by the high Military authorities, or. perhaps, even the Government itself, who most injudiclously, we must say, for the advantage of the public service, seem to permit them to be kept as a kind of degraded class; and, it would seem, desmed by these authorities of very secondary estimation, and merely telerated, but evidently not acknowledged as strictly or properly belonging to the Service. It may be asked what proof we have of this? Directly, perhaps, none-indirectly, a great But ere we purme this sale of further, we must turn first principles, and the redall the circumstances the seem in some measure to be forgotten-the remote and proximate cause of the situation of the Medical Officers at the present day being made so visitly superior to what it formerly was.

After the short peace of Amisas, when there was a renewal of the war with Prence, and we again had "buckle on our armour," and prepare afresh for news: or the war with France, and we again had to "buckle on our armour," and prepare afresh for the renewed contest, the actual state of the medical branch of the Army was found to be such from sheer neglect and the want of due encouragement of the part of both the Civil and Military Government of the day, that it became absolutely imperative to do something to induce better educated men to enter the Service and therefore to hold out much greater adventures accertwar for so desirable a out much greater advantages every way for so desirable a purpose than was ever previously thought accessive to offer; for the fact of the matter was, at the time slinded to, the Medickl Department was at a sad "discount" in to, the Medical Department was at a set "discent" in public estimation, and sodsequently but few well-advanced men of gentleman-like habits were found to compose it, or could indeed be found willing to juster its ranks. To meet this state, so injurious in sound policy to the well-duing, we may say generally of the Sprice—for it is an undispated fact, at least in one sense—"a steelical branch of anthrowledged efficiently is really and truly its right arm." many regulations were adopted, giving the department different grades of rank, with a corresponding gradested scale of a higher rate of pay, and a provision also for long services, or otherwise as might be, an extrement. Mark, this liberality entirely preceded from a transmission of and a strange design to minute an action. ment. Mark, this liberality entirely proceeded from a knowledge of, and a strang desire to remady an acknowledge of, and a strang desire to remady an acknowledge of, and thereby as we have already states, indusing a more efficient and well-educated eight of professional men to enter the Service, to whom the Santa slight intrust with confidence the well-being of the toddier, the residence of war, either placed "in the bettle-e-front," or the too-oft-experienced pestilential atmosphere of the sent or western Troples, whate the services of the British shifter so oft leads him. The temptation failed may be sent a measure to produce the slagified effect; yet the upwastinges held out, compared after all with the graff distinguishings, the great distinguishings,

enced both mentally and bodily, by the Medical Officer under certain circumstances, be it in war or peace, with the positive certainty if belonging to the Staff, and if his life was apared, of encountering during his service, and re-encountering again and again the most pestiferous poison in our Transatiantic colonies or elsewhere, where the troops might have to be sent to, neutralised in a great measure the expectations raised, notwithstanding all the

superior advantages offered.
The odnesquenes therefore was, as might naturally be expected, that the Army is not now (as it ever should be made, from motives, we sepant, of true and nound policy) held at a premium in the satimation of the young profes-sional men of superior takents and endouments, departing rior talente and endowments, de from the respective schools after metriculation, and shout to enter en professional life. This, to all who think or reflect on the subject, and have the real interest of the to peridetly neutralise still more say letent pencheni a faw might perhaps entertain for the Army, contemplating particularly too the bias of the young and ardens mind, instead of holding out allurements, taken in combination, to produce so very desirable an and, the Authorities, on the contrary, thoroughly at the very outset so disgust the candidate by the detested habiliments awarded his profeation, that he, in common with all others, is led to somaider such nought but a "brand," or, as it were, the "Tower-stamp," to give still greater currency to the sterling humiliation thus gratuitously about to be imposed on him. But when it is descovered with what a niggerd polm most of the advantages held out by the comparative rank offered by a former Government are and have been doled out to the Medical Officers, bla choice is formed, -he at once repudiates the Service as undeserving of his further consideration. Look, for instance, to the whole Code of Military Regulations even as regards comparative rank; or if we descend even to the very allowances granted to Military Officers filling certain Staff appointments, given doubtless to support their rank and respectability in society—for none of a and then examine, as a proof of what we dvance, even those same allowances granted to Medical Officers for ostensibly similar purposes, they bring of the same or superior comparative rank to the former, we shall find that the Aighest rate of lodging-money allowed to the highest grade of the Medical Department is 52?, per annum, whilst the lowest granted even to Suhaltern Officers filling cortain minor Staff appointments is 80?, per annum !—In like manner the allowances at home for a servant to the Medical Staff Officer of the highest rank is Is. per diem, to the Military Staff Officer an above, la. 6d. Certain auburdinate Military Staff Officers. m well as Aides-de-Cump, have each two horses allowed hem; the highest grade of Medical Officer is allowed two dones also, yet observe, this is not always permitted to be drawn for, unless it can be satisfactorily proved that the duty to be performed requires them. Again, mark the difference as regards the Military Staff Officer; as the regulations point out the number allowed for that situation, he accordingly draws the amount without question for the same, as a matter of course, though the duties he may have to perform really require none at all !

We repeat, all this is essentially unjust and contrary, it would appear, to the avoned scutiments of the highest Millwould appear, as one system extends to the highest Mili-tary authority, who in a communication from the Horse Guarde in 1827 respecting the comparative rank of Military and Civil Officers states, "The general regulations which define the relative rank of all the Civil Officers of the Army were framed for the express purpose of regulating their correspondent chain to Quarters, Allowances, Principally, &c. &c. &c." clearly stating that such relative rank is not to extend to "the exercise of any Military authority or command whatever." Be it so. But now er and how this comparative rank is carried let us furth out in practice as regards those very points. We have already shown that comparative rank is of no use to accore Medical Officers the intended benefits, attheradd—as to any precedency that might naturally be sup-posed to be greated to them in purely Military or mixed posed to be granted to them in purely Military or mixed society, or as ingertia forage or servants' allowances, quarters or ledging-minusy in lieu thereof, or yet in a still more remerkable mounter as regards Prise-money; for instead of being diamed in the field according to their respective ranks, First Class Staff-Sarguon, Deputy Inspector-General, or even Inspector-General moording to their comparative ranks with the Military, the whole, the staff-Sarguon of Diameters and Staff-Sarguon or the staff Diameters. to their comparitive ranks with the Military, the whole, as regards Principles are classed as Captains! Let us now put the qualifies to any unbiassed and disinterested mind, Is this just, list, or homourable, or is accordance with the shotested spinion coming from such high eathority? Let us also list, were the position of Medical Officers otherwise, or more life advantages to be obtained therefrom obtaining or more life advantages to be obtained therefrom obtaining as more life advantages to be additional therefrom considered south his digible—possessing estilicient high resource source or its states translated or the privileged orders of the states to flick their body, as is the dest in the Royal hattlery and Englances, would the Medical Department

of the Army be at the evident dissound it is at present? of the Army on at the several engages in it at present r Assuredly not. Little, therefore, is thought more stary to be done for a pictodan class (though such would be aven-tually for the good of the state generally, and for the Army in particular) when the sease or efficients of the patricians could not directly be bounded thereby.

All this looks like needed and interested thereby.

patricians could not directly be beneated searchy.

All this looks like sardid and interested motives: in
the single article of Prise-Money it eciness strongly a full
measure a measurely for the higher Millthe single article of Prise-Money it evisions strongly a full intention of preserving a monopoly for the higher Mill-tary grades, by therewing in the hack-ground the just claims of Madical Officers, thus depriving those who are termed "Non-combatants," but meet carterly in a fair, manly, honest sense, cannot be designated "Civil Officers," of their just and legitimate there of recompones gained in the field. This brings we naturally to tak, what hardships, what designs, have the Rititary and officers undergons that the Medical Officers have not shared in? And although merhans the latter may Officers undergone that the Medical Officers have not shared in? And although perhaps the latter may seldom be in the front ranks of an army in attack or defense, yet are they not in the general melie in the fuld? expensed to the various evolutions that take plans in a hard day's contest—both to the fire, the begonet, or salve of the enemy? Let it be remaindered, wherever the buttle is hottest there the Medical Officer's accretous are most consistent of the taken of mercanel denses. are most required, so that regardless of personal danger his duty obliges him to be wish his brother soldiers or wounded courseles. There he is to be found in the wounded courades. There he is to be found in the midst of the fire and clang of arms, pursuing his professional occupation salesly and collectedly, buelly occupied, perhaps, in amputating a dreadfully-lacerated limb, and whilst thus occupied is himself faid low amongst the wounded! This is no fancied case get up for the occupien; it is an absolute fact; and many assessmore or less muliar must be familiar to all the old Medical Officers of the America arms in the later was the family of the later. number must be familiar to all the old Medical Officers of the Army who served in the late war. If, after all this, they are but, as designated, "Civil Officers," let it, however, be recollected that their civil occupation, in common with many Military Officers, is as frequently in the tented field, 'midat the heavy din of arms, as it is in the "hospitals in the rear. We, therefore, deny in tota, particularly as we consider it the foundation stone of the great injustice hitherto dealt out to them, the applicability of the term thus designating the Medical Officers of the Army. Although the profession equally beloans of the Army. Although the profession equally belongs to civil life, we take on us to affirm it saturely alters its complexion when pursued in a Military one; it thus be-comes a part and percet of the Service Itself. We admit, however, they are non-combutants, but at the same time never, then, indeed, might be with some apparent degree of justice a lies of distinction of fractions, then, indeed, might be with some apparent degree of justice a lies of distinction drawn between the Military and Medical Officers, for then would the Military be purely and entirely "combatants," necessarily coming hand to band with the fee; but at the present day, in the atrest and liveral meaning of the term, how few in the field ever have to defend themselves as the term "combat" implies, or have, as of old, "to hack or hew their way with their trusty awards?" From the nature their way with their trusty swords?" From the nature of warfare now pursued, the Military Officer, in common with the Medical, suffers most from the fire of the enemy, be the distance in the field far or near. We, therefore, authors, whatever class of officers whose position and trecessary duty exposes them to such basards, abould be classed, in spirit and in fairness, as one engaged in the persit of the day, and thesefore to all intents and purposes a "Military (Miless"—observe, not with the view of assuming my pretension to military command, but that they about bave all the advantages arising therefrom, be it of whatsonver nature it may, pecuniary as regain Prize-Money, or otherwise, according to his standing and comparative rank, entitling him to honorary distinctions, similar in some measure to what is bestowed in the different foreign Services to this class of Officers.

Her Majesty, on Mondey last, acting upon the advice of Dr. Lucirek, commanded the necessary arrangements to be forthwith carried into effect for the departure of the court trem town for Windsor Castle on Wednesday, The accomplement of our beloved Sorrerign is expect to take place at a very sarly period, and overy messas proliminary proparation for the asspictors event has be made accordingly.

Har Rayal Highwam the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anne Blerie Dawson, and Cot. Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., and E.H., arrived at Ostend, on Tuesday Bart., C.B., and E.H., arrived at Ostend, on Tanning afternoon, and embarined on Wednesday marring at half-part six o'cinch, in the Princess After at.---, Communister h. Smithest (secongramed by Capt. Homilton), on the same day. The arrival of the Distinct was so unexpected, that there were none of the Royal surfaces in waiting, and his Royal Righman proceeded in his Francia Califer's carethys, a. ----try other two o'cinch. In the terminant of the Green Western Ballisty, it Publication, for the purpose of reaching Windson, and distinct ton, for the puryous of reaching Windows, and visite Her Mejety with the least possible delier.

Wednesday, previous to the departure of the Court for Windsor Castis, Her Majorty win pleased to declare the High? Hon. William Lord Heytsebury Licutenant-General and Governor-General of that part of the United

The Rouse of Lords have decided equipment the claims of Sir Augustus d'Este, in the Susain porrage mor. They have decided that the marriage butween the late Duke of Bases and Ledy Augusts Marray, however raid in every thing essential to a marriage as such, is against the pro-visions of the Royal Marriage Ast, and is therefore not sometimed a marriage by the English law.

The Duke of Wellington gives a grand benquet at Apaley-house this evening to a wirele of about forty Mili-

Appley-house two arrange tary Officers, second son at the Duke of Wellington, with Miss Augusta Sophia Anne Pietropout, only child of the Right Hon. Henry Manuer Florespoot, was celebrated on Tuesday, et St.

Manuers Florespoot, was celebrated on Tuesday, et St. Manvers Florrepost, was celebrated on Tuseday, at St. George's, Hanever-eq., in the pressure of a numerous sirele of the friends of both parties, and an immense assemblaga of company, the church being literally crowded

Assemblage of company, the course warms.

Genetic Appeintments.—Maj. James Agnew to be Celenial Secretary and Registrer for the island of Dominates. George Hayliner Aertsen Perter. Esq., to be Celenial Secretary and Registrer for the Virgin Islands. James Edward Frenth, Esq., late Lieut.-Col. of the d4th Regis, and who had been residing some time at Piere-place, Plymouth, was found dead in his bed on Tuesday. He had not suffered from any serious illness, but complained of general debility, which he considered was occasioned by the heat of the weather. A verdict was returned of apoplacy at the Coroner's inquiest.

Eie Honored Douglaz.—This categories humand by

Officer has been most grously and unjustly abused by party papers, an account of his vates on the Sugar question. He voted against the Government proposition for West India sugar at 24s., and foreign at 24s.; and subsequently he voted against Mr. Miles's proposition for West India sugar at 20s., and foreign at 30s. and 34s. Sir Roward's votes are perfectly justifiable: as the un-limbing and consistent advocate of West India interests he had but one course to adopt, viz., to oppose both pro-positions: he was everee to the Government measure, and no less so to the emendment proposed by Mr. Milas, and he acted accordingly.
The Hon. William Turket, brother of Lord Audley,

ras spreshended on Saturday lest, charged with intentionally wounding Mr. Smith, who keeps a shooting gallery in Holtorn, by shooting him through the back with a pistol. The prisoner said he had "no ill feeling towards the man, but he did it on purpose, as he wished to be hanged." He was sent for the present to Clerkentall mineral land Andrea stated that his bushess well prison. Lord Audiey stated that his bruther was of useound mind.

Captain M'Dormot, late of 11th Foot,-On Tuesday evening, on inquast was held at the Unicorn, Hanriettestreet, Count-garden, on the body of Ceptain John M'Darmot, aged 80, who died at his late residence, in M'Dermot, aged 80, who died at his late residence, in Routhampton-at., Etrand, on Saturday last, from the effects of injuries received from being thrown from the croof of the Chichester cosch. James Gross the driversof the cosch said, that on Tuesday he was driving the coach up to London, the descend being an outside passenger, when on arriving at Princ's hill, near Cobham, the staple of the mean but broken. The leader then you round in front to the character and consed the search. to the other leader, and caused the south to run up a bank. It prortuined, and the passengers were thown off. The deceased's lady was inside the coush at the time. It was parely an atoident. Verdiet, "Academial Death."

Captein Warner's Ehell.—An experiment against a ship is intended to take place, off lieighton, this day.

The Chinese Ramen,-()n Monday afternoon a special train on the South Western Relivay arrived at the minus. Nice Elms, emptaining nine tons and a half of System silver, which had been brought from Pertamouth under convoy of a detachment of the 47th Poot. The chore specie is part of the money agreed upon by the Chiases Government to be paid to this country for the ranson of Canton, and arrived at Portamouth in M.M.S. Chiders. The oppole was conveyed in seven of Her Majesty's Artillery ways to the Mist.

The Completelors,-It was generally expected that judgment would have been given on Thursday in the House of Lords, is the writ of error case of the Queen v. O'Connell and others. It appears, however, that the ruply of the Judges to the eleven "queries" have not been received. The Chief Justice of the Common Phase (findst), remained in town on Thursday, not to pro-minutes the judgments of his besthren and bimuelf (as was presumently stated by some of our contemporaries), but norther the jungament or man overstand the interest to be forwarded to engage and about up to the queries, to be forwarded to the chart judgment events, who attended the organisms in the Lards. As beard days must close before the replice

at a Frivy Council late at Buskingham Palace on af the judges, expressing either their appaiessesses in, or Wednasday, previous to the departure of the Court for their diseant from the dreft seewers, can be received, the Windson Castle, Her Majasty was pleased to declare the judgment is of course deferred; it will probably be o nest week.

Noyal Themes Track ('in).—On Wednesday, a match for a separa eliver-gill dup was sailed for by some of the creek yachts belonging to this squedron. It was not sue of the regular matches for prime given by the club, but an extra race, for a prime effected by Captain Cockendge; and which, after a well-disjouted struggle, was exceed off by the Phanton. The following is the order in which the best made their applicance off Greenwich:—

A discovery was made at Bughingham Palace, on Thursday morning, that a man employed in the upbolstery department of the ford Chamberlain's adice, had committed minide in suc of the store resum. A seroner's inquest brought in a wordies of temperary instally.

inquest brought in a vardiet of temporary inventity.

Dispensary for Consumption, Dispensary for General, it, 13, Strand.—Among the mean variable institutions of which this country can best, there is not one in our options more settled to support than an establishment for the encountry brantment of consumption. From the prospects of the dispensary before us, we preserve that it is proposed to give gratuleous advise and medicine when necessary at all times to those who are provided with a letter of recommendation from the donor to the institution; and on certain days which are suppointed, to every letter of recommendation from the contex to the institu-tion; and an earthin days which are appointed, to every poor person, without reference to see or country. Lord Biogenfield and accoral other persons of distinction have become patrons to this institution, which, from its control situation (the populous neighbourhood of the firmed), cannot full to be felt as a biceding to the neutrons distreased poor with which that incelly abounds. Dr. Cronin, whose new theory as to the cause and aucomobil treatment of communication has already attended such general attention in the meneging director and physician, while several other distinguished medical gentless given their support by becoming members of the committee. - Globe.

Lyosum.—On Monday evening a dramafised version of "Martia Chundawit," adapted by Mr. Edward Stirling, was put on the stage of this threate. The main incidents of the original work are well preserved in the drams, and or the original work are well preserved in the drame, and the piece has been got up with much skill and knowledge of stage effect, and it is alded entered by by the introduction of several tableaux. The scenery is good, and the stage business managed in a bustling active manner that contributed mainly to supocus.

#### Warliamentary Analysis.

#### MOUSE OF LORDS.

PRIDAY, July 18.— War in India,...—In easily to quastions put by the Marques of Characteranus,...—The Earl of Resus stated that there was no foundation for the rumour that so Arsy of eighty thousand make were collected on the fundary of the Fundament of the Theorem Sayler, for the purpose of leveling and conquering toryitories and saw subject to the lighth Crown. The notice fact pledged himself that notice the first fact in the first that the fifteen of conservment here are that in their had the algebras idea of conquest on the north wester say other point of the British territory of India.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Let v. ... Fromm and Merama... In reply to questions just by Mr. humin and mit thankur having.

Middle Manager Park, in replying, depreciated all distinguishme in the Homes of Common, which might provide another attending in suggestion of Common. He paties, on antiperis which were nethenly in suggestion. For desiration has been time accounting all distinguishing between time accounting growing and alignment and France. He desired that the Related Commit at Algeria was not acting anders breach accounting the Meltical Commit at Algeria was not acting anders breach accounting and all paids was not acting anders breach accounting and all paids was not acting anders breach accounting the position that one was not probed in a good, if not a belief position that only incoming a probed in a continuous control of the first position that any luminar person, for increasing our Naval faces. Her bad Medical Incomment. Mr. Chanka Worse remanded the distinct of the way in which the managerous of the Mary By the fals investment that been recommended the first and electronical means to increase our Naval force Paul Bounds in the discrepance our Naval force Paul Bounds in the discrepance our Naval force Paul Bounds were managed even in the Nava administry, because our have force reader handless, increasing the decided in a natural of the remains our line and the naval force Paul Bounds were managed even a face of the first of the question tevers the Home (the account handless), including of the failures hill). The forcernment, is it near administry, in the decided in a natural of the first of the question tevers whe force provided to making paul and keywer and keywer at the control of the Mariane of the decided in an administry meaning of the guestion tevers after the decided to making paul decidency, which it was paul and the account of the first and tevers. The account is a face affect of the decided of the paul of the first of the paul of the first of the paul of the first of the paul of the first of the paul of the f

#### Woreign and Coloniat Entelligence.

FRANCE AND MOROCOD .- The Toulonnais observes FRANCE AND MOROCOD,—The Youlernais observes, if A Member of the British Commons inquired of the Minister explanations of the misunderstanding between France and Morocoo, and as regards the departure of the division under the Prince de Joinville, &c. The head of the Cabinet raplied that the Franch Government had afforded the fullest assurances of a desire for peace, and had even communicated to him the instructions delivered to the Prince. We must observe, by the way, that these instructions were prepared before the news was received in Paris of the battle of the 15th, which has completely changed the face of things, and frush instructions must have been forwarded to the Royal Admiral. We have announced the arrival at Constantia of Gen. Delarue, who, it had been said, was to serve under the Duke D'Aumele. It is now asserted that the Prince has obtained three months' leave of absence, which he will tained three months' leave of absence, which he will spend in France, and that General Delarue is to replace him provisionally in the government of the province. There is every reason to believe that should the Duke d'Aumale ever return to Algeria, it will be to reassume the command which he holds at present.

From the despatches of Marchal Bugeaud to the Minister of West statutes the distribute in the latest of the second to the Minister of West statutes the distribute in the second control of the se

nister of War, giving the details of his late operations on the frontiers of Morocco, it is evident that the war is one earried on against the French, not by the Emperor of Morocco, but by the independent tribes on the frontier. Bi-Guennaoni declares, in his letter to Marshal Bugeaud, El-Guennoni declares, in his letter to Marshal Begeaud, that "he has received no fermission to make war." The Marshal himself admits that he is very certain that the Emperor of Morocco has given no pecuniary assistance to Abd-el-Kader, and that, in fact, the Emperor has no great love for the Arab Chief, in whom he has no confidence. Still Marshal Bugeaud assumes that the attacks are by the orders of the Emperor; but he thinks that the checks given by the battles of the 30th May and 15th June may induce his Majesty to renounce his timidy-connected projects, and he expresses an online that "the sometived projects, and he expresses an opinion that "the energy and moderation of the whole of our (the French) conduct will allow diplomecy to arrange the affair." The Marshal, while waiting the result, occupies himself with putting down the tribes on the frontiers, and he admits some fears as to the truth of a reported fearin by Abd-ci-

Kader on the French territory in Algiers.

SPAIN.—The subjoined borrible details, extracted from an official bulletin, published in the Mudrid Claustic of the lat, are worth recording:—

"Between 1st Feb. and 15th Luce, the 'faction' in the Masstrago have sustained the following losses:— Killed on the field of battle, 54 men; shot, after being made prisoners, 120 men; pardoned, for various reasons, 107. Among the prisoners shot are the Chiefs El Serrador, Viscaro, Lauva, and Taso ; Marsal and his Lieut., Pilarea, Cotarro and his second, Martines El Serano, Tarenques, and Galo de Santa Oleois and 23 Generals or Officera, including one Colonel, one Commandant, three Captains, and 13 Lieutements. Since the 29th May, 14 spice and 19 Officers, coming from France, and a certain number of douaniers who had joined the bands, have been shot. Gen. Don Juan de Villalongs," adds the Gazette, " has, by his energetic activity, not a little contributed to this result."

DENNAUR.—Copenhagen, June 26.—"The steamer Heela, Capt. Monrier, with a crew of 120 men, and armed with mortars and cannon of large calibre, has just taken her departure with sealed orders. The King went on board, and addressed the crew, exhorting them to maintain the honour of the Danish flag, and fraternise with the Norwegian and Swellish squadrons. The Hecla is bound for Falmouth, where she will join the Gesion and Thetis under l'rince Frederick. The Danish aquadron will afterwards be joined by the Norwegian frigate Frequencies of the Swedish frigate Josephine, which, it is said, will have a Swedish Prince on board. The combined squadron will then proceed, toboard. The combined squadron will then proceed to-wards Morocco."

DOMENICA.—We regret to state that a reveil has taken place among the lately emancipated part of the popula-tion, and that it has been necessary to processe Martial Low. The plea of the revolters is, that an attempt was to be made through the Census Act to deprive them of their liberty. Through the alsority of a datachment of the 46th, under Captain Bremner; another of the 1st West India Regiment, under Captain Murray, and the Militia, the rebellion was quelled in the most prompt manner; more than 250 rebels are in prison to await their trial.

#### East India Intelligence.

The appointment of Gen, Riddell to the command of the Southern Division of the Army, has given great umbrage to some of our cotemporaries. One says Oue cays it is a great injustice to General Lealie to be supers and another says it is equally unjust to overlook the ciaims and Military services in the field of General Wa-hab—but " who shall decide when Doctors disagree?" The Court of Directors have ordered that the Officers

of H.M.'s Service should held two Division and two Brigade commends in this Presidency, and that for the latter, the Seniors as a matter of right should succeed; it, however, appears that there is one Brigade held by a Queen's Officer in excess of the Resolution, and Gen. Leslie being the Junior ought not to hold a command, and that by his so doing, an injustice has been done to the Officers of the Madres Army is very clear. So far we think Lord Tweeddale has done right in appointing General Riddell to Trichinopoly, and thus upsetting one of Lord Elphinstone's jobs. We have heard that General Wahab's claims were judged on public grounds entirely, and that his Excellency on referring to a list of his serviers found that he had not distinguished himself par-ticularly even when commanding the 52d Reg., and that res sufficient on record to induce an opinion, that his claims were all moonshine. General Riddell, though his services may not have been the most bril. lient, is yet a most efficient and respectable Officer, and had served with his regiment longer than many can boust —a large portion of which time in the field.

It would be well if the Press would adopt means to be-

come better acquainted with subjects of this nature, before they presume to dictate to the Government, and thereby avoid creating a bad feeling in the Service—a feeling that improper influences have been used in the bestowal of patronage, when, were the truth known, it would be found that no such thing was the cate-or was likely to

be. Madras Examiner, May 9.

In our issue on Thursday we easually noticed the removal of General Leslie from Trichinopoly to Bellary; we shall now make a few remarks on the injustice which this order inflicts on the Officers of the Hon. Company's Service. On a former occasion we alluded to the Court's order directing only two Brigades in the Madras Presidency to be held by Officers in the Royal Army, and that those two appointments were, as a matter of right, held by Generals Allan and Sewell, and we then indulged a hupe that Lord Tweeddule would at once remove this most just cause of compluint of the Company's Officers.

The order above referred to we know is most reli-The order above referred to we know is most religiously observed in Bengal, and on a recent occasion of the the theath of a Company's Officer, in command of a division, and a Queen's Officer, as meat renier Officer assuming command, a strong reministrance was made against it, and an Officer of the Company's Service was ordered temporarily to take the command. How different at Madras I Here there are the 'two seniors in command of Brigades, and General Leelin a third in addition to Brigades, and General Leelie a third, in addition to Colonel Jones, commanding Fort St. George, and Colonel McBean, commanding Moulmein. Hence, then, they have five commanded in Madras instead of two. It is true that Fort St. George and Moulmein are held by whoever may be the Senior at the Station, yet there are now seven Lieutennut-Colonels commandin g regiments who are senior to Colonel McBean, and some under 32 years' service. We have heard that Lord Elphin-stone, when told that General Leslie's appointment was contrary to the orders of the Court, blushed for his job, and said that he would take an opportunity of operating it when the division became vacuut, as it has now done.

We hoped for better things from Lord Tweeddale, and, particularly, as we had heard that he had expressed his opinion very plainly respecting the appointment of General Leslie to a Brigade Command by his prede-cessor, and we did flatter ourselves that when he had an opportunity of undoing the injustice without any marked severity, that he would have done so. There was a report, indeed, that such had been the case, and that Colonel Doveton was appointed to Bellary, and Wilson to Jaulnab, but we fear the benefal influence which for ever thwarts his Lordship's good intentions, had its sway in the cuse.

Of course we should think that every Lieutenant-Colonel in the Company's Madres Army, would immediately memorialise the Court sgainst this flagrant invesion of their just rights, more especially as it is in direct contravention of the Court's orders.—Madres Recember,

May 20.

#### Literary Notices.

The History of China, from the cartiest Records to the Treaty with Great British in 1848. By Thisman Thornton, Esq., Member of the Royal Asiatic Seriety, In two volumes. Vol. I. Allem and Co.

HAVING, we believe, completed his work upon India, Mr. Thornton has here fallen back upon his "History of China," much of the untertain for which, he informs un, he collected several years ago; and the early portion of the volume before us was printed so far here as IEEE, This will not in the slightest degree impair its interest we its value, at the present mentions, as it relates unly in the first stages of Chinese history, and some down his lower than the year 430 of the Christian ten.

We had long considered that what might be termed a popular filatory of China was weating; and Mr. Thoraten has here an excellent opportunity for supplying the decideratum. Mr. Davis produced a pleasant, useful, and gratifying book; but it was not upon a sufficiently large scale to be wholly entiatestory; besides which, we now at least require, in addition to the leaformation thus brought before it a children and content and the strongers. gratifying wore, and statisticatory; besides which, we now at least require, in addition to the information thus brought before its, a skilfat selection, condensation, and arrangement of the multitudinous particulars which have come to our knowledge within the last two on three years; involving, of course, a general view of the origin, commencement, progress, and termination of heatlities between England and China. For all this, the field is invitingly open to Mr. Thornton. So far as he has yet proceeded—
"The form into which the author has east the historical nurrative is that of ensula, the overest being recorded in chronological series, under the reign of each ruler. He has not observed the severe rules applicable to historical composition, which would be inconvenient in transing of a nation so possilar and so little known: he has been discurring, critical, minute, and even philological, where necessary. Riographical streams of remarkable patchages are approach in motes, and a review of the estate of China is subjuised to each dynasty, entracing the religion, policy, statistics, and manners of the people at the different particle."

The description of oradit due to the early Chinese annuls is

periods."
The degree of credit due to the early Chinese annals is ably discussed in the Preface; and Mr. Thornton, making due allowance for certain chronological discrepancies, ap-

due allowance for cartain chronological discripuncies, appears fully justified in drawing a favourable conclusion respecting their authenticity.

"Amongst the facts which corroborate the asmals of China, may be restoned, fart, the chronology, exceptuated upon a plan which, unless it be indeed a gross imposture, descentrates the existence of the Oningse nation and of the instead records so fur back as s.c. 269. It may be said that this date carries the mank of China beyons the Deinge; but although Unsher has placed that great event s.c. 2545, inc spoth, as well as the Mundane era, is extremely uncertain. The Septengint taxt fixes the general fixed at n.c. 2545, and the Art de Verfier in Delea at n.c. 350, more than 900 years active than Uncher. The medium is n.c. 2507. Their historical chronology is, however, acknowledged by the Chinase to be uncertain this n.c. 441, after which it is neaset; and this distinction itself is favourable to the conclusion of its genuinecess, since it would have been as easy to make the antecedent as the subsequent portion cansistent."

Other corroborative evigênce of the sethenticity of the Chinase annals is found in their carefully-recorded notices of equipses and other colestial pheapmens, which corres-

of solipses and other colestial phenomens, which correspond with the salculations of modern science—in the history of Confecius, born n.c. 551—in the coins of the emperors still extent, reaching beyond the Christian era

and in-

"The existence of the great Tolo momerch, who gave a name to Chine, which spread over Abia, and has extended to Europe, and who bolit, or rather nearly completed, she Great Wall, yet inheleting, the erection of which is the third sentury before Christ is admitted by the most stronuous impugners of Chinese

Into this we cannot enter; but we apprehend we have said sufficient to induce a just preposession in favour of

Prefixed is a large original map of China and the adiacent countries.

beervations on the proposed Improvements in the Over-land Route vid Egypt, with Remarks on the Ship Canal, the Boulac Canal, and the Suen Railread. By John Alexander Gulloway, Esq., C.E., Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Illustrated with a Plan John Alexander Gulloway, Esq., C.E., Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Illustrated with a Plan and Section. J. Weele, High Holborn.

The professed object of Mr. Galloway

"In this pamphlet, is to discuss the various plans suggested by different persons, as to the mode of effecting winx is admitted by all to be so desirable as physics, etc. the acceleration of the nation and passengers through Egypt, and the conveyance of the latter at a more moderate each."

The presence transfer female Calent Calent A. Sana Calental

latter at a more moderate scale."

The present transit from Cairo to Suez, for paracagers and beggage, through a distance of 84 miles, in an open desert, occupies an average of 94 hours, at a very heavy expense. It is contended that by the proposed Suez railroad, the cost of which Mahomed Ali is willing to bear, "and to commence it at once, provided the British Government agree to cartain arrangements for the future payment for conveying the mails, when the railroad is finished," the journey might be performed in four hours, and at less than half of the present expense. Taking into account the passenger frails in a present, the conveyance of goods in bulk, the travellars to Mesca, fic., and the conveyance of mails, with a train travelling cash way gvery day, or in that projection, an adequate revenue would be produced on the investment, and the repenses of working be paid. According to fit. Galloway's showing, the other schemes which have been suggested are imprecitable. This plan, on the differ hand, seems pregnent with advantages of a most important character, personally, politically, and commencially. At all events, it is entitled to the most verious appaidlariallou of the Government. best, " and to commence it at once, provided the British

Western Barbery: It Wild Tribes and Sange Asimale.
By John M. Dredigning Hay, Esq. Marray.
Turn is the ninth valuable Hast stelly excellent serial,
Milirry's Colonial and Home Library. It is not,
however, a reprint, but it adapted work—a work of atreas,
and Stely intuited. The journey, which forms its grand-

estrice.

Whe animalian Mr the purpose of presiding a Majorty, Queen Vistadis, a but b of the pursual blood from

the treasders of holder in the regime arbuite Larathe. The number was not so fortweste pe to tennesd in this object; but dering the course of his expedition, short as it was, he may need dering the potential of Arab Bin, and heard so many appeadess illustrative of the possibilities of obstracter, continue, and measure in the various tribus, that he was tempted to essential them to writing. It is well that he yielded to the temptedion. As the son of Her Majesty's Coursel-General of Thagier, a long residence there had employ heart with the Majestying is long residence there had employ heart with the Majestying is long residence there had employ heart with the fingrebite dialoct of the Arabic; and he passed many weeks with the radio apartmens of the country is their hunding appetitions into the interior. During these excercions he lived as they did, and tecome for the time one of their wild tenne, and he than angulave a considerable insight into their pseularities of character.

In fact, "the wild and finestful abories which were related to him by the Arab companient of his journey"—his own stirring adventures—and his graphic portrainers of the manners and customs of the realises, fierce, and more than assui-assupe tribes which inhabit Western more than semi-savage tribes which inhabit more then semi-savage tribes which inhabit Western Barbary, prove him to have been admirably qualified for his task. The exploits of the Arab hunters—the religious beliefs and superstitious of the people—are brought before as with the most picturesque effect, and in the high spirit of eastern reseases; the writer at the same time vouching "for his having recorded with perfect accuracy and truth what was narrated to him." There is more in this little volume than may be found in many a formidable octavo. Were it not for the pressure of other matter, we could half fill our columns with extract; as it is, we must con-

half fill our columns with extract; as it is, we must confine ourselves to one brief passage;—

"In the district of Bemin shour, a mountainem country inhabited entriely by lierher tribes, there is one place, where, duting the fair, a barter of a very curious kind takes place. This fair is held only once a year, and is chiefly recorded to for the purpose of beshpiore slading wire, married seen adding to their matricuousial treasures, and underso or widows getting heatends. In fact, the whole affekt recolves itself into the women editing themselves, but to accupe the ignosting deanner;—

"Each lady cestried on in the following manner;—

"Each lady cestried to enter into wellowd dreases hercelf in her best and must becoming attive, and taking with her a piece of click of her own weaving, sits down inveiled in the market-place. The men, both young and old, who are candidates for matrimony, parade about the market examining the briture of the cloth deplayed by the indies, and servatinising at the same time their looks and then violet. Bigaged the cantimer be pleased with the maides, in inquires the price of the cloth; she replies by manning what she would expect as a dowry, and the mounted the insulate of this she release or negresses according as the candidate of her heart any please her, recording to the demand of an excrition, the sum alouded she he adverse to the perchases. Buring the burter the commoured awain is able, in some degree, to judge of her heart may please her, resorting to the demand of an excrement sum should she he adverse to the purchases. During this batter the commoured wate in able, in some degree, to judge of her temper and character. If they come to an agreement the parents of the giri are appealed to; and they have the right to seem to not, as they please. Should they assent, the parties adjourn to a public notary, the contrast is made, and the purchased bride is carried off to her new hostspir.

"In this traffic widows are tell's low price in general, and divorced lades seit their clothe very cheap. The wife thus purchased cannot be resold, however much the nurchaser may repent of his hergain. She is his lastful wedded wife, and retains the purchase-money, which is her jointure or dowry.

"It is avident that this curious appears of barter has been resorted to by these Mahomedan mountaineers as a means of evading the law of the Frupher, which interdicts all cuertality before marriage."

By the Hon. George Sydney P. 1 vol. 11. Colbura. Smythe, M.P.

Though we were perfectly willing to admit and record the brilliance as well as the boldness of Mr. Dierseli's "Coningsby"-that first formal movement and manifesto of the remarkable political party which rejulous in the name of "Young England"—we cannot help believing that that party will deries more lasting benefit, as well as gather more immediate "golden opinions," from this charming volume—from another member of the party, which, in its amiable and unpretending to quiet thoughtfulness, and its large humanity, is the very antithesis of its brilliant but somewhat arrogant very antithesis of its brilliant but somewhat arrogant and exigent predecesor; which, while insisting on taking the town, not to say the entire kingdom, by atorm, seems to have, in some sort, "shot its arrow o'er the house;" and if it has not "hurt its friends," has a little slarmed them. It remains to be seen whether this modern Coriolanus, in "fluttering the Volsciens" of the two opposing parties, has not raised up the troof more Authituses than he can well cope with or stand against. While his less warlike friend and of the stand against. While his less warlike friend and of the stand against.

vision up the ire of more Authituses uses much a relied up the ire of more Authituses uses warlike friend and follower takes the safer and more ecceptable course of turning executes into friends. Mr. Disrack has run considerable risk of changing friends into executes. There is singular variety in this volume, and its title by no means leads to a knowledge, or even to the remotest guess, as to its true cheracter. Its contents are, for the meat part, something much better than "Historic Fancies: " they are historic treaths. Seek, for instance, and (more or less) all the portraits of the great revelation. Paneles: "they are historic traths. Such, for instance, are (more or less) all the portraits of the great revelationary leaders. We have no hesitation in suging that Birnboau. Rebespierre, St. Just, Dumouries, Marat, Barnave, Hische, Hebert, &a., here never before been as justly and truly depleted within a similar space. The same may be said of the leading, and appea the whole, the best Ramy in the best made in the factories of Prance. It is writing in that optified filberth impartially which matrix therefore a writer who has speak judestration and sympathy to heater upon the republican of Ratis, and the loyalist of La Vendée—who is equally from

frient parameter party bias, whether mourning ever the death of a Duke of Ortana, or, as Armand Carvil.

We assently know in which superity to be most pleased with or most in respect Mr., Emythe—that of post or proce-strike—for the volume is shout squally divided between the two. In his historia isomes—such, in particular, as that between Belinghreke, Pulseney, and Wyndham—there is ne much vigous, spirit, and dramatic truth, at in his large varies and more lyvical composition there is grace, suspectees, and tenderates. The book is altogether a very attractive see, and if it do not immediately command an animality popularity, there is little faith to be placed in the literary testes of the day.

There is avent forms and anight in the following trains.

There is great force and spirit in the following truly stignal strain, obtition.... unticipal stre

THE MERCHAPTE OF GLD ENGLAND.

The Land, it bossts in titled heats—they sould not vie with these the Marchanto of Old England, the Beigneurs of the Seas. In the days of Great Elizabeth, when they sought the Westers Main.

Spages and spile the Crears' might, and the messors of Sprin. And the rishly freighted argory, and the good gallson went forth the hard and clothe or Lizesh, and the broad clothe of th

Storth;
And many a veteran marinar would speak 'midst glistoning eyes,
Of the gain of some test veyage, and the hazards of ensures;
Or is the imag-night watches the wondrows tale was told
Of isles of fruit and splees, and fields of waving gold.
And the yearing and busyant healthst, would of that tale renew,
And dream their dearest drawn should be, their wildest hope

And dream their dearest dream should be, their wildest hope gone tree.

So with brave hearts and daunties, they salled for the Unknown;
For each he sength the inmost thought, and a secret of his own.
And reason fair, how wild soe'er had been each young ballef, —
O reason that that they to date with Releigh for a chief!
Then, when long years had glided by in those colonies they made,
The same free spirit, which was theirs, in those Plantstions -

etayed.
Acrefage here and shelter full many èn extle found,
When the Cld Warld grow in detaye, and by Friests and Kings
was liquid.
And in come for savannah, where man'had never been,
They came with thoughts as simple as was that savage scene;
thr. in the lonely grains they tapt their solemns syst,
When Seerid Word and Hymp were heard, and the equal laws of
Christ.

And the young and strong Rejublic was by these in virtue bred, the was craded in Adventure, she was nursed in good men's drant.

dress.

The young and strong Republic that has fill'd the world with fame And with great praise and maked of the Augic-Bazon name. And well she shows her origin in the deeds that she has done, with her Franklin, and her Waisiney, and her hero Washington Then giory to the fathers who had one a non as these.

The merchants of Old England, the Seigneurs of the Seus 1

The land, it beauta its tilled hope,...they could not vie with these The Merchants of Old England, the Seigneurs of the Seas. In the days of the Gueighic Georges, when the dream had com-Of a Th

again, Treasure land, where a daring hand had only to gloss and

and all that in past times our forefathers had told, If the gorgeous Minissippi, and the Boathern seas of gold,— Was now puttions, where the Eastern sun poured its fire in lays

streams. Through baid Dupleix's, and Labourdonnaye's, and Lally's con-

Through bold Duplein's, and Labourdonneye's, and Lally's con-quent schemes;
But little they knew what he could do, when on fair Placey's vale
The bright-eyed young Adventures flood his sworn into the scale;
And like the Roomen Lagend the fate of nations swayed,
With the glory of the terpulse, and the greatness of the blade.
For the Pint and good forth, and the Orient was to be
The slave of a Morthern mistreas,—the lelend of the free.
And of the three-Great Roren that met is credict there.
The farce of labration awardsman, and the Munaulman Ameer
Was high shore all sanshards, the Company's deplayed,
Was high shore all war-ories, the war-ory of the Trade.
And from that Rose there grew the power, was made by go
hamsen lased.

hamen hard, But as cret was given in grace from Heaven to a free and

But as erst wei-given in grace from Heaven to a free an chosen land.

Por, lo! by a sign fleet was divine, there were revealed once more the greatment, and the courage, and the soul that were of yors, and one vest mind, that courage, and the solin of the Hindson. And after Hasting, still there came a great and giverious line, of Froconcal on Froconcal to tend his high design; Its consolitors, and heree, whose names shall live for aye, with the Wellesier of Mysors, and the Wellesier of Assays. Then glory to the merchants who had anot chiefe as these, the merchants of Old England, the Reputers of the Seas.

The land it beasts in titled heats—they cannot vie with these, The bierchants of this Engine —the Brigmeurs of this item, in the days of Gaine Victorie, for they have been but pump. From the far Atlantia stands, to the islands of Cathay, and o'er constitute full the ensite, and over all the main, Like some good Friery, President marks and blesses her domain. And of the mighty simplers, that arone, and ruled, find died, Since on the sea, his heritage, the Tyrion looked in gride, Met Carthage, with her Hannibal, not Athens when she hore flor huwest and her boldest to the Byracusan shore. White the weaked Acidades yet coincet wide and far, "Where are semi-fields, and are olive grounds, the Athenism Hantin her."

And in each triving was many a dream of the Wast. and is

limits are."

And in each telephic was many a dream of the West, and its neith was billie.

Of the maldons of limits, and the feasts of Sylvario—
liot in these yestager ages, when St. Mark's fair sity ran, the reas of sime and frailty,—such measures's coertenes.

For Looks in her palmier hour, is those commercial days, which sylvario continues, it is such as the palmier hour, is those commercial days, life speak with all her Insies, the while sine are need to sing. Her Jetters on the support, like the oriental king.

Not one among the conjunctive that are or over were, it would in lines, if wealth, of fant, , or granders with Ragiand may commerce.

But not of this our Sovereign thought, when from her sele throne, the Poor, and what they and up, in her low and thrilling tone, and what they and up, the low and district a prayer that Trude might bear relief through the pterving land, nterting hand. To the unser men's westered urm, and his wester westless hand, and by the power, that was her dower, might Commerce once

imore he The Helper of the Helpites, and the Sacious of the Free. Then Glary to the Marchants, who shall do each doop he Gree. The Morehants of Old England, the Seigneure of the Seni.

The History of Lady, from the Fell of the Western Empire to the Commencement of the West of the French Revolution. By Colonel Process, lete of Sandhurst College. Spicind Edition. Whittsher and Co. Thus is one of the copyright additions of "Whittsher's Popular Library," which ranges at the top of its class for economy is cost, and for soundings of this and judgment in selection. As a general History of Italy, upon a scale net too large for popular person, yet sufficiently so to setledy all but these where islands and habits of study allow them to recent to the founding-head for information, Colonal Process's work is by far the hest and most complete in our landbare. Its material is eliminably directed plete in our language. Its meterial is of and arranged, and it is very ably writign. storial is eliminably digested

The Grandfather, A Novel. By the late Miss Ellen Pickering, Author of "Nan. Darrell," "The Fright," &c. 3 Vols. Newby.

INTRODUCED by a brief Preface from the pum of Elisabeth Youatt, a machinement work of Ellen Pickering's cannot be attempted than acceptable to the novel-cading beth Youatt, a mostoumous work or serious common country than acceptable to the novel-conding world. With findularly less pretencion, and infinitely more merit than many, the decembed, too carry lack, never failed to excite the attention of her readers, to assume their minds, and to impress shutary lessons on their heatts. All Miss Pickering's writings have been justly described as more or less "distinguished for a feminise executives at more or rese "distinguished for a feminise gracefulness of style, merging pherastely from the paying to the patietic; and pleasing from their very truthfulness and simplicity." We are here told and taught, not to "forgot, that as sarely as the cloud must come for avery one of us, so will the sunshine over follow to chase army its gloom."

Rdith Leelie; a Novel. 3 rats. Newby.
Two is a strange, wild, rambling story, full of all sorts of possible and impossible adventures, related in a dreamy, preserve-mad style, that out-Ossiane Casian. Edith Leslie is, of course, a heroine of matchless charme; and she has a fine Spanish bloodhound, Mateor—rather an odd companion for a young lady i who, upon two or three occasions, maters a completions figure, and is at last, by postical injustice, decended to perial. Here is plenty of fore, with plenty of romanou mand in the notes appended to such volume—by, we almost suspect, "another hand"—a vectory of stanch, sound, anti-

popish remarks. For instance:

"The Church of England and the Church of Rome cannot exist together. Either must our holy monarchy be subverted, or the Pope how down his head. Whatever ne survered, or the rope now news me sass. Whatever immunities, whatever privileges Protestants grant the one, let them be assured they are arming their enemies, atrengthening them for a florest attack; appearing the woll's appetite for a while, not gatisfying the monater."

"The Protestent Established Church of Ireland is in a far more healthy state thus the mother Church is England. The pressure from without, the fierce attacks of Papiete, have conned her to keep her armour on; each bright and beautiful she appears in that otherwise be nighted land."

The Mysterious Man. A Novel. By the Author e "Ben Bradshawe; the Man without a Head." 3 vols

Newty.

Thus production stands in the same relationship to the genuine novel, a mirror of existing life and manners, a the broadest farce stands in to the legitimate comedy. Th lover of fun, drollery, and burishque, to the sacrifice aneture, truth, and probability, will derive assumement from lever of fon, drollery, and surranges, to the sacrince of nature, truth, and probability, will derive accusement from the pages; but its lable is too filmey and transparent, as its impossible incidents are span out to a most wearing length. The "Mysterious Man" is a native of the length, who cames to London with the view making his fortune by a matrimoutal operatation—i uniting himself with some "aligible famale;" and, effect this with the more facility, he assumes the title Court Bundleds.

Count Bundledoff,
"I was told," says he, "to look out is the newspapers, he determined to year meself off for a farmin Count, because wh I rend the newspapers, I found that even if the felia want nothing more then a more narried weach, they put at the one it—No trick need apply."

This precious scheme lands the perpetrator, who f quently forgets his diagnose, and becomes his own de into a vertety of religious, and becomes his own de into a vertety of religious scrapes. However, in each, the hind-hearted bimberrer gets a good wife, they not by advartisements, and a fortune also, though not his marriage.

British Blessings. A Posts in Three Parts. By a Laysum. Mickieson.
The "British Nation," the "British Church," and "British Duties," are the three "Parts" into which this somewhat pressue but thereughly pious Posm is divided. The spirit of the work may be estimated from the following lines :-

"Why to our rule throughout the globe are given, Men, states, and sengires, by all-homesons Heaven? Are gitte like these hestowed by the Mont High, That trade may faculat, highest duties die? Are heathest myriads placed hencath our away, To feed our spatth, or feel this Gospel's ray? Ainsi thus then our English nation should Neglect their heavenly for its carrilly good, Loi India, Canada, and China wall, Uniti we all within this Christian state that during a clearer ace, and warmer own, From this fow cottage to the lofty throne in

he Court at Ravenna. A Comedy. By the Author of "The Robbers' Cave." Nickisson.

"The Robbers' Cave." Nickisson.
Wm cannot congratulate the author of "The Robbers' Cave" upon any improvement upon that production in the present. The scene professes to be laid at flavenna; yet the characters, allusions, and everything clee, are English — exaggerated English. Though without the slightest pretension to originality, there is something rather picasant and amusing in the conception of the plot—with such a plot, Sheriden Knowles would have done much; but the execution is, in all respects, lamentably feeble. The persons of the drama have neither nature nor force to sustain them; and the low parts are those on-nor force to sustain them; and the low parts are those o-not comedy but—force, purlesqued. Moreover—did the author never happen to meet with a certain well-known couplet, the second line only of which we shall cite?—

"---- want of decency is want of sange."

#### MUSINGS IN CAMP-No. VI.-(BY MATROSS.)

MATHOD OF PROGUEING WATER WHEN CAST AWAY ON AN INEQUITABLE SHOER.

[For the " Naval and Hillary Gazetta. ")

THE present season, which has dried up many ponds, and occasioned in many places a dearth of water, has caused me to picture to myself some poor Red-coats or Blue-juckets, as is often their fats, stranded on an inhospitable shere, and perishing of thirst, while there is abundance of fresh water absolutely within their reach, of which they know not.

It may happen, than, that such may be the lot, one day or other, of some who may chance to read this paper in the Conette. I will, therefore, endeavour to point out how the ship reck-d may find more than enough water to assuage his thirst.

assinge his thirst.

The method is simply this:—With a piece of the wreck, or any convenient thing that can be laid hold of, make an excavation in the sand, a little above high-water mark, two or three feet deap. In a short time the bottom of this pit will be covered with a food of water, intercepted in its passage, from the minus fand-aprings, as it percolates through the sand towards the sea. Should a cask have floated from the wreck, knock out the head, perforate the sides, and then sink it in the excavation, when the sides of the pit will be prevented from falling

In, and thus a permanent well be established.

In this way I have seen a whole fleet watered in the Chesapeak, in the year 1813; this, too, on a long, flat, sandy peninsula, far removed from land of the slightest eminence. Nay, even in this way we filled our water-casks on the shore of a small flat Island in this magnificent arm of the sea.

I would here further suggest to those who may be compelled to abandon their vessel at sea, and take to their bosts on the wide ocean, when their little store of fresh water lails them, to take off their shirts and dip them in the sea, and then replace them, covering them-selves with their outer dry garments-if indeed they be The pores of the skin will then Imbibe the w to the exclusion of the salt particles; at least so I am informed, and, I believe, with reason. But let them resist, by all means, the temptation in agtremity, of drinking sea-water, which some in despair have resourted to. I need not say it only increases thirst; but I will add, that those who are thus driven to drink, die med, while those who have abstained have often been saved.

But while one poor sulor or soldier perishes for want of the water with which the clouds supply the earth, and of which, if he drink, he shall thirst again, " how many hundreds of my dear comrades in arms are drinking of solutions of my own continues in arms my writing as the thirst-orgating waters of worldly pleasures, and perialing everlastingly for lack of that "living water," of which "whosoever druketh shall never thirst," and which ineghaustible "FOUNTAIN" is within the gench

What, then, is this "living water" but the floor.

Spring, which ingigates the strile heart of man, and

shall gush from the hard rocky heart of sinful man, and slake the thirst of his dying soul?

Perhaps some one who reads what I how write, may be led inwardly to say. "Give me this water, that I thirst not." On your knees, then, fellow-soldier, I implore you to seek it as earnestly me the cast-away matter would seek for water to assuage his burning thirst.

Wester that the assuage is assuage his burning thirst. Westry state—" he earnest in prayer"——" pray without couning," and rest assured that, through uneon channels, this "living water" will flow into your soul. Indeed, without it you cannot be samible of the innate depravity of your nature, which at the Day of Judgment musi cause your condemnation, if you have an advocate to plead for your commensation, it you have no accorate to pleas for you; more without it can you feel or "say that Jacus is the Load;" that He is your advocate, your Savrotta, who at that terrible day will cover you with the spotless robe of His righteousness; and unless you are enlisted under His bunners in this world, He is not your Captain—He will not your you hereafter.

He will not own you bereafter.

But perhaps the inquirer may ask, "What must I do
to be saved?" The inspired word of Gon gives the
suswer, "Believe in the Lown Jasus Cunist, and then BEALT be saved."

And further he may say, "What must I then do?"
"Keep the commandments." "Do violence to no man, neither accuse any felsely; and he content with your pay." Be not deterred, Fellow-soldier, by these requirements, because you feel that was cannot perform them.
The standard of Christian duties, 'tile true, is high; but your Bible will tell you that, 'If you really be a believer, you are promised supernatural aid—the aid of the Hotz Sprint to attain it. But mark Comrade, if you be not striving thus to live in the sight of a heart-searching God, you are still a servant of Satan, not a soldier of Change. And you know that "everlasting fire is prepared for the Devil and his servants."

If I have gained the ear of any Officers or private soldiers; if anything MATROSS has ever written, or now soldiers; if anything Marnoss has ever written, or now writes in the Gasette, has been, or may be, the honoured means of causing them to desire to "Search the Scriptures daily, to see whether those things (he has spoken of) be so;" I entreat them not to be deterred from their heavenward course by the fear of degision, or the silly cry of "Saint." And instead of Commanding Officers setting themselves against the "Enints," let them dispersionately obssider whether the folder who has the heavenly courage to obey his Gop; by abetaining from "rioting and drunkenness, chambaring and wantonness," and with meckness enduring the only of meeting the conand with meckness enduring the path of mosting the con-sequent averted faces, and curisd Rps of former friends, and hearing the ritbeld jeers, and bearing with the secra-ful looks of follow-soldiers—to consider, I say, whether such a one—one too who knows that "the Powers that be are ordained of Gop"—will be backward in obeying his superiors, even in the most trying occasions.

July 9.

(Correspondence continued from p. 439.) MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY. To the Editor of the Naval and Milliary Gazette.

Sta,-Permit me to bring before the authorities and the public, through the medium of your excellent Publication, a case of great hardship as regards a most useful class of persons—the young candidates for appointments class of persons—the young candidates for appointments in the Medical Department of the Army. Numbers of those young men, most of whom have received a very superior education, remain three years on the books in St. James's Place, where it must be admitted the Director-General acts upon their cases with the greatest fairness and impertainty. After examination, and their having passed that severe order successfully; those young men are ordered to Chatham, to undergo a probation at the general hospital there, and semetimes remain three months before they are gazetted. During this time they do not receive one penny pay or allowance, and have to support themselves at great expense. At times such young surgain has 60 to 70 patients to attend to (at this moment I believe the average is eighty), and they are occupied from 8 o'clock s.m. until 5 p.m., and again at night. Now, Siz, I would suggest the justice of those young men who may be approved of, being allowed ranks and pay from the day of their commencing days at Chokhum, instead of the day they are actually geneted. Many of them are the some of old Officers with families, o have spent their all in educating those young men, who can very ill afford an extra expense of \$56, or

A VETERAN, WITH A SON AT CHATHAM.

A MRDAL POR WAR OFFICERS.

To the Retur of the Name and Military Genetic.

Sin,—I observe with great extintenium that the Frincissuler Medul question is again revived, and has in you a
warm advocate. Will you primit An Old Sub, to other
a few hints on the subject.

All Peninsular Officers who consider their convices to

causes it to bring torth fruit acceptable to the Lord of have given them a claim for morals, to make an important the vineyard—which, at the touch of a Savzovn's love, application to the Commander in Chief, through the

Milliary Howetery, for paradiction to wear them, stating their services, and willingness to pay for them.

Contractors would be easily laung who would, at their own risk, prepare modals and sand them to Officers, on production of a certificate of services.

If this permission is refused, a certified return of service might be framed, and hung up in some conspicuous part of the Officer's abode.

An Old Sun.

#### THE TREES NAMEDO

By Corporal C. S. WARD, GERMADIER GUARDS.

A moreum watch'd ye, whose nost bosom yearn'd. Upon your helpless infamely, also kenn'd. That latest fire that is your childbook burn'd, And, joyful, did each infant watc attend; Tipon your early spring her hope she turn'd, And on your early spring her bose she turn'd, And on your early spring her hope she furn'd. Then Sessener came, and forth ye some of Mars, Examy'd to thing the horses of the wars.

With giant energy ye fought, and blad,
Beneath rude enemies in foreign lands;
And as your manly blood thereou ye abad,
Death frown'd terrife on your warring bands;
Ye lay as stain—deep wounded! with the dead,
'Mid ghastly enemies, on burning sands.
Oh! then it seem'd, as if that battle field,
For ye a gory shroud, and grave would yield,

Those days have sped, and autumn's bounteons store Of deathless laurel circles round your brow; And when stern winter comes, with ruthless pow'r, The heart will burn with bravery as now; And dre the soul when that warm heart's no more, Mayhap no mother there to lay it low; And then ye'll live immortal, for the circl Mant render back the image of its God.

. See " Naval and Milliory Gazerie," 6th July, page 429.

#### ENGLISH FUNDS.

Bank Stock, 189 § £

3 per Ct. Red. Anna., 100 995
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Brazilian Bonds, 234 Brasilian Bonds, 325
Brancs Ayres, 34
Colombian az Venczucia, 135
Bézzian, 1827, 26
Ditto Acc., 362 § 6
Ditto Deferred, 122 §
Peruvian, 365
Purtuguese Conv., 465
Bitto Acc., 465
Bitto Acc., 465
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Forus.

Spanish 8 per Ct., 224
Dito Acc., 232 4
Dito 3 per Ct., 222 9
Dito Acc., 223 9 22
Dutch, 24 per Ct., 612 4
Dutch 3 per Ct., 1012 1002 12
1862 180] Ditto Acc., 181] Ditto 4 per Ct., 96] §

#### BIRTHS.

June 26, at Cheltenham, the Lady of Lieut, James B. Will-LOURNEY, R.N., of a son. July 5, at Braughing Vicatage, lierts, the Lady of Captain Sar, Bengal Army, of a daughter, still.

#### MAURIAGES.

MABRIAGRS.

July 19, at St. George's, Handver-ag., Horatto Frunde, Esq., to Maraart, only child of Lieut.-Col. Carpenty, of Patter's St. Bay, Middlesez.—June 27, at Tiberton, W. V. Gi 198, house of Lieut.-Gen. Ru John Guise. Bart., K.C.B., to Maraart adapter of the Rev. D. H. Lee Warner.—July 8th, at R. John by Paddington, Captain Simpaans, Rl. Arillery, to Claua, doughter of the late E. D ande, Esq., Deputy Commissary-General to the Forces.—July 8, at Albus, William Thomas, not of the late Capt. Clement, E.N., to Mary, daughter of J. W. Clement, Esq., July 2, at Rombergh, Edent.-Col. William Low. Madras Army, to Thomasha, eder daughter of she late Sir Junes Poults, Eng., to Thomasha, eder daughter of she late Sir Junes Poults, Eng., to Johnson, S. Alberdeen, W. Pa-Counday, Esq., toth Royal Irish, to Johanna Charlotte, elder daughter ut Col. David Forbes, C.S.

#### DEATHS.

DEATHS.

July 2, at Chatham, Engly Herron, the infant daughter of Lieut, Sinckmore, R. N.—Jaly 5, at Arthing worth, aged 60. Langua Bonany, East, Lieut, Cot, of the Northumptoushire Militia.
—July 1, after few short Shows, Hanney, the wife of George Bedford, Reg., labe of Brighted, and unly aight of Colonel Sir Basert N. Sale, G.C.S.

Quartery Nessel, old of Brighted, and unly aight of Colonel Sir Basert N. Sale, G.C.S.

Quartery Nessel Oblinier, —Thig Joy, Francis W. Pahe, Jamb Walliam J. Wise, John F., Paid Livy, Francis W. Pahe, Jamb Walliam J. Wise, John F., Paid Livy, Francis W. Pahe, Jamb Walliam J. W. Captain—Eabert Piat, J. M. Goomanders—Rubpyt Teminson, George Rorton, Bichard F. Edwards, William Hourchier, John L. W fru, George Venney, William H. Birtyne, Arther Wake.

20th C. W fru, George Venney, William H. Birtyne, Arther Wake.

20th, Thomas P. Achina, William F., Tongo, William Herminge, John Gowin, Alexander Limiter, William Pit, Richard Thomas, Jeliem Turner, Sammi S. Wein, Liona, William Fitz, Richard Thomas, Jeliem Turner, Sammi S. Wein, Liona, William Comp., Ville Bayer, James Malli, Chirice Denison, John G. Virght, Joseph V. Steer, Philip Engert, John S. Weit, Liona, William Rutray, William Comp., Philip Engert, John S. Mach, Gutter, Pivet Lieutenant, Valentian Gelffeld, Santon, Santon, John Watter, John R. William Milanton, Santon Matter, John Watter, John Santon, John William William Williams, Santon, John William Williams, John Watter, John Santon, John Watter, John Santon, John William R. Santon, John S. Berry, William Milanton, John S. Berry, William R. John S. William R. Berry, John S. William Williams, John Santon, John S. Londy, Brute R. Milliam, Santon, John S. Londy, Brute R. Milliam, Santon, John S. Londy, Brute R. Milliam, Santon, John S. Londy, Brute R. Milliam, Santon, John S. Londy, Brute R. Milliam, Santon, John S. Londy, Brute R. Milliam, Santon, John S. Londy, Brute R. Milliam, Santon, John S. Londy, Brute R. Milliam, Santon, John S. Londy, Brute R. Milliam, Santon, John S.

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No. 602.

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former price.

Loan of Situ Gharn Dunn op Banus of 8,006,000 Florini, negotiated in the year 1841. The Seventh Distribution will take place at Curiarube, publishy and injeverably, on the 1st August, 1844, when 600 Gaine will be obtained; one Gain of Elevine 1844, on the 1st August 1844, on the

METCALRES NEW PATTERN TOOTH METCALEE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH.

NA BRUSH and SHYRMA SPONGER.—This Tooth-Reach has the impreciant develope of amorphing throughly into the divisions of the testh, and obscuring them in the most effective divisions of the testh, and obscuring them in the most offsetting and extraordinater. Sensing, and is famous for the lating spice coming itoms, i.e. the imprecial flatter hands for the resulting properties of the minute flatter hands in the testing the flatter hands of impreved gradualitis, and powering friction. Telegraphs of adjustment of impreciations of impreved gradualitis, and powering friction. Telegraphs trained which the telegraphs and extended which the telegraphs of the telegraphs. The graduality of the telegraphs of adjustment of the telegraphs with the telegraph of the telegraphs of adjustment of the telegraphs. The continue the telegraphs of the telegraphs of the telegraphs of the telegraphs of the telegraphs of the telegraphs of the telegraphs of the telegraphs of the telegraphs. The telegraphs of the telegraphs of the telegraphs of the telegraphs of the telegraphs of the telegraphs of the telegraphs of the telegraphs of the telegraphs. The telegraphs of the telegraphs of the telegraphs of the telegraphs of the telegraphs of the telegraphs of the telegraphs.

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Assistance we granted the world, many particularly favourable large,
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LORENT C. ERRITECT, Secretary.

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faction of the Directors.

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ES, MERRIG, and ES, Cockapur-attect, Water and Clock Maker
hy Appointment to the funera and life flows in Highness Prince
albert, bego leave to mequator the Panilis fant fine impairmed and
his CHROSIOM ETERR, WATCHES, and CLOURS, is accured
by three separate Pateurs cappe lively granted in lucif, 1946, 1842,
silver Lacer Watches, jewriced in four holes, six guidene cost
in gold cases, from 81, in 101 exten. Gold Haysanital Watches,
with guid dials, from 8 guineau to 18 gathena seach.

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use. Price 2 gainess each. Paniphlets, containing a description
and directions for its use, is each; but to enserve or grain.

#### Military Entelligence.

PROM THESDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Regiment of Milita—Carles
Humphrey Willyams to be Major, v. Aiston, resigned; Claries
Brune Graves Bawie, Esq., to be Capt., vice Willyams; Colsans
Rashielgh, Esq., to be Capt; James Neynus Vivian Willyams,
Gent., to be first Licutement

FROM FRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE. PROM FRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

Telecatershire Rer. of Militia—Capis and Adj. H. F. Rawker,
from the Queen's Own Tower Hamiets Regiment of Militia, to
be Adjutant v. Deakin, decreased, March 22.
First West Reg. of Yorkshire Yesmanny Cavalry—Q. Sitwell,
Buq., to be Capit. v. Lord Howard, resigned; English D. Mishett
to be Licut. v. Swinn, resigned; W. Fowler, Gesti, to be Cornet
v. Nishert, promoted July 13.
Ayrshire Reg. of Yoursery Cavalry—Regimental Bed. Mejor
A. B. Chivert, from 3d Drug. Guarin, to be Adjutant; Adj. A. B.
Chivert to be Cornet; Rev. J. C. Jamieson to be Chaplain v. the
Rev. J. M'Leod, D.D., decreased, July 19.

#### CAVALRY.

oth Dragoons—This regiment will be inspected by the Inspecting Geheral of Cavalry about the middle of August. Inspecting General of Cavalry about the middle of August. It is distributed as follows:—Four troops and head-quatters at Britchton; Officers present—Lieut. Col. Moore; Captains the Hibt. H. Crichton, Barbor, Atkuright, And White; Lieuts. Denny (Ridingmaster), Carrol, Shute (Adjutant), Peet, Button, Grove, Fits Wygram, and Cornet Powell; Sargeon Milligan, Vat.-Surg. Hallen, Phymaster Gregg, and Quartermaster Marshall. Capt. Archdell has been on a visit to head-quarters during the past well. At Dorohouter, one troop with Licuts. Davidson and Dod, and the Assht.-Sargeon. At Trowbridge, one troop with Capt. May and Lieut. Isigh. Major Wollaston is on leave, and will, in course of a short time, retire from the leave, and will, in course of a short time, retire from the Service, in consequence of ill health. Lieut. Riding-mester Denny will purchase the first troop which becomes vacout in the regiment. The Vet.-Surgeon has returned from making an inspection of the hotes at out quarters after the march. The detachment for Chichester has not yet been ordered. The splendid and very popular band of this regiment has been much in regulation sinds its nrrival at Brighton: it has performed at the Royal Chirdens, Chain Pier, Uld Steine, and at aome private

10th tlussars -A general court-martial is ordered \$ assemble in L merick—Col. Chatterton, 4th Drag. Guarda, president—for the trial, at his own request, of Lieut. W. Augustine Hyder, on charges preferred by his commanding Officer, Col. Vandelant.

12th Lancors-Neclanor, whose court-martial and re-duction from Serg. Major to the ranks we noticed in orth Gazetten of let and Sth June, in ordered to be discharged on a penulon of la. per diem.

"Considerable excitement was caused in the garrison of Wednesday morning biat, by the arcest of no less than 17 Non-commissioned Officer, on a charge of continuening the Articles of War, by subscribing towards a fund in aid of William Nectance, late Serjeant-Major of the 12th Lancors, whose recent wild by Court-Stortial and lentence of reduction on a charge of offering a bribe to Maj. Meyer, created so much separation. The explanation of the circumstance given by the accused, we understand, is, that the subscription in question, one day's pay from each, was for the religiof of Mrs. Neclause and her children. who were anduring great privation, while Neclence was suffering from mental abstration at Fort Pick, the consequence of the shock produced on learning the sentence of the Court-Martial, which was aggravated by the receipt of intelligence the same day that he had been robbed of 200/, through the failure of a person in Irrinal to whom he had intrusted his savings. The wife in the excess of he had intrusted his savings. The wife in the excess of her gratitude mentioned the liberality of her benefactors to the editor of the Maidstone Gazette, at whose office a subscription list in behalf of Neclance was lying, and who published the contributions of the Non-commissioned Officers, with other subscriptions he had received. understand that the Editor of the Guzette has written to the Commandant, explaining the circumstance. The setheir names, those with an asterisk being books of heroes of Ghuznee :- Oxford Blues, Corporal Challife 3d Light Drogoous, Sermants During, A. Darling, 9th Lone in, Seriesnia Swift, Church, Mayes, Whelan; 14th Light Diagouns, Seriesnit Tarrant; 15th Russars, Ser-jeants Lassacer, Williams, Mullin; 15th Lascers, Ser-jeants Dynon, "Brown, McKetti," Gracie, Holden, Morgan." -- Maidstant Journal.

13th Lt. Dragoons-At Engler sessions, Lord Devon presiding, the soldiers charged with assaulting the police were acquitted. A great number of persons cheered them as they left for the barracks, and the police were hooted.

14th L. Diagoons-Lieut. Herten, we regret to say, whilst in the act of packing or unpacking a portmantent, at Kukee, was accidentally killed by the going off of a piatol put up with other things. Talls has reference to the circuicous report of the death of a Capt. Morton, of the East Indea Company's Service, who is stated in the Bombay papers to have been againstally killed by a pistol-shot in a tent.

ORDWAYCH CORFS.

Royal Artillery.—On Monday the Lightning st.-v. Master W. Roberts, and the Menhoy st.-v. Master W. Hi-first redshifts the build the billings of the billings. W. Bi finh rechivel wa belief the biligege of the sea of the fil. Artillery, and so the following morning Binjor Wright's no., 7th Butt., under orders for Newfoundland, and Carl. Daores' 5 no., 5th Butt., under brooks for Lubbes, embarked in this wistels for a passage to Chatham, where they embarked in the spotte troop-ship for a passage to their capacitive destinations. Capt. Diores is at passage to their capacitive destinations. Capt. Diores is at passage to their capacitive destinations. Capt. Diores is at passage to their company to disches having been recently promoted from Capt. Finde's co., unter orders to retain house, after office years' service at Newfoundland.—Major Wright proceeded with his company, with Lights, Crawford and Brittingham. Sec. Cipt. Warburteth has the charge of Capt. Duere's chitpany, with Lights. Eiges and Newton, and Sec.

chinpant, with Lieuts, Eigee and Newton, and Sec. Lieut, Gilbert. Lieut, Hamley embaiked at the same tittle to join Maj. Evans's co. at Moutreal, and Lieut Hipon to join Cont. Symon's co. at Annivest, and assect. Hipon to join Cont. Symon's co. at Kingston, Conada. Dr. Maimissis, R.A., proceeded as Migdeal Officer with the companies. The women and children embarked in the Monkey attentivessel for Chatham. Several women while left behind in consequence of these being a greater all miles of histories min in the companies than the requirement of histories min in the companies than the requirement.

illuster of histerical ment in the companies than the regu-lation allow to take their wives with them, but they will follow in a traight-ship in the course of next week; Landy Biblandish, hid hang of the wives of the Official of the garrage, have formed a fund to never those left helmed, will a facey fair will take place in the course of the present mouth in sid of this excellent object. The named inspection of the Royal Artillery com-menced at 10 o'afodis, by the Royal Living Artillery, the field between and siding rising absolubility to the frommenced at 10 o'spole, by the Royal Lines Artilley, the field batterias and riding troop assembling on smooth the common, to heavy marching order, where they were smoutely examined by Col. Paterson, with Brigade Major Cuppage. At 1 o'clock the whole, of the nine battalions of Front Artilley assembled under the command of Colonel Turket, C. B., sidt the men budgewent an inspection, which hated until heli-past 3 o'glock, P.M.

A pair of water handshow buttle denome her bear annual of the common her bear annual of the colonel of

A pair of very habitsome kettle-drams has been supplied to the RI. Horis Artillery, and whose the stechesary rite branch of the Service appendages ale ready, this far will use the hettis drame on held and review days.

First Lient, Raines is ordered to Barbadoes from

Drogheda, on promotion, Lieut. Gregory has arrived from Jamaica, Lient. Yelverton from Canada, and Lieut. from Jamaica, Lient. Y Bilbert from Sibrallar,

Dilbert from Gibraltat,

We understand that Serj. John Devile, late of the Royal Artillery Company stationed here, has taken passage in the Mayal Mediateming, to Sil a thepediate and most responsible attained at Halling, N.S., ettilized spot him by the Mastar-Goderal of the Drivianes, for his "good and zealous conduct in the Hilberty of the Millery duties, for a period of 21 years." We also learn that previous to Berj. Berlin taking passage, a subscription was made by the while of the Officers, Non-Dominantiantiated Officers and Guaners of the Artillery Company, for the purpose of presenting him with a piece of plate, value 181., to wave the following inscription but 1:—

"Presented to Company Serjeant John Devlin, of the Boyal Artillery, on his leaving the regiment (to fill a situation conferred upon him by the Master-General of the Ordinance) by Capt, Dacrey, Lieuts. Talbot and Thompson, the Non-Commissioned Officers and Guanerto of No. 6 Company, 7th Balt. Boyal Artillery, in which company he was bornt, his father sho laying derived 24 years in the askee, as a back to their regard and enterm to his holdier the bearing, and uptight conduct in the discharge of his Milkery dutiba, for a period of 21 years."

This is, bertuing, a most compilmentary tratumorial, and well may the meritorions soldier the proud of a Rattering a mark of respect.—St. John's Neuromediand Times, 12th Jame.

Ri. Engineers—Major Foster, who reserved.

RI. Engineers-Mujor Foster, who relieved Capt. Hope, in the Glasgow district, is removed to Manchetter. Lieut. Gordon has succeeded Major Foster at Glasgow, pro tem. INPANTRY.

Foot Guarda

Foot Guards—

20 the Estile of the Nanet and Mittary Garette.

Sin,—Chi you inform the by what patent, whirent, or authority, the buttations of Foot Charde are allowed to have shore than two stand of colours? By the King's Regulations (published in 37), it is isld down that "No regiment he henceforth to display a third stand of colours; any regiment now having a third dolour, as a mark in display the King deposed in abandon the claim, as being by the King deposed inadminible," &c. In spite of this, Sir, I was much surprised at litering the other day, that each battalion his more than the Gapen's and regimental colours, incomes as each Company has a separate colour to test I not in this all, for each company adopts for itself a cress, and which is unbroidered in the cause of this religious. It may be true enough that it reviews, parades, &c., but crest, and space is uncreased in the centre of this countries. Et may be true enough that at reviews, paradet, &c., but more than the regulated number appear, but at all guerns mountings, the evident that is used for that duty (constituted as the let of chief of all Military duties), is nothing the Queen's or regimental colour, but the third or Company's colour. By walting to the Colour yand, St. James's, two or these mornings successively, any person may convince biqueelf of the truth of the above manning. The Guards have many privileges I min sware tion. The Guards have many privileges I min sware. I do not easy them, or am I judicial of them; and I merely write the above to immain, whether there is any authority for a usage, which, to say the light of it, atrikes one as singular. There are, as you must well be

aware, Sir, several regiments in the Service, that, before the regulation I have quoted above came into force, carried a third colour. I will, however, mention one in partialistic the 5th Pauliter—a regiment in every way distinguished, and which having in some action captured a stand of colours, was for many years allowed to carry it at their head. Unfortunately, however, a few years back at their head. at their head. Unfortnastely, however, a rew years back this cirious, as well as the sther two, was destroyed by five at Gibralter, and on the regiment obtaining the case, this third crimity (in spills of the atroog representations of the Governor of the Fort, the Commending Ufficer of the Regiment, and otherwise, was ordered to be discontinued, and some other privilege granted in its stead; Such being the case in one includes, the third in the regulations be enforced in a similar case in the Guarde, where, in be enforced is a similar case in the Guarde, where, in fact, there is not half the grandels for the privilege being granted as there was in the 5th Fusiliers? I beg marchly to did, that I am in this is a considered with any oblighed above-named regimentes or am I in any way projudited against the Guarde (as I first this many any projudited against the Guarde (as I first this many are). You may assity believe this, Sir, when I state that my grandfather, father, and three brothers, all had the honour of severing in them. As for myself, Sir, I sim, and am attract shall long remain.

A Post Invantar Summirrant.

Army and Navy Cheb, Jame 28.

[The General Order illiaded to by this Correspondent does not, we ballieve, this and to the Guarde. The Strywere made "The Northunderland Fusiliers" in constitution of losing their third colour.—En.]

deration of loaing their third colour.—Ep.]

1st Foot, les Butti.—Lieut. Col. Brown has left Gibraltar for England, and Maj. Montgomers commands

the battelion.

1st Foot; 1st Bait. Depot—Lieut. Camptic has succeeded Lt. Cole; 91st, in the recruiting service at Armagh.

1st Foot 2d Bait.—Lieut. Col. Arober, Dep. Quarterm.
Gen., salled from Barbadoes with 200 of the Royals for Dominica, te restore order.

2d Depot Lileut. Sawyer is appointed to the recruiting servine at Edinburgh.

Sth.—Move to Bellast, to relieve 58th, ordered to Dublin.

10th Depot. Capt. Staunton proceeds to Bombay in the Owen-Giénitoiser.

11th—It sinder orders to prodest from Ireland to Chatham, for N. S. Wales.
17th Depot—Lieut. W. W. Johnson and Ens. Bourke

proceed to Bombay is the ship Tronbactour; Assist. Surg. J. S. Willes, M.D., proceeds in the ship John Brower, from Gravesend.

23d Reserve Battalion-Capt. Anderdon and lady em-

bark this week for Canada.

25th—Major D'Urban and Liout. Lindsell have arrived

in England, on leave, from India. 53th Depot.—On the 18th inst., 60 privates misrebied for Gravesend, to embark, with Lieut. Edward G. Whitty

and Ensight Robert Smith and Newham, on board the ship Maloon, for Malos.

26th—On Tuesday night a melaneholy accident happened at the Charle. John Dow, a private in the 26th, peried at the Chaile. John Dow, a private in the 26th, who had been observed to be somewhat intoxicated, endeavoared to escape from the garrison by descending the rock opposite to West Port; but at this point the rock is almost perpendicular, and the unfortunate man fell to the Castle Road, and was killed on the spot.—

Bottoniki.

Sid.—This reg. having received their orders for Dublin, the Officers were entertained by their old distociates, the 67th, at disable; on Saturday the 18th July, when much editivisity field good fishing was exhibited on both aloes. On proposing the health of the Sith, Got. Bundary very feelingly observed on the good that must seeme to Her Majerty's Service from the reciprocity of good understanding that had actated during the period the two regs. had have, brought together, and that every one which heard him, origin to his houriseds this rivalry carried out (as it had help with the most perfect good hamour by both togs.) which is all times tend to the advancement of discipling it had be hed great satisfaction in bearing textinuty is the propositude and itself eithbited by Col. Markham and his Officers to counts this desirable end.—
First Division and his Officers to counts this desirable end.—
First Division and his Officers to counts this desirable end.—
First Division and his Officers to counts this desirable end.—
First Division and his or Dublin.

Lithe-Light. Hervey is appointed to the Recruiting

agib-Light. Hervey is appointed to the Recruiting

Stin-Light. Hervey is appointed to the Recruiting Service, Nottingham.

On this office, in the Court of Queen's Bruch, Dubits, third was great excitement to accordant the result of a sing of session meants, alternat to accordant the result of a sing of session meants, alternat to accordant the result of a sing of session meants alternat to accordant the result of this registrat. It appeared that on the storning of Stating, Maintain produced to Pertubally Berracks, for the purpose of proceeding a wiste of Se, due to him by Rivet. Again. State, like many of his patriotic brettern, against the him by Capt. Against the him by Capt. Against the significant of the continued on duty, he was possibled to the state between a decaying the state of the significant of the sential flutton." Due owing injustify this significant of the sential on duty, he was possibled to state between the sential on duty, he was possibled to state between the sential of Capt. Methodo, merching of the state of the sential, sential Miss. Ending a state party

badge generally appended, liesteralist to regulation, the term lapped of the sheet, and fusionalists to regulation, the water to held, dr. If what, to blink a retraint. Emiliarly the entropy the sheethest of the generate order, that Railly by the sheethest of the generate order, that Railly by the sheethest in the generate order, that Railly by the their life, and, acting the the factoriest of small payeterious parties, what the commend to gift. The entropy of the instructions of emiliar suggest for informalization sheether the defendant, was allow the alleged standay, but for perty investing, who ally law the alleged standay, but for perty investing, who ally the the effect of independent to the "Repeal Buttom." It was the distribute that Capt. Mother's applied the epithet of "shoulding that from the berracks. A life, Richard I Committed to proceeding the the plantiff, and had used unnecessary think it may be whole probleming, with the electronial indigator of the modern of the whole probleming, with the electronial indigator of the repeal and the process when it is a superior of the repeal and the process when the payet of the Labettenian-Conting to a superior of the repeal of the process wearing political bedges of any kind. For the defence, several soldiers who were witnesses of the the indication of the form when he are a head that and the order for the account that the continue of the training that was about the order for the account that the continue of the training that was about the order for the account that the continue of the training that was about the order for the account that the continue of the training that was about the order for the account that the continue of the training that the substant about head of the whole general that the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue defence, several soldiers who were witnesses of the traffic-action were prefixed, only of whom positively swalls that Capt. Mathews had used my unnecessary violence, and had he applied any oppositrious names to the debugious, while the "coder" was rolled byttn so tall decisority and justification for the assault; the subject-meter of complaint. The magnetracts, after having sent to Ship-acreed barracks for a copy of the coder; for the parpoint of temperating its worthing, were of opinion, that although Capt. Mathews had not exceeded his dary, still that u had been committed, but or so civilel a neither that they strongly urged the parties to settle the difference to enter the difference a proposition to which the difference acceptance of the settle of the supposite side, who instant on the "pround of flesh," the informations. who insisted on the "present of fleets," the informations. The beach being thus criven to it, held Capt. Mathews to buil in his own recognizances to answer the charge at the next commission of Oyer and Terminer. The successful issue of the writ of error could not have infused greater triumph among the Repealers, who swarmed the board-room, then did this solemn decision of their worships.

The Freeman largura as with another Button fullows :- A brewer's porter named Magrath, is dulivering beer at the Mountjoy Barracks, Photnix-park, A se tinel happens to stand beside him. A friend to Magrit —' Hollon, why don't you wear lyour Repeal Butten? Magrath—" I only wear it on state-days." Beatimel beside him. A friend to Magrath "tt's well you don't wear it coming in here—for it you did. I would put my bayonet through you." Magrath...
"You may be very well disposed to do so, but you know

better than to attempt it."

The sentinel then attempted to strike Magrath for his sauciness, and Magrath complains of the assault-end thus we have the entire case. This brings Magrath to the Richmond Barracks; and the sentingt—a soldier of the 34th-is, on a representation made to the Adjutant, put under arrest. On Wednesday all the part es attended before Colonel Airey, who, with other Officers, held a sort of court to investigate the matter. The porter Magrath, had with him an attorney, Mr. Murphy, and the affeir was fully gone into. The upshot of the matter seemed to be satisfactory to the complainants, and they eventually declined to prosecute the matter further, and thanked Col. Afrey for his courtesy and attention.

36th — Two companies marched from Richmond

Barracks, Dublin, for Armagh, to arrive on 20th, to occupy barracks, detaching a company from Armsch to Charlessont, to ralleve detachments of the 5.3d Regt. One company from Dabila arrived at Newry on the 19th. A co. marched from Dabila to Newry to arrive on 20th; a co. marched from Dabila to Armsch, and will arrive on 22d tast, to relieve the 53d. The grand division, under Col. Maxwell, leave Publin for Newry on 23d inst.
39th Depoi — Liest. Little is appointed to the recruiting service at Edinburgh.

service at Edinbirgh.

4th—We are happy to amountor to the friends of the late Lieut. Cumberland, that that gallant Officer's name is properly recorded on the tablet breated in Alvarable Church to the memory of the Officer's and soldiers of this regiment who fell in the Affgian war.

46th—A correspondent remarks that the applicant given in the Naval and Military Caused him wark, of the gallant conduct of a company stationed under Capit. Bremner at Doublines, proves that the old "Books Despin" have not forgotten their collient, where "Toulisties" semilial frem of their company became intend to have first green fifthe changed to red, in consequence of their living defended a body of French Greunistees.

45th—The two junities Captules (Challants and Powell)

body of French Greundliers.

13th—The two junite Captains (Challents and Powell) were by an old coincidence substitutes in the same co. Circumstants in 224 Rept., from which that laddy exclanged to their present corps. Raditain Surgeon Dr. Garrett in an least to the Street in the substitute of Line a Army Line with the 49th Raditain in Inelly, and substitutely in Chine, at their adoless of Change in the difference of Assoy; automatical of Change, month that

agrices of highly in Priviles, the highest of high of highest of highest stated and unphase of the highest of highest of these of Chaples, Womaning and Citia Marie Pro. Laur. States or politics Liber. Challey, 48th, on the Research Spring.

reptiline Lakeit. Castiop, dotte, on the Remediting Belletic in Northechale.

Reight Merines—Schuberter, July 12... Plaid Launt V. T. M. Payer to be Copt. v. M. Med. H. B. Medde, did a Sei. Dieut G. Debry as he Pleas Livit. v. Payers dividing Launt The half-yildly included the Adlasha, delight day in the geretum, tick place on Typeriditis in presenced an o'stock, men. Mills (Jen. Ste Piere R. Mills K.C.C.), Depr. Adj. Gent. of the R. Artiliary, with Mirgode Mat. Coppasse outered the vent meater of the Risk-frittling harracks, where the R. Mistroni sed at plansing gillibries, mult the time barracks for that invisit of Ber Kriftling's meirster at Washints for that invisit of Ber Kriftling on the Col. Parke, C.R., the hand of Mills under the attentions of Mat. How Br. Rose way jained by Gal. Orion, C.R. and K.H., Disp. Adj. Gill. Mat. Marting with stained at implections, to accordance in marting with stained at implections, to accordance for marting with stained at implections, to accordance for marting the time town are willed to such stain. Mat. Marting. with stained at implections, to accordance for marting in fluid fluent deal of the fluid of the surpe to which he to stain and fill the transitude of the surpe to which he to stain and the Mills of the surper to which he to distinct and Golfres-arounce Obstock then physicaled disting the Mills and up the fluid fluid of the surper to which he to stain the fluid of the surper to which he to stain the Mills of the fluid of the surper to which he to stain the fluid of the surper to which he to stain the Mills of the fluid of the fluid of the surper to which he to stain the fluid of the surper to which he to stain the fluid of the surper to which he to stain the fluid of the surper to which he to stain the fluid of the surper to which he to stain the fluid of the surper to which he to stain the fluid of the surper to the fluid of the surper to the fluid of the surper to the fluid of the surper to the fluid of the surper to the fluid of the surper to the fluid of the Capt. Wesley, Liqut. and Adj. Herray Varley and Montes and Godfree-unster Obidion than probabiled diang the Maiffint and my the ran-line; and the Major-Godera, missistly inspected the men, and also, out their being affined ince company, when two their hiter being affined ince company, when two their hiter being affined barracks was then inspected; and the Gelianis Obligate their presented to the others of the tree presented to the others to the replace of the presented in the district outside the district outside the district. The company of the district outside of the district. Col. Marger field and the company of the company of the district. rue distance. Cot. Mercer fields and the community of the sten, and they sportly diver spectrum to their distantific At half-part two o'clock the whole of the min definitions again on the permis-ground in fresh of the Rit, Artillery Barrants, under the equation of Col. Perto, and under the equation of Col. Perto, and under the presence of Col. Own stat the Officers of the Staff. the comments of the state of the Lieut-Col. Coryton then assumed the command, and put the men through the manual and platoon exercises. Col. Parko resumed the commend, and they went through their manusures in a munior highly went through corps, and to the entire satisfaction of the Maj. General. Lieut.-Col. Gibsone was present, although appointed to to the Ri. Marine Artillery, and will remain until the deto the Rl. Marine Artillery, and will remain until the de-cision of the Court-Martini on Light. Light, of which he a a member: is made knows.

The deteriment at Depriord were impacted yesterday by Col. Parks and Colonil Owell.

A deteriment, countring of Cast. John Land, Lieuts. Flomyng and Brittsin, 4 Seriesats, 2 Corracum. Fleening and Britain, 4 Sessente, 2 Corporale, 1 Drummer, and 55 privates, from the head-quarters, at Spike Island, of the fathilion under Lieut.-Col. Burton, embarked on board the Tarkirus steamer at noon but the 11th, for earsies at Velenile. Dingle Bay. The Officer commending had orders to place, on his arrival there, this force at the disposal of the Right Hou. Maurice Fire Graid, Rnight of Resry, and turnerly one of the Lords of the Admiralty. This leaves the Life - Colonel commanding with 24 duty main at band-quarters? The detachment at Lingbowline is teduced to 1 Officer, 2 Serits, and 27 r. and f.—a very inadequate force for the protection of one of the most important pours in Irahud.

Capt. H. Smith has been ordered to Salisbury, to relieve Capt. Jollisse on the restricting station.

relieve Capt. Jolliffe on the recruiting station.

A general conferencial, constaining of the following members, Colonel Mercer, Royal Machine, president; Lieutenint-Colonel Miscore, Rt.-Mef. Sprg. Bt.-Mef. Hamilton, Bt.-Mef. Stransham, and Chief. Phillips, R. Marmes; Capt. Markland and Capt. Bill, Bt. Artillery; Capt. Wright, Rl. Marines; Capt. Frents, Horse Artillery; Lieut. Congdon; Lieut. and Smallerin. Onslow; and Lieut. White, Rl. Marines—electrical at aleven o'cleck on Verincellay, in the meas-room of the Woolwich Artillery for the trial of Lieut. Charles Leads, of the Woolwich Artillery in the fallering church; or For having which Mydding, on the fallering church; or For having wich Alviston; on the following charge: — For having absorbed himself from his geard in the Victuelling Yard, at Deptiord, without due authority, on pe about the 8th Deputers, without was assured by 1814, and not rejoining the come with the morning the following day." Liout, and Adj. Herney Vario of the following day." Liout, and Ad. Berney Verlo efficiented as sicting Judge Advocate, and the whole of the systemic for the presentation was attaggleped at an early highly after which the Court adjourned widd the next doy, at always a clayer which the town the prisoner planeated with his definion, which only succepted a few minutes, and the Court against adjustment, after stating their decisions.

Some Estimate the strengther of the State for the Estimate. I perceive an Arthur allegant for a property ourself of having research to believe that a plan roughway yourself of precent could be required to believe that a plan roughway the Population of the State o the following day.

perpe en Pereign stations.

they if it produces that they is there and many his to assist about the company and they have not been also as the assistance of the company and the company are company and the company are company and the company are company and the company and the company are company and the company are company and the company and the company are company and the company and the company are company are company and the company are company and the company are company are company are company are company and the company are compa morngating in acy distribution dependent from the southing alliesty and state-delta policy metablished by four in twelfight unou of the Public Service, mid the separate and relies in the light of the Aracl, River, and the separate and relies in the light per that I should play the separate and has a carrying out, relative to the designations of the Royal Martner for the Royal Martner for the property of the delta property of the separate relief of the forest of the service and the light of the service and the light of the service and the relief of the first first light of the service of the service and the light of the service of the light of the service of the light of the service of the light of the service of the light of the light of the service of the light

eleven yours and to their I planted the digenture, " The citis and Publish."

I did suppose that bettellane they is no seek to the Colonies, such as sine Chips, Eigh Leiding, the best that our West indie Estanday det dans must be reliefe regiments, and an bestoud stadhmung through his all digets, southing at all times to complete the crows of this ships on Focalgatations (where Blade Jooksts and as filled to be beild in war, adds mader impresentation they may not be seek to see aborthanded, but that wary high may be as well to see aborthanded, but that wary high may be as well to see aborthanded, but that wary high may be as well aparted all genned. There are noise diffings I filed angular may yet developed, which I being I subtil live to sie, viscout that this ampositions and truly considerational force growth in large and the distribution of impresentation. Forwards as section and fined anothers fit part transless. Forwards in section and fined anothers fit part transless, one fire the alternation and appears of impresentation, one fairly. Again, we large factor of the original distinction appears that an appropriate, or by which butter instruction to the contraction of the contraction, or by when butter instruction to an appearance in the contraction and appearance in the contraction of the contracti Martin Guarde? What designation, or nonemark to letter martine, to distinguish a scripe whose services have enciraled the "globe?"—who, like their brethern in arms, and with whose they have so often fought also by take, are fractly to be up and as the examine of their country.—I Quantum out.

July 17.

July 17.
[Our miliest Coiredpondent his faritured us with his name. We tover that with his pheal or engagetions.—Ho.].
536.—First division of 5 soutpastes conjusted at Newry on the 15th; on heard the Riscomenthus recemen, and arrived at Liverpool thay produceded to Manchoner on 17th; there to be stationed until they emback at Liverpool for Bringal. The vehicle appointed for their transporter and the Addresses. John Hill, Milies Liverpool for the same and the Addresses. John Hill, Milies, Luther; Mann, Hosphenis, and Thomas Arburthest. The more for intia service is already apparent, two Coptains lieving exchanged into the 48st and 48th, whichers incents will return, the former from Canada neat year, and the 48th from the West Indies to Canada, in a few weeks, and that to Regimed. to Roginad.

57th-Lieut. Piet is removed from the Rescutting Serries, Ipanich, to Brittol, vine Lieux, Browne, 30th.
18th. The Builly odiviot ship, laving a detachment in

harge of convicts, ediled on 17th July from Kingetown for Hobert Town.

58th Depot-Capt. Denny and Lieut. Herbert have cusharked as a nowlet goord in the William Jurdine transport at Deptiord, for New South Wales.

String Lieut, Menith is appointed to the Rescutting Shrving at Glorimel, vine Lieut, Mann, 54th, primorted, 19th, 1st Batt,—Emberk at Cork for Sombay in the

thips, Hernfürdisies, Angue, Cornwell, Carnatie, and Palmgra Franzisie 2d, 3d, 40th, 12d, 35th, and 74th Depict, 170 valuations inter disembarked at Cork from Chathem, and joined the 60th. Liout. and Adj. Mitchell

Chathem, and Joined the 80th. Licut. and Aug. Mixeuora will remain with the Depot company at Chatham.

To the Editor of the News and Mittery Genetic.

Sin,—Observing in your Gazette of Saturday, July 13th, a letter signed by "An (Ild Multeriber," which deplet that the present let Batt., (ii)th Rifles, wer condituted the bit Batt. of that regiment, I beg to refer your morfespondent to the Gazette issued sither in February or Manual. 1822. continue mermission to that corps to bear blaceh, 1823, granting permission to that corps to beer the words Alfracea, Pyroness, and Nivelle, where he will ob-serve the following announcement, viz.—That is commi-quence of the distinguished conduct of the last flatt. late bib of that regiment, at the battles above mentioned, they were allowed to bear the same on their appointments.

AN OLD SE Olut-Rubert in the ships, Earl Hardwicks, Success, Coromandel, and Even, for India. Captain Ward remains

Coronishedel, and Erlen, for India. Captalls Ward remains with the Deput nesispany in place of Capt. Maying, 624—"Blasantis, 52th April.—Regimental Orders, —Advirting to the incidentially facts of Limit. Egar than N. and M. Gasidle of list wicks, with was unfortunately lost by the aparting at a basic yearheady weeding in the rear. Officers for engagement to wear crape on the left arm, until the eneming Souther of capeut and regard for the melinpy of a heather of capeut and regard for the melinpy of a heather with the right, described suring the newless years with the right, described suring the newless place with the right, described suring the newless place.

Section. The first division at fieldest still arrive in Public.

27th July. That we Courte Muster his substalled this line, Lieut.

Moffatt, 46th, as Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. at Barbadoes and Capt, Robertson is appointed Dep -Judge-Advocate.
724 Depot... Will be immediately formed.

73d-Proceed to Ireland to replace the 11th Regiment

73th Depot...
On Twendry evening Bagwell street was thrown into much confusion and excitement by three soldiers belonging to this depot, who kept shouting for Repeal, and making obeleance to a vast mon which followed them to the Gas-house liringer, and did not part from them until they returned to the barracks. One of the party, a very had character we understand, has been identified, and an investigation into the circumstances attending this pullitical exhibition was beid in the barrack on the following day, and the matter has been reported to Government. It is invariably a source of much pain to se to record anything calculated to refact on the humblest individual in the British Hervice, and it was with regret we witnessed the subsecoming exhibition on Tuesday evening; however, from all we can learn, the case is likely to be an isolated one, as the men of the 77th are generally well-behaved and soldier-like, and we hope that when we have to notice them again in any way, it will be in turns of approbation and praise...—Typerary Constitution.

78th Depot—Capt. Birington is in command of the drafts embarked on board the John Brewer for Bombay.

82d Depot—Capt. Maxwell's oo. has relieved Capt.

92d Depot—Capt. Maxwell's oc. has relieved Capt. Eccles's oc. at Euris, from Clare Castle. 85th—Encs. Williamson and Maunsell arrived at Barba-

does on 8th June, by the *Des* steamer, from Southampion, after a favourable passage.

86th Depot—Ensigns Robinson and Mildmay proce

Bombay in the ship John Brewer, and Ensign Gerahty in the ship Trouba

87th—Liest O'Brien is appointed to the Recruiting Service, 1pswich. Sir Neil Douglas will inspect this corps

De Wend superintending the Barrack Department at Raisley, during the temporary absence of Capt. Burgoyne.

98th—Capt. Samuel Russell, late of this reg., has arrived in Dublin from Hong-Kong, vid New South Wales.

1st. West India Reg.—Maj., Hill has arrived from

REVIEW.-The lat and 2d Regiments of Life Guar 2d and 3d Battalions Grenadier Guards, and 1st and 2d Battalions Coldstream Guards left their respective quarmattanons Colastream Guards for their respective quarters on Saturday morning, and arrived on the review ground in Hyde Park about ten o'clock, and abortly after formed into line, according to their rank in the Service, the ground being kept by the 17th Lancers from Hounslow. At a few minutes before aleven, the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief and Colonel of the Grenadier Reg. of Foot Guarde; the Duke of Cambridge, Colonel of the Coldstream Rag. of Foot Guarde; the Marquess of Anglesey, Culonel of the Royal Horse Guards, Blue; Gen. Viacount Combarmers, Colonal of the let Life Guards; General the Marquess of London-derry, Colonel of the 2d Life Guards; Gen. Sir George Murray, Master-General of the Ordnance; General Sir Morray, Master-General of the Ordennes; General cir.
J. Willoughby Gordon, Quartermaster-General; Lieut.Gen. Sir J. Macdonald, Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Gen.
Lord Fituroy Semanast, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief; Miajor-Gen. the Hon. H. B. Lygon,
10th Hussara; Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir H. R. Pakeuham; Major-Gen. Sir F. W. Trench; Major-Gen. Lord Saltoun; Major-Gen. G. Brown, Dop. Adj.-Gen. and a brilliant Staff arrived on the ground, accompanied by the Hergditary Grand Deke of Mecklenburgh Strelits, Count Bjofnetjerns, Arabassador from the Court of Sweden, and Count Rosen, in their Military uniforms. Major-Ges. Lygon and Major-Gen. Lord Saltoun rode forward, the former to command the cavalry, and the latter to command the infantry; and on the approach of the Duke of Wellington the whole of the regiments presented arms, the bands of the respective corps playing the national anthemalia Grace, with the splendid Staff of Officers, then proceeded along the front of the line, and up the rear, ceeded along the front of the line, and up, the rear, minutely examining the appearance of the men. His Grace, with the Staff, then assembled at the flag-staff, and the various regiments marched past at slow and quick time, the lat Life Guards headed by Col. Viscount Combermere, the 3d Life Guards headed by the Marquese of Londonderry, Coldstream Guards by the Duke of Cambridge. The Colonels of the regiments, on passing, joined the Commander-in-Chief. The infantry, on retiring to the rear of the review ground, sentent skirmlehing parties, and the main body marched forward to the left, and on halting fired by commander, the gaveler women left, and on halting fired by companies, the cavelry going through their evolutions at the same time on the right. At the conclusion of the exercises, the infantry and cavalry marched forward and presented arms, the bands playing "God save the Queen." His tirace the Commander-in-Chief, with the brilliant Staff, rode up to the commanding Officers, and expressed his approbation of the fine appearance and efficiency of the various regi-ments, and at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock left the ground amidst the repeated cheers of the spectators.

ARRY AND ORDNANCE.—STATISTICS OF THE ARMY.

A receive has been printed, showing the number of Offitimers and men voted for the advance Military corps in Popular ; also, of the number who receive helf-pay and

called into acrive service, &c. It appears that the number of Officers and men veted for the Ordennes Military corps was, in 1792, 4846; and in 1815, 28,404. In 1845 and 1844, the number was 8931; in the same period 641 received half-pay and pension amounting to \$1,0824. It is stated that of Military pensioners returned \$2 for service there are 17,268 fit for local duties, but not for Military service as soldiers. None of these men have been called into active service either on garrison duty or in aid of the Civil Power, but on the Queen's birthday 8000 were musinto active service either on garranus usey.

Citil Power, but on the Queen's birthday 8000 were mustered for inspection. By other returns included in the above it is shown the number of Officers and many voted. tered for inspection. By other returns included in the above it is shown the number of Officers and men voted for the Army from 7792 to 1843, also the number of Officers and men who received hulf-pay and pensions in the years from 1822 to 1843, and the amount voted for the same in each of these years. In 1.792 there were 57,252 Officers and men on full pay, and the supplementary estimate in 1843 and 1844 was 129,481. In the last-mentioned period there were 198 general Officers on untatsohed pay amounting to 89,000£, and 369 retired on full pay of 64,000£. For 1843 and 1844 the number on half-pay and Militar Millowance was 4140, and the amount 457,000£. The foreign half-pay in the same period was 40,000£, and the number 482. The pensions of men in the same period was 1,239,498£, and the number 73,101. number 73.101.

Staff-Surg. Storewright of the Glasgow recruiting district, is appointed to Edinburgh, v. Dr. Watson; and Dr. Bell is appointed to Glasgow.

Dr. Bell is appointed to Glasgow.

Detachments of 29th, 31st, 39th, 44th, 50th, and 62nd Regiments, on board the ship Madagaseer from Calcutta, and at Gravesend on the 18th July.

The following detachments combarined at Gravesend on 17th July, for Bombay:—5 Officers and 184 men of 18th Light Dragoons, 17th, 22nd, 78th, and 86th Regiments; 4 Officers and 166 men of 17th, 22nd, 28th, 78th, and 86th. The former on board Troubadour, the other on hourd July Butters. board John Bri

Detachments of 2 Officers and 100 men of 22nd and 28th Regiments: embarked at Gravesand on 18th July, on

board Folcon for Bombay.

#### Nabal Intelligence.

Commander,-Charles H. Douglas.

Commander,—Charles H. Bouglias.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—W. F. Mairin (1820), to Guess John Bewker (1811), to Greenwich Middital, v. Foster, deceased.

Commander—U. W. Marina (1841), to Quess.

Lieutenants—W. G. Hammonth, to command Crusces; H. Bothes (1842), to Terturing A. R. Robinson (1810), to Frienging; W. F. Fand (1883), H. Loting (1823), M. H. Bothesp (1845), T. C. O'D. Whipple (1846), and R. Hall (1843), to Quess. W. Frettyman (1823), to Canal.

Mates—E. H. Binks (1828), J. Simpson (1828), G. M. Jackson, (1828), and A. F. Arkwright (1846), to Quess: T. F. Coods (1823), to Calengenouf; G. Bellis (1841), to Masistemer.

Master—John Burdwood (1841), to Marylice.

Boond Masters—J. G. Anderson (1844), J. North (acting), F. Figden (acting), W. Wilson (acting), and J. Hancock (acting), to Quees; E. Braddon, to Conel.

Midshipmen—J. C. Hyng, to M. Fincand; R. G. Pochia, to Resistence; Hon. J. Byng to Resistend.

Naval Cadot—W. L. Gordon, to Foreupins.

Burguons—J. Robertum (b), (1826), to Wilson Jardins, convict ably; W. Reuce, M. D. (1816), to Queen; J. H. Acheson (1818), to Victory.

istant Sargeone-James Fisher (1840), and H. Trevan (1886),

American suggested to Queen, to Queen, Chaplain—G. R. Lewin, to Queen, Chaplain—G. R. Lewin, to Queen, Queen, Navai Instructor—R. R. Barnes (1888), to Queen, G. Dowell (1812), to Apello.

Clerk—John Mandouali in charge to Comet.

COART—QUARS.

Clerk—John Macquessii is charge to terms.

Converteur ab.

Appointments.—Lieut. Fatrick Compbell, to command the
Station at Sinckhead, v. Lieut. Schlare, E.N., resigned. Lieut.
John Julius McDomell, to Lydd Station, v. Lieut. Lloyd, resigned. Lieut. Joseph Wright, to Courtmanherry, v. Mr. Starks,

PORTREOURE July 16,—(From our correspondent.)—Queen is in Dock to be inspected, and get ready for sea ; she will probably be moved out next spring tides, if nothing is discovered wrong. Compersown has been turned over to the Officers of the Ordinary. Resistance turned over to the Officere of the Ordinary. Resistence went to Spitheed this energing, and is ordered to Cork. Apollo is also to go thither, and it is expected they will embark troups from thence for India. Collingmood is ready for the impaction of the Commander-in-Chief, who intends to quaster her to-morrow. On Saturaday she will go to Spithead; and she can be ready to go to see in a very few mays after. Nautilus has been cent to cruise. Not any appointments are down for the brigg; many Officere are memed as helog certain of commanding them, but when the commissions are down it will be time enough to give names. There is very little doing in the Port; the millors are enjoying themselves at the Proceeding Residence at Spithead.

Plynother. Reselvence at Spithead.

Plynother. July 18.—Research and com Fortunowith, with membelonging to the St. Pinnerse, who were on share

when she adial; the Emerald sailed on her return the following day, with volunteers for Collingrand. Sailed—Duck tender, with stores for Chatham. Richard Hunt and Francis Cana, chipwrights, have been supersonusted from the Dockyard on 241. per annum; also, Edward Harrison, extra man, 264., and George Frond, labourer, 174. 14th—Admiral Sir David Milne struck his fleg last evening on hourd the Sylph, and it was reheisted on board the St. Finzent. Arrived—Edward (barque) from Queboc, with timber; the Captain and thirteen of her crew have been taken into custody, having on board 683 live of tobacco; they were examined at the Town Hell the following day, and remanded until the 18th. 15th when she enfied; the Emerald sailed on her return the 683 liv of tobence; they were examined at the Town Hell the following day, and remanded until the 18th. 15th—Arrived Firefly steam-vessel, Capt. F. W. Beschey, from Weslwich; her crew were paid wages in advance the next day, and she has celled on a survey of the coast of Ireland. 16th—Indue, 78, was builed out of dook, having had her copper cleaned and repaired; she is fitting as an advance ship for Portumouth. The Superc, 80, was hauled into dock to have her copper cleaned. In Harbour—San Josef, Configures steam-vessel. In the Sound—St. Vincent. \_St Vincent

SHREENESS, July 18. -- (From our own Correspond ent.)—The Lightning, steemer, passed up to Chatham on Priday last with some of the Marines paid off from the Queen at Portsmouth; she left for Woolwich the the Queen at Portsmouth; she left for Woolwich the same evening. The Dee, steam transport, passed down from Chatham on Saturday, for Pembroks. The Reven, correcte, is reported ready for the pendent. The coating of marine give on the bottom of the Speeducsii, lighter, now in dock here has proved a failure; her bottom was astromely foul, it could scarcely have been worse had she been covered with tar—she is to be doubled and coppered. Memersh, Fullure and Herald remain in dock.—Ocean, fine-ship, and African, steamer, in harbour. flag-ship, and African, steamer, in harbour.

MILPORD HAVEN, July 17 .-- (From our own Correcgendent.)—On the 10th, the Terioise lighter arrived with stores for the Dockyard. 14th—The Pirefly steamer, Capt. Beechy, left for Plymouth. 10th—The Des steamers. port arrived to convey the supernumerary Marines to head-quarters. 17th—The Der left with the Royal Marines. The following Officers returned in her:—Brt.-Maj. Whylock, after two years' service in Wales, Capts. Dawes and Griffin, and Lieuts. Spratt, Hamley, and Daniels. Remains—The Diligence naval transport,

discharging stores.

DEAL, July 18—(From our own Correspondent.)—
Priday, 11th, a seizure was made by the Mounted Guard of Walmer, of a quantity of eigers, a man, and a horse and cart. 17th—H.M.'s cutter, Reven, went through to the westward. There has been but few occurrences

this week, except the saling of the outward-bound ves-sels, and the afrival of several homeword-bound. DEPTYORD, July 17.—(From our own Correspondent.) Arrived—12th, Adventure, Rockitly, Master, from De-Arrived—12th, Adventure, Rockitty, Master, from Davemport Dockyard, with neval stores. 16th—H.M.'s atometus, African, with Nos. 3 and 4 chain lighters, to weigh the Madrus freight-chip, which was burnt on the night of the 8th inst., and was scuttled, several attempts having been made but without success. H.M.'s stramer, Ruby, Walla, Master, from Chatham, with the Goodwill lighter in tow. 17th—Monkey steamer, Bryant, Master, with the Prince George transport in tow, and returned the same day for Woolwich. Sailed—11th, Rechester lighter, Graphy, Master, for Portsmouth Dockyard. Flore freight-ship, for Malta, with victualling stores. Remain—Tory transport, Lieut. Boyes, Agent, refitting for Soreign service. Marshall Bennett Insight-ship, Waters, Master, leading with naval stores for Malta. King William freight-ship, loading for the Cape of Good Hope.
Whostwith, July 16.—The Cornet was commissioned

Woolwick, July 16 .- The Cornet was commissioned Westwith, July 16,—The Cornet was commissioned yesterday. The Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral Sir George Cockburn, Rear-Admiral Bowles, and the Right Honourable B. T. L. Corry, Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with Castain Sir William Symonds, Surveyor of the Navy, arrived at Woolwich Duckyard at 12 e'clock to-day, and were secured by Commodere Sir Frances A. Coller, Captain Superintendent; Captain Bullock, of the Portugues at any average of the Relitions. captain Superintendent; Captain Bullock, of the Perospins steam-vessel; Communder Smith of the William
& Warp, yeht, &c., who escompanied their Lordships over
the vertical departments of this extensive Naval depot.
The first place visited by their Lordships was the slip
on which the Royal Albert, 120 guns, is building, and
Mix Long explained the progress made in the construction of this magnificant vessel, and the magnificant tion of this magnificent vessel, and the means adopted for againg beating her timbors to as to render her, when thinked, the strongest in the British Navy. It is worthy minised, the strongest in the British Navy. It is worthy of intentic that the Emperor of Russia was so satisfied of the Summaner arrangth of veterls built on the same principle in Mr. Lang has adopted in constructing the Regard More, that his imparial Highness expressed his intention, an his return to St. Petersburg, to give present that away vessed built for the Engelsa Navy in juture, should be put together in the same form. On leaving the Regard More the Larch Commissions of the Admitalry procould on beard the Black Eagle stammyment, at pre-sent undergoing a thorough renoration, and facility all the plain wood-work painted in a meet and charte style, with the whole of which their Lordships appeared planned. The Declaims frigate, formerly a 42-gun ship, but more fitted with a spac deck, and to mount a very powerfully armament, consisting of one fill parader gun, Maralle. pattern, mounted on a traversing carriage airteen foot in length, revolving on a pifet to enable the gun to be fixed in any direction, and the distance this powerful place of ordnance will carry shot or shells has been ascerpiece of ordnance will carry shot or shells has been assur-fained to be about two miles. In other parts of the vessel three 32-pounder guns, Monk's pattern, of 50 cwt. each, and nine feet long, will be placed, and several others of considerable power, all made on the most approved principles. This vessel is fast appreach-ing towards completion, and will soon be ready for eas. Their Lordships then inspected the foundry and the ax-tensive range of new buildings and moneter chimney, now carried to lis full height, and exceeding the height of the Monement at London-bridge by ten fast, which has been added to this department. On leaving the foundry, their Lordships proceeded to the eastern part foundry, their Lordships proceeded to the eastern part of the Dockyard, and visited the excavations carried on for the purpose of forming a new dock, and the founda-tions immediately adjoining, on which will be exceed extensive steam saw mills for converting timber into the various sizes, at present performed by manual labout, use in the Dackyard. The Gladiator steam-vessel, it nearly ready for launching, was next violed, and the on the stocks, and from the observations made by their Lordships it is probable she will be proceeded with and launched, as the slip can then be made available for building other vessels in contemplation, when room can be obtained for their construction. The whole of the De obtained for their construction. The whole of the fire engines were in order under the police, with their Inspectors Robinson and Havard, and everything which came under their Lordships' observation appeared to give entire astisfaction. Their Lordships, previous to leaving the Dockyard, entered the residence of Sir Francis Collier, for a short time, and returned to London at half-past three o'clock, F.M. The Admiralty fing was hoisted on the arrival of their Lordships, and taken down at their departure. departure.

WOOLWICH, July 19.—The Aurora, a fine Russian frigate, is daily expected to arrive at Woolwich. The Retribution steam frigate was towed from Woolwich yesterday to the East India Docks, to be fitted with her machinery by Mesers. Mandeslay, Sons, and Field. The Meloor st.-v., Lieut. Com. George Buttler, having had her defects made good, was tried down the river yesterday, and will proceed in a few days to the Coast of Ireland.

PROVISIONING THE NAVY.—Some idea may be formed of the vest expense of provisioning the Navy, from the annexed statement of the stores taken by the Albion, 90 annexed state annexed statement of the stores taken by the Allion, 90 guns, when proceeding on her voyage to Gibraltar:—5385 gallons of rues, 1008 lbs. tes, 8008 lbs. augar, 4998 lbs. chocolate, 1000 lbs. Peas, 4800 lbs. pork, 2290 lbs. beef, 10,080 lbs. flour, 900 bags of bread, 89 gallons of vinegar, and 619 lbs. soap. The quantity of live stock and fresh provisions, poultry, &c., was large in proportion. —Cork Examiner.

DEATH OF LIEUT. EDWARD ROBERTS.of the Acadia brings intelligence of the crath of Lieut, Edward Roberts, Officer of her Majestra mails, is the steamer. He was attacked by a fit of apoplexy revious to the arrival of the ship at He fax, and his recovery was looked upon as so doubtfor that Capt. I do kins was swern in as mail agent at that place. Ship by after his arrival at Boston he seemed to recover partially, but the disease afterwards took a more serious turn, and he died at the Mussachusetts General Hospital on 27th June, aged sixty-nine. Lieut. Roberts had been in the British Navy more than half a century, and held a Lieutenent's commission since 1810. He has seen much hard service, and participated in no less than thirty Naval engagements. He went out as mail agent in the Britannis on her first trip to the United States, has

Britannia on her first trip to the United States, has been in commant service since, and has crossed the Atlantic over forty times. He has left a wife in Liverpool, but has no family. His remains were dope with in a want under Park-et. Church, Hoston.

The Dapalus Farcara.—The werkmen upself on this vesseel have been employed, since the view of the Lords of the Admiralty to Woolwish Decayon and the view day, in removing the projecting part of her stern, the will now be finished in a similar manner to the stern of the Boscawen, that plant being considered, from the self-dity and strength of the timbers, most adapted to lighting vessels.

vascio.

H.M.'s stanner Hocote, Commander Br per, selled from

Hilrach for Gulway, to relieve the Recombell stantage,

Commander Plumbett, ordered to the Mannon.

A letter from New Helvetta therefines the serioul there

of Licutement Fremont, said the differing aspedicion to

Gragon, They from a k impossible to year over the memy

meantelms into the Gragon, invanily the Arhenese river,

and in well addiged with biogenty to strike further south, is I get to the above settlement in California.

The Black Replaced re, Commander & R. B. Book, has been placed under verters to present to Antenna, to sentiarit the Queen Bourges, and Her Majasty's suite, our 23d last, on the return of the Royal party from the

End lead, on the return of the Royal party Than the Continent.

Findictive, 50, Copt. Youp Nicolas, will, on her arbeal in England, he paid off, and brought forward the recommission immediately. In all probability, illustiff the Lords of the Admiralty determine upon relieving the Illustrious, 72, the Flag-ably in the West Indianant North America, with a fright instead of a line-of-hattle ship, the Findictive will be the vessel selected. The tray he expected home in a few days.

ship, the Pindicties will be the vessel eslected. She may be expected home in a few days.

Jole, 44, Capt. Sir J. Marshall, is expected from the Caps seriy is Out, to be pife off.

Rapid, 16, Lipret. Capt. G. C. Eurle, sailed on a strain from Sierra Loone on That May.

The six iron eterm-bents, of 350 tone each, building as despatch-boats for the use of the Government, will be ready for launching in a few weaks. Three of them are being built by Mesers. Dischbours and Mars, of Bleckwall, and the remaining three are being bountracted by Mesers. Robert Nauler and Co., of Glassow.

and the remaining three are some constructed by master.
Robert Napier and Co., of Glangew.
Speries, 36, Capt. the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliet arrived
at Jamaion from Port as Prince on 2d ult.
Alligator, troop-ship, Mester Commander J. N. King,
was at Singapore on 12th April.

Larne, 18, Com. Brisbeson, was at the Cape de Verde

Islands on 15th April.

There are no vessels of war in commission fitting for

There are no ve

There are no vessels of war in commission fitting for, service at either of the ports, except the Collingeouse at Portsmonth. The Queen and the Seafouser are resisting at the same port, and the Apello at Chatham.
Llaut.-Com. Partia, of H.M.'s steamer Namer, stationed in the river Shannon, preferred informations before Alderman Watson and Alderman Boyse, the magistrates, for breaches of the Admiralty status, by vessels in the herbour, decorated with flagt not national. The legal penalty is 500%, and not less than 5th.

Camperdoors, 100, has not yet been put out of commission, and it is not expected that she will be until the Queen is undocked and ready to receive the hands of Campentours. All her Officers (except Mr. Bellamy, the Master, who remains in her) are transferred to the Queen.

Meater, who remains in her) are transferred to the Queen.
The Collingueod, 80, Caut. H. Eden, fitting at Portamouth for the flag of Rear-Adm. Sir George Seymour, mouth for the flag of Rear-Adm. Sir George Seymour, looks remarkably well now she is all steams, with top-gallant yards across, and is a splendid specimen of what a mon-of-war should be. She is one of the productions of Sir William Symonds, and is puilt upon the plan of the Vanguard, with an elongation of the bow, as an experiment, which map or may not be an improvement. She will go out of harbour next week.

The Victoria and Albert Royal steam-yacht, Capt.
Lord A. Viralizenes, will be ready to so out of dack

Lord A. Fitzelarense, will be ready to go out of dock next week. By the alterations which have been made in her, the Officers will have much better accommodation than heretofore, and the disagreeable small arising from

the bilge water will be entirely ramoved.

Her. Majesty's frigate Warepite, 50, Captain Wallis, and the steam sloop Vesucius, Com. Ommaney, were in the Bay of Gibraltan on 8th inst. Moorings are being prepared there for several line-of-battle ships.

The larger Representations of the steam of the steam of the several line-of-battle ships.

THE later Squannon.-The Stromboli st-ship, Com. the Hon. E. Plunkett, has arrived in the Shennou from Galway. The Cyclops, at Tarbert, is under orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Gibraltar, only in

ease of necessity.

H.M.S. M Albion," 80, Capp. N. Lockyen.—Letters H.M.S. "ALBION," 50, CAPP. N. LOCKYER.—Letters have been received from this ship which speak in the highest terms of her general capabilities and qualities no a sea-beat. Some estimate may be formed of her speed and great stability from the fact that whote upon a gand, close hauled, with as stiff a breeze as her masts could hear, under double-resfed topsails, topgallant sails, and courses, jib and driver, she went ten keets, and never healed more than four and a helf degrees the whole time. Her quickness is working and steering has been most eatisfactually testing. It a moderate breeze, with single-resfed toussile. ness in working and storing has been most eatisfacturily testing. Le a moderate brosso, with single-reafed topsaile, seemans, and topgalizet sails, she went aims knots six faithems, as along to the wind as she gould lay, and stayed withhint then jib or spenker, and had the foreshest of withhin two minutes. Such is her stability that she was emblad to keep some of her lower-deek ports open under despise-reafed topsails.

H.M.\*a heig Spy arrived at Plymouth, July 19. She left Agameian on the 11th June. Han had light winds. H.M. S. Tortoles was at Accession when Spy left. She was also and along and was cottler in tanks: her

H.M.S. Terroles was at Ascension when Spy left. She may pleased of atores and was gotting in tanks; her smeats and yards ware down, and she was propering in the he known to St. Holena by H.M.S. Penelops. There had liven, and was when Spy left, a great searchty of white, more so than over before known. Most of the live stock had been killed, and there was excee for much apprehension, the rajey season being considered as nearly evil. May 21st, H.M.S. frights Penelops left for an

Siera Leune to obtain water for the relief of Asignaton, and on her veters, which was expected about the middle of Jane, she was to two the Twistes up to St. Halens for a further supply. It was imagined she would stew 500 for 500 tong of water, und would said book. Capt. Finialsom vesselne at Assession, and Librit. Morrie, the lat Librit, will have temporary command. May 23nd, H.M.S. Hypesinth laft Assession to grains up the South coast. May 24th, H.M.S. Larne arrived at Assession from England and Benavists, and sailed on the 27th for Prince's Inland, Persando Po, and South Coast. M.M.S. Repoir, Capt. Morrell, was in company with Juy at Frince's Island on 15th May; she was going to communicate with Ster, off Wydah, and would return to crains un South Coast. Ster, Capt. Dunlop, and Scaliff, Capt. Gooth, were in the Hight of Benio. Farrier and Rapid were of Gallinas. Several Officers had died intely, among whom were Mr. Pennbarthy, Acting Parene of Senlarh; Mr. Fope, Acting Master of Realist, and Mr. Hops, Asting Master's Assistant, of Hydra; and Mr. Pepe, Asting Master's Assistant, of Hydra; and Mr. Maitland, Missistant-Surgeon of Replet. Mr. Shirley Apthorps (Matu), bud been appointed by Capt. Foote, Acting Lieut. of Alert, vice Wille, deceased. Spy has been only one year and nice months on the seem, and has been ordered home in consequence of Lieutement's commands not being descend eligible on the sout, not having Officers of sufficient reak to suit the unking of the Americans and French, who, foresoth, meat have their merchant-ships inspected by a Lieutenaut. From this cause it is ang-French, who, foresoth, must have their merchant-aking French, who, foresorth, must linve their merchant-aldpusine posed the Rapid and Hereine, who have been much longer on the coast than Spy, will soon follow. H. H. S. Madequaser anchored at Plymouth, from Bongriam 39 days, July 19, 1844.

H. M.'s brig Hangdove, Sir W. Danieli, had arrived on the coast from the West Indies about the 18th of June, H.M.'s st.-f. Hydra, was calveying the Government, a shout the first week in May.

about the first week in May.

H.M.S. Madegenour, Capt. John Foots, arrived on Friday morning in Plymouth Saund, from the Cape de Vard. She sailed from Bunavista on the 2d June, and Verd. She sailed from Bonavista on the 2d June, and left there H.M.'s beig Rapid, Liput. Clou. Earle, about to proceed to Sierra Leona. H.M.'s Ringdore, Com. Sir Wm. Daniel, arrived at Hemevisie, from Marmuda, on the 3d June, and sailed for Sierra Leona on the 14th. H.M.'s beig Spp, Lieut. Clou. Wouldridge, joined the Madagaseer on the 2d July, in lat. 33 28 N., long, 38 28 N., parted company thesame evening, and again joined company on Friday, 18th, off the Linard.

Fances Navy. The report of Gas. Paithans, on a credit of 1,662,010t. for the construction of these atenuers batween Colais and England, was distributed leat week in the Chamber of Deputies. The Dibbst in mentanning this fait anys :—

credit of 1,662,600f. for the countraction of these atasmers between Colais and Regions, was distributed less week in the Chamber of Deputies. The Débute in mentioning this fair says ——

"The English have at present for Caldis and Ostend sight steamers, which altogether have 680 home power. They have given to some of these packets explices of a very sequence contribution, and have almost than under the direction of the Admiratly. The Principal direct of 150 history-power, grouped the Crunto is 120 minutes, with wind and tide against her. Practice has on this like but tures steamers, weigh together are of 150 history-power. They are old crass vessels, often oblighed to describe has on this like but tures channers, which the sea is high, to take over our despatches."

Frian Monny.—In Officers and company of 11, 14, 4 along Breates, William Bryth, Key, Communicale, and of 12, 14, a along Research, William Bryth, Key, Communical, and of 12, 14, a along Research, William Bryth, Key, Communical, and the Right Court of tomings boursies for the brigantine Research, seladifical Nov., 1841, will be deposited in the registry of the Right Court of Americal, on the 10th thit, agreeably of Act of Vertaments.

Mara, Jaly 4.—Destraisorion or rais Mentralisant of the Malter power of the Bright Bretward, and account of superior distributed to the Malta Bretward, and account of superior distributed to the Malta Bretward and the falls bretward, and account at counter the Research of the Mara, Jaly 4.—Destraisor the Copies receiving ship, bearing the flag of Research in the registry of the Right Source of the Malta Bretward, and Account of Research and Accounter of the Malta Bretward, and Accounter of the Malta Bretward, and Accounter to Malta Bretward, and Accounter of the Malta Bretward, and Accounter of the Malta Bretward, and Accounted to the Principle of the Community of the Community of the Destrain of the Malta, the President of the Malta Bretward of the Malta Bretward of the Malta Bretward of the Malta Bretward of the Malta

on 16th, and referred on 16th. The Styper, which reached blessandria on Mrid Jame from Marchine, with the new Song-nor-Stongers of Saddy, Mr Menry Hardings, was to large the Servicet as more as Community Darmenter reasures from Indee, righther he that presented with hir Metery.

We have before us the official account of the character of this obje, according under reviews pleasurestances, and from phiot observation between the 1st Jan, 1865, and the let Jan, 1844. As the subject to of gondler the programme and will make interestance and will make interestance. and from piriot abservation between the lat Jan., 1868.

and the lat Jan., 1944." As the subject is of gonationally importance, and will prove interesting to our notifical standars, we subjoin some of the details, which we trust will prevent further misropressuration on the part of carpain parties who are constitutely andercouring to dispurage this tensel, merely because the is constructed by the Surveyor of the Navy. In the dospment alined to sure the following analous?—Heavy. What, is the inclination of the subject and could not be suffered to said except royals?—Fine degrees. Under all said except royals?—Fine degrees. Under all said when just ship to survey royals?—Fine degrees. Under all said except royals?—Fine degrees. Under all said when just ship to survey royals?—Fine degrees. Under all said when just ship to survey royals?—Fine degrees. Under all said when just ship to survey ?—Fine degrees. Under all said said except royals?—Fine degrees. Under all said said except or uneasy this trough of the san ?—Vary easy. Does she pitch easy ?—Reay. Is she, generally speaking, an easy or uneasy ship ?—A way easy ship. How does she in general carry her helm by the wind, with all said said act?—A weather, when near her tries. Hew does she stay?—Guick and apre. How does she weat ?—Guick and apre. How does she weat?—Guick. In she weatherly or leavardly, compared with other ships?—Vary way. anni. How does she west?—Quick. Is she weetherly or leaverdly, compared with other chips?—Very weatherly." The Queen has anised with the Henry, Impregnable, Monorah, Rodney, and Indus, and showed accasional superiority under the same sail, but had no regular trial. The following are extracts of letters sent by the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, Vice-Admiral Six Edward Owen, Sear-Admiral Six Prancis Museu, and Captains David Dune, Rich, Barnard, and Pring :—
. (Tran. Vice. Admiral Six Edward Ores to the Lords.)

Commander-in-Calef in the Steelerstraness, and Pring and Captains David Llunn, Rich, Barnard, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiral St. Pring and the squadron practices the forming and inverting line of battle. I have called for reports upon the qualities of the several ships from their respective Captains, and hope to have them for indicours in the letter. In the mean time, I may any, so far as my own observation west, he can fine the letter in one of the ships, in one of the ships, except the Franjard, could compute with her Rajesty's chip Quiers, whether in easimass of mucho, is working, of in saiding, whether in easimassers to it by her power. In a head said, which followed the gains we had at E. to E.E., the ships were all said the quagoyeriality but I can have no difficulty in pronouncing the Guews a ship superior to stil three-deckars, and to must of those with two deckars, let of any five and and the country of the said of the country of the said of the lines, and then 150 tone of water short, in-forward, as feet i inches; after port, a feet i inches; and the feet i inches after inches and the feet inches after the feet inches after inches and the feet of the qualities of the squadron, it is proper to

command."
(From Ungt. Rich, Her Majesty's ship Calculla, to Vice-Admiral
Sit Edward Owen.)

"With respect to the comparison between this ship and the
Gures, there can be no ducks, in my opinion, as to the inter in
every point, yin-—in salling, working, alability, and weatherly
qualities."

(From From Research Mer Majesty's ship Commirider, in

qualities."

(From Capt. Barnard, Wer Majesty's ship Cambridge, bo

Vice. Admiryl her Relward Oren.)

"The observations made his the salining qualities of the Quees
were, that from the low wall, the partially was untile, the agpeared to have a destiled adjustage over other ships in light
wands and amouth where, in alrowly winds and a hea the fautshiling sinps equal to her?

(From Capt. Fring. Mer Majesty's ship Thanderer, to

Vice-admiral his faut-ward Owen.)

With respect to the observations dusde on the comparative
saling at the Queen and Thankerer, I have the saling in the Queen and Thankerer, the first hard to the comparative
saling at the Queen and Thankerer, I have their adjust of the comparative than as we were generally under the same sali in heaping our
laterer."

(From W. Miller, Eas., Mandar of the Plant their saling."

histon."

(From W. Miller, Eng., Manger of the Fleet, to Vice Admiral the State of the Fleet, to Vice Admiral the State of the Community with the continuous of the Lettern of the Lettern bet from the creater in changing with the Grands on the return of the Lettern between the continuous with the of the continuous of the three as to case and working. I have the horsour the report to you that on joining the Fernan of the harbour the street to the continuous the street to you that on joining the Fernan of the harbour the street to you that on joining the Fernan of the court from the street was the street, and a heavy agent below aposts open appeared to you lighter and easign than the Fernan the Community of the Court of the Co

standing in the martinesses all night the wind versal from continuous in west-access when, and a superment to a minus, reversal, and at eight a light the other was under typical to a minus, proceeding allow replied and place greated to proceed the standing the whole for that he felt the feltow top the proceed and place greated of the feltow the feltow top the martiness apparentation of the feltowing with mare.

"Emphasia Back attribute this accesses, the martiness apparentation to the proceed the standing of the feltowing apparentation of the feltowing to come north-well by went, and made this to double-passed from min, topgethant and a course. It, and friver, but the feltowing to entrapendeding seal, and access feltowed back place proceed inverted by a substance a very year about the minimum and another than proceed in the feltowing the standing place and the proceed by made in fertowing inverted and place proceed in the feltowing the standing place and the proceed to the feltowing the standing feltowing the standing the proceeding of the feltowing the standing to the standing the proceeding the standing to the standing the standing parted approach and strains and proceeding the standing to the standing the standing the parted approach desires the might be the standing the of handling parted approach desires the might better than the other and the standing the

THE BRITISH NAVY—PART AND PRESENT. Navan nines the Peace had then been allowed to re-

Nayan since the Peace had men been allowed to regelve penalous visits serving in the Navy. The regulation was made by the Tories, and instituted by them
throughout their ising term of power. It served their
purpose, however, to make this a ground of ancusation
against the Whig Admiralty, who only maintained the
rule which they found in force. When the present
Covernment examin in, the Admiralty lost inciting in
reversing what they themselves had established; but
with so little educatements, that all pensioners were
taking, and men were actually receiving, at one and
the same time, pensions for incapacity, and able seamon's
next.

The next instance is more serious. Since 1815 foreign Powers have built vessels of larger size than those by which the battles of the Nile and Trainigur were fought. An 86-gan ship is the smallest class of ships of the Line in the French Mavy. Our own Nevy was de-ficient in Large ships of two seeks. It is needless to country of comstant attention to the incre point out the ne point out the necessity of constant attention to the increase of the number of the larger class of war atempers. Both these subjects were carefully attended to by the late board. Severat 90 and 80-gen ships were in course of building. Could there be any doubt us to the success of bir W. Symonde's second rates?—for the Vanguard is by comsupmonds's spond rates for the Vanjuard is by common consent the finest two-decker in the Service. The present board, however, have altered all this arrangement; they have thought it more advantageous to frister away the whole atrength of our shipwrights in patching and pleeing old Tagus ships, which are nearly necless when duss, and will be retten before they can be wanted. They even took down part of the frame of a 98-gan ship, the Hunnidal, which had been put un one of the alips at Woolwich, and have since laid down the frame of a three-decker, in which class our Navy is particularly strong, and which is now about as far advanced as that of the Hunnidal was three years ago. In steemers they have in the same way wanted their strength in converting a bad frigate into a worse steamer, and in building trampery despatch bough, such as the one most appropriately christomed "The Dwarf," with about as mach pretraisions to use in war, as Tom Thumb to the title of General.

We do not mean, however, to review the conduct of the Admiralty. We will only remark, that whatever of numberoy there is in the Naxy, is due to the exertions of mon consent the finest two-decker in the Service.

We do not mean, however, to review the conduct of the Admiraty. We will only remark, that whatever of infinitency there is in the Nary, is due to the excitions of their predecessors. The Navy never was so reduced in all respects as by the Government of Sir R. Peel in 1855. Freis that these till 1881 It was gradually, but standily raised by the Whig Galvernhent. It was left by these strong in actual force—strong in acreptaing which gave the means of increase, if needed. Since 1941, in many respects, a distance of the for the haptovenest of the decknards, as in the works for the haptovenest of the decknards, the pregent Board have regionally carried on what had been platified and began by the previous Board. We have no reason to doubt that they have accretained the state of the stores. We have no with to without grade justly due, seed we too much designs those who, for many party purposes, depreciated the state of the Navy, is be tompted to imitate them.

But we have never referred to these matters. These were not the adoption the state of the Navy, in the residence.

The completes who after these matters. These were not the adoption of the Party in the translations.

form on the small of Great Britain; and how does the Government alleings, we cannot say to assess, but to evade this quantities? By a long and possesses enumeration of owners the deal, of whatever descriptions, that is in the water. Well may the writer spotogias, mot to our neighbours for the apparent boast of our imperiority, but the Eaglish possible for supposing that they can be relied in past a typy. Things are indeed come to a practy pass, when attages the ships in commission he is reduced to include the graspi-ships of the ordinary; and amongst those on which wasts to rely for the defence of our coaling he reckess the paser hill; at Plymouth and at Portgrooth, and it Portgrooth, and it Portgrooth, and it is the training school in the river. Is this the yearly state of preparation of which his R. Feel besets?

We have never been forward to show apprehension or isolony in fewers. Powers, and we are under no alarm as to their straighting us; but it is our painful duty to comment upon the defenteless mate in which it has pleased the Government to leave our shares. It was upon this subject that public opinion was so clearly appreciated were alarmed at whose honesty no goubt could be suggested were alarmed at what they believed to be the unlyroteoted state of this country at that time. They were, indeed, mistakan as to the fact. Party spirit had misrepresented the truth; but their opinions as to what ought to be the state of the available Naivel facts at house is not imposeded by this mistake. They said, and truly, that it was not obmission with the honour of time interests of this country, if a Russian squadron, for instance, name late our seas, that no English ships of war should be fortispening; yet such is actually the state of the case at present. If half a dozen Russian ships anchored in the Downs to-morrow, a surveying vessel or a victualiting boy would represent We have never been forward to show approb a surveying vessel or a victualling hoy would represent the naval lorge of this country in the river. Is it any answer to this to snomerate such ships as that need as a anager to this to enumerate such ships as that used as a floating breakwater at Harwich; or the Mulgrave, a learnest o ship at Stangate Creek? Yet these vessels figure in the Admiralty list to prove Sir R. Peel's assertion of the efficiency of our wooden walls.

At Portamouth there is the Camperdown, sent round from the Nore; the Queen, which is under orders to be paid of; and the Callingwood, which ought to be half say to be anneshed station in the Pacific.

way to her appointed station, in the Pacific.

The St. Vincent, it seems, has been stopped at Ply-

The St. Vincent, it seems, has been stopped at Plymouth, and the great Naval demonstration under Sir E. Owen is reduced by a fourth part of its supposed force by her alternos. Our only frigate, the Volage, has not been sent away; and the Dicarf, the Bee, and the Dicart their station on our shores. Such is the force which our provident Government thinks adequate. We wonder what the "Flag Officer" and other alarmists of 1938 say to this? Will they remain silent? What says Lord Relville, who complained in 1839, and Lord Colchester, and Lord Ingestre? Are they less sensible to the swife which they so urgently pressed on the consideration of Parliament at that period? Or is it, indeed, true that they emigration of ouch opinions then, and true that they emirateled no such opinions then, and were abimated only by factious zeal for party purposes? We should be sorry to think so meanly of such men. But we must say that their allence gives sanction to such a belief; and another instance would be added to the utter dishonesty of conduct, when in opposition, of those

utter dishonesty of conduct, when an opposition, or susse who are now in power.

We are glad to see strong symptoms of a more pacific spirit in the part of the pre-sit Government. We have always with that, in spite of their blustering, the interest of both countries in the maintenance of peace, is so strong as to render war very improbable; at the same time, when armed bodies of men or armed vesselv are in each other's neighbourhood, the age of one botheaded water an amendantal frate, may lead to most perious care stant's negocommon, the act of one not-negocomonic of an accidental fray, may lead to most serious consequences; and it is no justification of our Government to have so managed their forces, as to have had only one single line-of-battle ship in the Mediterranean, and so that a disposable force at home. No evil may many, but it will be to the good fortune of the country, and not to the windom or toreaght of its governors, that we shall be indebted for so happy a result.—Morning

Christicis:

A Court-Mactial was hold on hoard H.M.S. Mission, at Hang-Kong, on 5th January last, for the trial of two seamon of that ship for describe; Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cachrane, Fresident; Captains Street, Graham, India, and Communades Giffard, members; Mr. J. B. Cook (Surest of the Mission), Judge-Advocate. The charge was proved, and the men were sentenced to receive 100 leakes each through the Fleet, which arrespor was curried liable effect on 10th January. On that equation, the describe liab effect on 10th January. On that equation, the describe liab effect on 10th January. On that equation, the describe Mission of the punishment;—

H.M. a ship describe, House was alongside seek ship, provious to the punishment;—

H.M. a ship describe, describe along the first Captains and the ship statements of M.M. Vernick and vence united the communed, to describe the techniques of the statements of the statement

ment parloys officials. Reddingsch mann typre a ortige most R be Romod at princip, Them every than is a fee areas, to talk on.

fished at present, when every than is a live agent, to this employment when any where he placeme, or his famer decreased. "There is now no compulsion in the Naval Service. Those who lots it, do so with a therough knowledge of what they do shout, and lead the Officest who before them, and apengt their strong, to believe that they some in good faith, and for the purpose of resustaing while that ship is in communical is they did not offer themselves with their substanting, so Officer would make them.

pictot them.

"It in equasquently an act of state dishonantly, when a man so right, to desert from his ship all any time it entire his funcy to do.

If such is a crime in England, or on a home station; it is apply so on a foreign one, when it is difficult to realise their duty, when the public florvies peculiar who than formate their duty, when the public florvies pecu-

doin 'Then then femilie their duty, when the public Service peculiarly requires their existence.

"It must be Almost nationed for the Bear-Admiral to point out the advantages that the 'Naval' offers over the 'Bereinst' service, to a good and industrious man. The stimust sare in sintenes, it slightly injured, a gratefly; it series by ac, or writered in the Service, a cumbrish is relieved in an heapted which is the service, a combrish is relieved in an heapted which is the first man of Egrand pays of the pay and good acretices a passion for life; and a given of but her life; and a first number of billes to particle out by the services of their country.

The Marchant Service offers none of these. A few hands have inductions duties to garticine, and an their activating a British part, the moment their ship is placed in dook they are decharged and left to seek a String when they may.

"The individuals now about to people the award issuitable misdeeds, do not pretend that they had any just cause full company, or any fair motive for desprising they, on the ambraged palet, or any fair motive for desprising they, on the ambraged of the faith they pleided on entaring, they, writings headboth or screwed, the measure it guited tools operated the Service of their country.

"The ignominious argains now to be under of them emption, it, the Rear-Admiral hopes, nor, at all successary for a larger portion of the crews of H. M.'s ships, it is, on the empirical the surpose of protecting input trops having to perform the faith of diffy, the Bear-Admiral hopes, upth to their own; who, it called to the from the one mission of a similar circus, by the activation of the country unitarised from the one mission of a similar circus, by the activation (Signad)

"Through Country and home of the result."

#### Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

#### THE PERINSULAR VETERANS. To the Editor of the Monal and Millery Gapette.

Sts.—I am so thereughly dispusted at the manuse in which the Officers of that glorious Peninsplat Army have been treated by an ungratural assion, that I am induced to make the following proposition to the neglected Veterans of the Peninsula. I now do this because I fear that all hopes of justice—cammon justice—teing done to them are at an end. Deeds unparalleled in England's Military history are forgotten—the surviving heroes who conquered a fee worthy of their valour in many a back-lought field, are refused by their country (skame on thee, England I) a medal to commemorate such deeds as have never been performed by any other Army in the world; and, as I heard a gallant friend of mine the other day remark, those heroes of a hundred fights live namerated by any distinction, save the wounds which they have rece from a fee worthy of their provess, and whom they, under their glorious chief, Wellington, always conquered. At ! Wellington, then greatest of sonquerers, I admire thee! I am proud of thee as a soldier, and I love thy fame so much, that I would give my left arm that thou hadet not bean ungrateful to that Army, which, with all thy great talents, made thes what thou art; for without such an Army, even thou couldet not have succeeded. And the surgivers of that glorious Army are now insulted

And the surgivers of that glorious Army are now insulted by seeing boy addings decoursed for their puny lights in China and electrons, and set thou, Wellington, livest and art in power!! But manual, of this—to my proposition. I propose that the surviving Officers of the Peninsular should apply for permission to wear a Peninsular model to be furnished at their active pense.—but not to he worn unless pravious permission be obtained; the model to be of silver for either one or two campaigns, with the year or years of the campaigns on one side, and on the other the regt, and division in which the winter served; for three or four amanuality a gold model, and for five or more sampaigns a gold closes, provided that the Officer electrons to the set; and for the gold cross, in five; and that all Officers who have been actually present in six or more powered activities shall be entitled to the gold cross.

The ribben to he worn with these medicie to be exerted and stee equally divided. If such an application be made by the retrong Colleges of the Suninguin, I success thick it can be refused; said, feeling confident of your support in the business.

A DECORATED SOUTHER OF THE PERSONSULA.

UNIFORM OF MARKE MINEL MAYY.

Egy.—There as the Servet and Military Secret.

Egy.—I have an death great assured will be felt by
seary on reading the latter by your first with
stative to Nevel Uniformly, but the force, I think, by
he following statement. Not topy they gent come two
seniories, you friend the Mates, but rack with himments of the Army, but topy they conting them. Committee
many dates, it is stating toping the Magazine. plative by Navas he following states

ngiform, in every respect (extending the bottom) the bonce as Major madrons: One profet placing the Major gridgally in their proper station, the other closery tending to layer them to the Major of Warrent Officers and Bajor them to the Major of Warrent Officers and Bajor of the Major have been intended. However, I think it must have gestinated in some mistake, and pould apper have been intended. However, I think it must be very evident to all, seem their Invitation of the Major of that this calle locally for redungs; and even at the elevants boar, in justice, no time should be lost in making a change. I am same the Major and what all will allow they descrip that their rights and what all will allow they descrip to their rank, and distinct from Engineers and Warrant Officers, &c. Boars, &c. July 1.

OHARTEMARTER OF GAVALRY. To the Watton of the Rignal and Mill

To the Entire of the Reput and Milliony Garcine, fire, —In reference to the letter signed in Odd Corolly. Officer, in your disamber of the letter signed in Odd Corolly. Officer, in your disamber of the letter signed in any time is deposed to the utility, upd even secretary, of a Quartermoethi-florigent to a sufficient in accordance, in Quartermoethi-florigent to a sufficient some of the strangent bearons in favour of such an appearance of the strangent bearons in favour of such an appearance of the strangent bearons in favour of such an appearance quintitions, the —which, I think, should be dange embricing the Gartermoethy signed. Neither to I appeare of any clease of Lillegers wighters. Let each perform, to the best of his philities, those duting which the ruins of the lighter upons of him I and if any one feels further estimations in engine of him I and if any one feels further estimations in entherity will give due weight to his representations.

those in authority mill give due weight to his repretable in authority mill give due weight to his repregentations.

Conyest's reply, I must think, has not been penned in
a very cardial againt; I his alignment to birth and adjustment
might have been apared.

Conyest legs considerable gives on the fact that a
Troop Composal-Major if appointed daily as weekly to
aster the Quartermantal. Name this about that the
letter days need assistance, and surely this assistance
could be much more effectivelly readered by a permanent
inpointment; and the Camponal-Major need upt to take
them his troop duties.

It frequently happened in the Franceule, that the
moment a regiment arrived at its bivouse, it was arrived
to send the greater part of its man to procure green
forage; the Commissary leaving his store-keeper to delives the provisions, proposity with the Camponates for
the former purpose, often to a distance of two miles.

Now, how useful wholed an experienced QuartermaeterSerjeant have been in this case, to assist in the delivery
of provisions! of provisions!

The receipt and lines of arms, ammunition, clothing, camp equipment, repairs of madders, and a multisude of minor details, are constantly requiring the Quartermaster's attention, as well as the delty and almost hourly inspection and delivery of forage and provisions. Coursel writes as if all these duties were done by the Troop-Serjeaus-

as if all these duties were done by the Troop-lierjeaut-Major, and that the Quartermaster was present merely as a cipher: I rather think he would had pretty inli employ-ment in doing justice to the different parties, both as to the "quantity and quality of the various articles." I can testify, from a very long experience, that the gitua-tion of a Quartermaster of Cavalry, whether at home or abroad, so far from being a appears, requires an unroulf-ting exertion, if that Officer Frince to do his duty with article of this I appeal to any and every old Cavalry Officer.

The want of a Quartermester forigent to a regiment of

The want of a Guertarment deficient to a regiment of Cavalry in the "taking up" and "giving up barragks," as well as in many other define, frequently render it necessary to employ incompetent or briesponible persons, and the consequence is irregularity, and, in many cases, expanse, which, had the detribute persons, to consider a correlative been avoided.

As to Course's conglusion, that Officers of a certain show are gentlemen by birthium adjustice, had supposed that the men where train acrises and good canders had been honoused with his persons, a commercial and the pirth remained him this fair the designation of a gentlemen.

Into, its.

Ringing Telegraphs.—Difference must certainly load confidentiate to the view; time, this week, our newspapers sentials long accounted from the New York Sun, of this working of the Ringing Telegraph between Relitious and Washington, jest an if that between the Raddangton Relition and Mongh was too plone to us to be known. There is been, herefure, it work for a trumber of receive and any one min these, or even employ, its activated any operations or the payment of small fees for adjustency operations on the payment of small fees for adjustency on use. It is in different the interphance of the same of the payment of small fees for adjustency on use. It is in different the interphance of the same of the payment of small fees for adjustency of the same of the payment of small fees for adjustency of the same of the payment of small fees for adjustency of the same of the payment of small fees for adjustency of the same of the payment of small fees for adjustency of the same of the payment of small fees for adjustency of the same of the payment of small fees for adjustency of the same of the payment of small fees for adjustency of the same of the payment of small fees for adjustency of the same of the payment of small fees for adjustency of the same of the payment of small fees for adjustency of the same of the payment of small fees for adjustency of the payment of small fees for a payme

of messages is as rapid as if the Queen were at Buckingham Palace. When the Emperor of Russis visited it, Mr. Wheatstone, under whose admirable superintendence it has been several and is consisted. Sent to Stough the question—"I all prepared at Window; for the recursion of the Banperer of Russis P" and the assess was returned—"Breggithing in quite read; I". The transpission of both conspited sixty-right assessed." A short time ago we upon as how most problately and interestingly is superimenting with the several kinds of subgraphs which Mr. Wheatstone has entablished—for he improvements are year important on the original invention—in one case supplying Blootricity and magnetic meetler devicing from the parallelism of the current; in another Rectro-Beggating is one severy letter of the alphabet spelling the weeds, is another Egures, as in the old mode of them is a several to another enter require the meetler. The results are wearing—the superime of the parallelism of the parallelism of the apparatus and power require. The results are wearing—the slight the apparatus and power require. The results are wearing of the apparatus and power require. The results are wearing of the apparatus and power require. The results are wearing from the results for parallelism of the parallelism, on a radial meetle lie wheel hearing the alphaben, is the parallelism later lindicated in the grows of a stide alpine, a both ends of the colone of the contents two around. The results of the grows of a stide alpine, a both ends of the colone of the contents two around. The region at the dispersion, and red filter and resultmenters. Thus, as fact as one possible was desired to "Ring the held;" and before the heat of we return and applied to "Ring the held;" is all before the weather that any avoidable power where the end later the wine, as all who have travelled by the Great Western can ame, are our probable to alone a succession of pasts in the algula by the side of the railway; and so disposed, that any avoidage to which they are the le become master of the mighty element, and compolled it. (Frespero-like) to do his service. From London to Edinihargh will be some 400 miles of rail; and when we send to the modern Athens (how it would actonish the greatest philosopher of the ancient Greeian city to be talk of it i) for the news of the bour, we shall have it in this of three miantes by Return of many thousand Posts.—Literary Galette.

A Perform Hope... The Irish papers announce that the "sent" this year will be upwards of 30,0001. We noderstand that pour Louis Philippe, disappointed in his detations, has written to Dan to ask him "to do a bill."—Punch.

THE TRAB.

By Corporal C. S. WARD, Granadier Guarde,

I've seen a drop of murning dow, houseless on a bissions down, And water it to man as round it throw hy set officers, and werm bonds all afor.

The neer tions a counted teer, The clowings of a monly sool; It steel d a spirit form to weer, As elistening eyes did make it roll.

To watch an infant's little eye, Scientifieg with core and film love, An it preparement to the aky. "And spane the ingul: time bearons above t

And as its mother watches o'er The little crudus—nest uppr— It seems a awest enchanted had "To see the lovely everyblated

The storm, l'ather of our race, Bath ever, tear by virtue shed Ble light his children's tonce sond

Leiders in Type—" Byks," " Mountain," " Master for more than Serly Years," and " Delta." 4.

#### To Readers and Correspondents.

"Civilian" (Plemouth), writes - " A disdute has arisen between two friends of this place as to whether a Master in the Royal Navy is eligible to be elevated to the rank of Lisusement: Commander, &a., and if so, would you be kind enough to give me, in your Gazette of the ensuing week, r two of their names, that the question may be deaided 9 Your nutbority in such a case would be sonestaces Y our nationity in such a case botta of con-sidered undertable."—By an Order in Council, dated 1805, and which has, up to the present time, remained in force. Musters were rendered eligible (an eligibility which, it must be observed, was originally of much earlier date, but most unjustly suspended by the Naval Authorities in 1802,) to be made Lieutenants. In many cases, Musters relinguished their Masters' services and claims to become junior Lieutenants, but only in the hope of gaining higher rank. The late Captain Robert Fair, K.H., who was made Lieutenant in 1809, for his gullantry as Master of the Amethyst, is one instance, and many others could be quoted. The more recent case of Commander W. H. Hall, now in the Victoria and Albert yacht, who was also a Master, and promoted in 1841 to be Lieutenant, and in 1843 to be Commander.

The letter of "A Vateran" on the new ' Shako,' would be unintelligible to our renders without the diagrams,

which are not suitable for newspapers.

To "One of the Calumniated."—We have already given the most positive contradiction to the paragraph that appeared in the Times relative to H.M.S. Queen: and

it is hardly necessary to say further.

In reply to "A Penaloner."—We understand that the Kurolled Penaloners will not be called out for drilling till after harvest-home this year. In some few districts the Pensioners, we believe, though embodied, have hips yet been clothed or armed. Colonel Tullook is at present on a tour of inspection in England. We readily accede to the wish of our friend\*\* Philo-

A Correspondent (Windsor), writes--" A beta B that two regiments on the line of march (both regiments having their Colours), that the junior regiment forms up and pays a compliment to the senior regiment; which wine? When two regiments meet on their march, the regiment inferior in point of rank is to hult, and form in parade der, and salute the other regiment, which proceeds on its march, with swords drawn or bayonets fixed, trumpsis sounding or drums beating, Standards or Colours figing, till it has cleared the front of the regiment which has halted.

All regiments, marching with Standards or Colours have a claim to receive the compliments from any regi ments or detachments they may meet on their march, s having Standards or Colours, without reference to the rank and precedence of the particular corps.

We hope to hear further from "A Constant Sub

acriber" (Edinbugh).

"A Constant Subacriber" (Edinbugh).

"A Constant Subjer" (Ryde, Isle of Wight), should
inquire at the India House relative to the prime money,

"A Subscriber" (Mullingar), writes—" A B enlists
in June, 1824, at the upe of 14 years; C D enlists in September, 1824, at the uge of 18 years; which is the oldest soldier—I of course do not mean which has the

most service for pennium in the present year, 1844 ?"—
Of course A B is the oldest soldier, he having antisted

before C.D.
"M. B." (Londonderry) inquires...." let. Is there on allowance for a Garrism Librarian in a regiment or depot, when stationed in a Garrison Library and Reading-room is established for the use of the soldiers. dated Horse-Guards, 5th Feb., 1840, and by order of the late Commander-in-Chief?"-Yes.

2d. To whom are the subscriptions to be paid when

received from the men by the Pay-Serjeaute or Captains of companies 2"—To the Paymaster.

"Au Old Captain" inquires—"Why there are six Coast-Guard stations in charge of Chief Boutmen in the Mustings dietrict; and what is the reusen that Lieufenunts are not appointed to them, while so many are or half-pay, waiting employment in the Coast-Guard Service?"—We have no correct knowledge of the number of stations in the Hustings or any other district, in abusy of Chief Boatmen; but we believe that if Lieutenands rere appointed by the Admiralty to the existing vacu in the Coast-Guard Service, the re would no langer be a necessity for continuing Chief Boatman in charge. He apprehend the fault, if there do any, rests with the Lieutenants on half-pay in not applying to their Lordships for employment in the Coast-Guard.

C. G." inquires-" Whether the Admirally order forbidding the use of frock-couts in the Navy, includes the Coast-linerd; or, are the Coast-Guard still to user the freek instead of the body-coat?" - We have not hard that any alteration in the regulation for the uniform of Naval

Officers employed in the Coast-Guard has taken place.
To "A Platon Serjeant,"—Our Corresponding is not quite so much in be pitted as he would make it appear; for a Platon Serjeant, if he be atomly and intelligent,

has every reasonable prospect of becoming a Colour and Pay Serjeant, and grentually successing to the cituation of S-rjennt-Major, or Quartermaster-Serjeant. We suspect however, that in most regiments there are a due proportion of Serjeants, good, honest, stupid men, who ought never to have been removed from the ranks of their companies. The Correspondent in this case describes himself as a "Platoon Serjeant of ten years' standing;" and, judging by his diction, spelling, and handwriting, we should say he ought to bless his lucky stars for being even a Platoon Serjeant, as no Capain in his sober senses could ever think of taking him as his Colour and Poy

"A Chelsen Pensioner," (Birmingham) inquires " How it is that Pensioners discharged from the Line have to pay five per cent, for their Pension: also the reason of the Marines having nothing to pay? and further, the reason of Pensioners discharged from the Line for a limited period having to pay but two-and-a-half per -By the Royal Warrant, dated 7th Feb., 1833. it is provided that all Soldiers enlisted after the let March, 1833, on being Pensioned, shall be subject to a deduction was one shilling in the pound." Heretajore the

"A Non-Commissioned Officer" serites-"In co ing the small account-books of Soldiers of the Artillery with those of the Infantry, I find in the former it is stated that, in certain cases for meritorious conduct, a gratuity will be given annually, of 15t, to one Serjoant; of 7t, to one Corporal, or Bombardier; and of 5t, to one Private, in every Battalion of an establishment of 700 Rank and File; implying that three individuals, vis., one Serjeant, one Corporal, and one Private, may receive the pratulty annually; but in the latter, it states, that o 151, to one Serjeant, or of 71. to one Corporal, and of 51 to one Private, will be given annually: thereby implying that only two individuals, vis., one Serjeent, or one Corral, and one Private, can receive the gratuity annually By informing me which of those two statements is correct you will much oblige many of your Military readers."— Such is the Regulation: but in Regiments of tablishment than 700, one individual only is to be recom mended for the gratuity and medal. The Regulation in question is a bad one, and operates most unfairly; this we happen to know is the opinion of the Duke and all the other authorities at the Horse Guards and we, therefore, look forward to a new Wa which every Non-Commissioned Officer and Soldier, pos-sessed of the necessary qualifications, will be entitled to the gratuity and medal on discharge.

The Back Numbers and Volumes of the N. and M. Gazatta can be had only at the Office in Catherine-street Strand. The volume for the years 1837, 1839, 1839 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, 11. 17s. 5d. each half-bound Nuberthere in Freiand may obtain this Paper from Mr. Yates, Library, Grafton-street, Dublin; and in Sootland from Mr. Redputh, High-street, Edinburyh.— Subscriptions—one quarter, 8s. 8d. ; half-year, 17s. 4d.; year, £1 14s. 8d.

### Naval & Military Gazette. Autoported .

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1844.

WE understand that upgraves of sixty Cadet appointments, consequent on the acrease of the Artillery at the agreeal establishments of India, which we exclusively announced in our Gazette of the 6th instant, are to be distributed amongst those candidates who can pass an examination that will be laid down by the Court of Directors.

With so liberal and large a distribution of patronage With so liberal and large a distribution of patronage we trust the cases of the case of distinguished deceased Officers (many of whom releived marks of their Somerign's approbation), may be overlooked. In all other: Services the claims are duly pasidered of the sone of those deceased Officers who have at behind them a reputation acquired through long, see ous, and distinguished survices, and we appeal to the Directors of this blass India. Company not to allow there to continue a solitary exception.

The distribution of the patronage in Leadenhall-street has long called for inquiry and amendment, and we trust that the matter will be brought under public notice by some spirited E at India Proprieta, if the present opportunity is neglected of dainy justice to claims which are without Parliementary or pu

THE arrival of the Governor General of India in Egypt, on his Overland Route, is an event not to be passed wit out notice. We have read with great interest that Sir Henry Hardings has had an interview with Mahomed Ali, and no doubt made that liberal-minded Prince sea the mutual benefits Egypt and England must derive from a close and friendly intercourse. The day cannot be far distant when the Mediterranean and Red Sea shall be united, if not by a cenel, by a railway, which may be said to units even sens together, almost as effectively as if the waters of one flowed into the other. We anticipate that; ere long, we shall have a convention with Egypt for the conveyence of our Regiments from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, and thence to India, thus enabling us to send in about two months, or six weeks on an emergency, a European force to our Empire in the East. Instead of conveying our Soldiers round the Cape at an enormous expense, our Regiments could, after a proper sessoning in the Mediterranean, be moved on to India, and vice versa, as required, when a railway has been completed, as we trust is now determined on. The visit of Sir Henry Hardings to the Pasha, we conceive, will do much good; and as the beginning of a friendly arrangement, for still greater facility and celerity of transit through Egypt, we cannot too highly estimate the wisdom of the Governor-General's laying the basis of the Negotiations for that object.

THE new plan of sending out the regiments to India from Cork and Liverpool is, on the whole, judicious: but we hope that a very rigid scrutiny may be instituted as to the ships to be taken up for the conveyance of the troops, and the provisions and stores for their long voyage. In general, we admit that the soldiers have been pretty well accommodated of late years, since they are not embarked in the Company's ships, in the orlop decks of which they used to be stowed away in dark and dense misery, in heat and rain, when with hatches closed the orlon decks were vapour-baths. We see that the vessels now tendered have the troops on the upper deck, where they have light and air, and can see to read and move about even in bad weather. The Officers are in these days less well accommodated in general; they are often stowed two in the same miserable dog-hole, called a cabin, being about eight feet by seven feet, or thereabouts. This, certainly for four or five months, is a wretched accommodation, and one which ought to be improved. The Bast India Company pay largely for each Officer-ninety-five pounds for the Subalterna and higher prices for the senior ranks. Assuredly for ninetyfive pounds each Subaltern ought to have a separate cabin. Were the voyage a short one-even of one month's duration-great inconvenience might be borne without complaint; but when the voyage is never less than four mouths, there quitt to be some better accommodation provided. For ninety-five pounds, we well know that a good single cabin can be procured in some of the best ships proceeding to India, and we never yet could understand why Officers with troops abould be crammed sogether, while often in the very same ship, Officers, se passengers, paying identically the same sum, should be provided with very superior cabins. This is a matter than ought to be inquired into. It is an abuse of long standing, but only needs a little exercise of authority in set right. Sir Thomas Willshire and Colonel Wears, at histhest, look into these matters. But three regiments flow gelling to India do not embark from that garrison.

and the horasses of her Plag, to imminent danger, when, on the measurement of a small affair. Navage England must surely be exposing her dignity, Marriago, madultaken by a friendly Conte; pullolent protention cannot be afforded by the chips on the station; no the Play-ships, and gitting up a squadran in a hop-healed meet of manner, leaving any own coast unprotected and, in Sankt, attended with Mint Inconvenience to the Public Service. Such a condition of affairs must cor-tainly be designably to England as a New Proper, and can little redound to her policy, or add to her self-

Those high in authority say the Mary was moon in a ere efficient state then at present. Shipe in Ordinery. in excellent condition, there may be plenty of; but that does not constitute an afficient force ready for any emergency, such as frequently happens in times of the most rofound peace. Where are the jolly tars to render thes bulwarks available?-ecattered to the minder after having been instructed in the duties of the Service at great Schour and expense

We see not why good men, on paying off, should no have the option of remaining on fall poy, or on a refine scale, until their return from heave, instead of bidge allowed to wait in vain for ships; and althustely having to go away to the morehent service for the purpose of gaining a subsistence. If a fav, of the filips in Ordinary, ers fitted up as receiving vessels for this purpose, a cortuin number of men could be greated to each ship on commissioning, or, indeed, if man mry, the whole of plement supplied at once. Much intry would then avoided, and little extra expense entailed. As matte present stand, it is more than probable, in the event, of sudden hostilities, we should find ourseless taken futher aback at the onest. Men, however brave, cannot to be possibilities indeed, why should they be left so ex-

If England wishes to support her dignity as a natio consider with a proper degree of wholesome commeny, an adequate Navai force englis, at all times, to be kept up. We should then be in a position to avert insult, to offer with effect our mediation to other powers, or, should socasity require, to inflict severe castigation on our

WHILE some degree of interest is excited for the protection of our southern coast, thesest of any sudden suppose with other nations, it is no less true than strongs that Milford Haven, with its extensive Government cats blishments, is left almost in fact, altogether at the mercy of the first enemy that may attack it. Not a single Queen's sea-going ship on the station, and but a more handful of Marines even at the Bayel deminal mount scarcely a sufficient number for a watch for the citablish ment, much less to act so a guard in care of an investe Too late, peradventure, may those in authority be m to know this.

WE have frequently alluded to the enormous size an weight of the pack carried by the Infantry of the Line. with the hope of directing attention to a reduction in both. While every exertion is made to reduce the weight carried by the Cavalry-and the recent order limiting the size of the men to be enlisted for Cavalry is the most important—the sole exertions made for the Infantry soldier have been in the mode of slinging the pack. Let any one examine the present knappack, with tin kettle, greatcoat, and its multiform straps, black and white buckles. and hooks, and then open it and see the many useless, or rather unnecessary articles it gentuins, and let us then ask. Cannot the weight and size be very much diminished Look at our infantry after a few years' service-look at the Cavalry after many years' service ! What a difference do they present ! Let us not be told that this difference is owing to the foreign service and the night dity of the Infantry. No-there is another cause; he is worn down, borne down, and broken down by the weight he carries on service, and at house too, most prodicesty. We all see the effects produced by carrying weights in civil occupations. Whenever Horse Geards institute inquiry or order experiments, we beg they may be made in the Line.

In our last Number we alluded to the great descioncy of eneive means on shore, in the event of sadden and selooked-for hostitities. We would press this matter as strongly as possible on the atter m of the Authorities, not strongly as possible on the second for four Army with any lapse of an immediate features of our Army with the ladienteeable district enther with the iv of directing notice to prosperity measures such in old insure an immediate er land forms by the shortest means and at the least of The ably of the Militie of the siceties and gestileant new

al Kitand resent we that tall enter of the means by which a specify agreentation might be gained to the numbers of the plantry of the Line thin person of our Land Service vision, however grant filling help the faction of late in rhich, bowerer south A the festion of late in like phose to treat with neglect bordering on contempt, has been and already the mainstay of our Military elery. ing after, and our valor his been an the expediency, the justice, and Washing apo choose in every chapt, on the expediency, the justice, and burnlity of distracting the period of the soldier's ungageorality of dispressing the party and abridgesome of only niel ogritude, muss sepenially India but to this repeated on no answer he inclination shows. sodily these gliding artis, that have kept the Army in bolk ground for many, many years. Strange ! the hereiculed as we have been with the renewal of heatiful many then once, he due in sufficient recess to have ever pompts of the many of making our Military force more distinction in a manufactor accountry; it is perfectly notorious, betacouriling to our protest major of relating nobilers, he moment that habitilities communion, we must rates the founty-money at least quadruple what it is in time of page; that even this extent of fitbery for the same this extent of fitbery for the same for its own special purpose, much legality for the Lina. Surely, then, it behaves the work drafts for the Line. Surely, them, & behave to some means that may, so an enorgoney, defici

In our apprehension, that can only be done by he out prospective rather than immediate induce men to become soldiers; to let them have se look forward to at the close of their lives, sinds to them henorary distinctions while they are in the Service in short, to make the Army populard. Our own opinion—in which we are strengthened by tight of all the Military on we have been able to consult-is, that the two most mential points to be gained, are the limitation of the grieds for which the soldier should be bound to serve, nd his colonial experiation. On the last of these hand his cotonial expetitation.

The often expetiated; and, connected with the first, we have present to throw out a bint the constituted with other measures, might be of any confidence of the control of service for the confidence of the twelve or thirteen years, and the Caveley to fifthen or sixteen; that at the emiration, all the confidence of the control of the confidence of the confi sixteen; that at the espiration, all is his had passed through that time with good character sould be de eligible for situations in the Police Porce of the United Kingdom, as vacancias should occur, as well as in certain departments of the Customs ; that they should continue to serve until suck vagancies fell in, on the full understanding that they should succeed ; or they should have the option of reaswing their military engagement; but that every man should be entitled to his discharge at the explration of his time. If we take the average of enlistment to me or to induce (which should a primary object
between distance and twenty-two years, the men we between distance and twenty-two man, the men we have fulfilled their sugagement, and entered the I in the vigour of menhood. Accordanced to receive of stands and interpret them conjuctly, they would fal-their orders with firmness, templical by discretion; at we might venture to senert that the lastances of the over-stopping their authority sould be very rare. would be a prospective advantage, de haviour, that would be an induces e, depending on good bement to enlist, and stimulate the soldier afterwards. It would do sway with the annialty of giving high founties in war, and very materially diminish the dead unlight of punsions.

The advantages the soldier posses nalis at present are, he doubt, very great; but the per ant or artisen can neither know or appreciate them satisfied still be required to hold out to him nome prospective futurity, about which all more are more at last supplied. Give him this, and we should have no lack of emplication or the Army—a thing in so desirable but more particularly so at to when we can no longer elember under the sedecided in greenst of relate it was during the last war, with all the addition of modern broppirements; if it was a subject to the subject to mts; if it was the eyes of Argus, and andowed with rall-

this ministers elegant trifle, a grace and gold— anoiful borders are "troduction" rules tight in France, and the three years we spe rapidly away; but my old wound perpetual me, and I therefore acciously contemplate half-pay, or ratifug altagether, "Every doubt as to the course I should arrangement of col themselves ar the pet naming the force for in auccealeable the second suce could "Love meson jey to lies.

cut abort, and my ente from the Service souner than, perhaps, it otherwise would be the introduction of a system introduct to the constitute education of a veisean Army, we constitute the sign over the finest troops in Berope." the sign over the finest troops in Berope." the sign over the finest troops in Berope." the sign over the finest troops in Berope." the sign over the finest troops in Berope." The sign over the finest troops in the sign over the finest troops in the sign over the finest troops in the sign of the grandless of the grandless of the grandless of the sign of the grandless of the grandle const

for our Penincula services, but that all

ever saw a musket discharged with ball-g

"The Dis-hards formed a part of the Ark

Waterloo Array were to have a me

that day.

and anti-he calebrates of one enough, in part," replicative lives patherly. Haddler, we being to instruct Officers versinty of misses, was smoot the venture, and—it the opin beyond their nesses. Vane para Mandless—uncless twistings as human nature and had a Lody of Mandless—uncless twistings as human nature and had a Lody of Mandless into every waves prized within the cirples field; "that you extracted in would consider the attention of fields; "that you extracted in would consider the attention of fields; "that you extracted in would consider the attention of fields; "that you extracted five in the field in mandless is for a smoot of the proposed and appeted that class a "monatress". These presentings would a the first individual carry Officers gave the word grain, and the age in which we like that in common with it all preceding ages that we means the total of preceding ages that we means the same first of a preceding ages that we means the of preceding ages that we means the same do not be seen to the constant of the same first of a preceding ages that we means that of a preceding ages that we means the of a preceding ages that we mand country of the same first of a preceding ages that we means that of a preceding ages that we means that of a preceding ages that we means the country of the same of our ages of the same of our ages of the same of our ages of the same of our ages of the same of our ages of the same of our ages of the same of our ages of the same of the

Agud no such like indiscounts bett suit to the sels as the bled the with, let it be remembered, hwise the degree of harsered) sanbunstal perm rowing and districting circumstance attendant thereon? Simply, we answer, from the little setimation Medical Officers have ever been held in by the high Military Adalentities; and, therefore, thiring sp inducements, in already observed, for any of the sciena of greatness to come amongst them, they are possequently utterly devoid of interest—neither acknowledged by the vivil or Military Government—a kind of non-descript, eared formelther by the one may the other—by melifier Military (court when omenitared by melifier Military (except when omenitared by melifier Military). cowing and distracting circum known (except when once itured by some of those higrical evils our nature is adject to it Medical aciense feethand or cared for 1 "tis adjectived left uniterly to its oya resources to sink or swim as it best can ; and abthough we allow the late Regulations, leased from the re-commendation of the Military Commission, seem to have a liberality about them, due, we bulieve, in a great-measure to the exertions of the Duke of Richmond, who had inferred severely from a wound, and consequently feld an inferres in those from whom he experienced practical to obility and operability,

hee, of gentleme no professional and wird in the ibe oute. The once is much about what is given by Mr. Guthrie This evidence before the Commission of Inquiry-for the Authorities seem even still letent to have for use an inforter find obsession article manufactured, if possible sit

the property day, into an Admy doctor.

An to the very few estimation the poor unfortunate wight may own pay, perhaps, be continued to be looked 50, we ablif home refer to page 172, Goneral Order, No. 10, See Rustocals .- "Those Huspital Mates (new styll Ansistant, Stiff-Surgeous) for whom the inspector of Risopitale stall certify that a coroout to necessary in anable them to perform their duty are like-wise to have our arrests only !!" This speaks volumes. The Hospital Made ranked as an Ethign; from his pro-fession he might be presumed, or intre-granted to him, over tem, at least, the Brevel, but, from the native of the en Order, it is evident by was by to mount someidered

We will not dwell on this Order? We introduce it now to show the same spirit that distanted it under other sir-

#### To Meaders and Correspondents.

"Civilian" (Plymouth), writes-" A diapute has between two friends of this place as to whether a in the Royal Navy is eligible to be elevated to the Lieutenant-Commander, &c., and if so, would yr enough to give me, in your Gazette of the enothal ne or two of their names, that the question pla oided 9 Your nuthority in such a case thanead sidered underiable."—By an Order in Changes 1805, and which has, up to the present time 10 \$114 Joros, Masters were rendered eligible (an elgo expe force, Masters were removed only of my vale it must be observed, was originally of my vale but most unjustly suspended by the Nazur an 1802.) to be made Lieutenante. In m relinquished their Masters' services a an ait Lieutenants, but only in the horn to stand rank. The late Captain Robert Ligemade Lieutenant in 1809, for his canks, by; quoted. The more recent case one distinctions.

Holl, now in the Victoria and I the Army de jecte a Master, and promoted in I'm inspering to them, 1843 to be Commander. The letter of "A Veteraraks, the proper footing be unintelligible to our red regards all matters in which are not suitable for ak, of an granted to Mili-

To " One of the Cale given the most positive or our meaning, though in appeared in the Times it is hardly necessary ideans two Tables, published In reply to "A Pensaions grapted to the widows Enrolled Pensioners wicers—the other a Tube of after hurvest home this the paid on Comp. Pensianers, we believed, to be paid on Comp. Seen clothed or armed Staff.

The wiscow of a Columb (not lefter a Coperal Officer)
The wiscow of a Columb (not lefter a Coperal Officer)
The miscow of a Lieutelmant-Columb
Do. of a Major
Do. of Captuin, also ton Regimental Paymaster

T PRIVITORS BY TIDOWS OF REDIGAL OFFICER.
The whow of an Inspector General of Hospitals, who ranks as Brigatiler General as Hospitals, who ranks as Lightened Colonial as Lightened Colonial of a First Claim Ref. Burgson, who ranks as Major 30 of a Regimental thresto, who ranks as Major 30 of a Regimental thresto, who ranks as Major 30 of a Regimental thresto, who ranks as Captain 48

Now, let us ask what fairness, what justice is here shown to Medical Officers? Does it not sufficiently prove how humbly they are thought of? Are they not, let us ask, considered a grade that injustice may be done to with impunity?

But if, in the adove some, they derive no advantage from their comparative rank, see, as a set-off to the went of estimation this berrys for them, how highly, as to the payment of Fees for Designation, they are estimated, by being made to pay at a higher rate than even the first Officers of the Staff stithe Morse Guards ! According to

the said Table we find FREE ON COMMISSION.

MINTARY WAYF.

The Adjutant General and Quartermenter General of Her Mejosty's Army race pay
Reputy Adjutant anni Quartermenter General

A Colding of Intantry

A Continuity Colons

A Continuity Colo

A Regimental Surgeon, as captain

On what principle of equity these two Tables were added by remembered at apening one ways now to these who arranged and same "class of Medical Officers, but go very materially affecting framed, is best known to these who arranged and same "class of Medical Officers, but go very materially affecting the professional generation, and thus, indeed, the class professional generation, and thus, indeed, the most in a plain dominor was affecting the whole professions likely.

Who anothing but inclose or fair dealing t yet we have.

Who must be their sarticular attention to manually tioned them, but in a statu dommen-sense-way, it looks like anything but justees or fair dealing; yet we have the authority of the Sepretery se War, in the late debates; on the Army Estimates, "that all showances are granted according to the rank of the individuals!" he must, we imagine, have had a mental supervation "save and exacust imagine, have had a mental separration " save and except to the Army Medical Officer him, after giving comerative rank to, for the average purpose of granting cort tain advantages, yet he becomes debased in the position you thus place him in, when you come to particularise the quentum he is to receive, regarding; let us say, the distribution of all your allowances, either for his Widow's Parhion, Longing, Servants' or Forage Allowance, or Prize Money, and last, not least, be it summbered, to the man who want through the different upuigus, midet the fire of hontending Armies, exposed

in most instances agastly is the Military Officerational all the Dulm of Wallington gave a grand banquet at the horrors and dangers feeldent fleeting new, who are appropriately for the Officer of the composited that Army everywhere, to your colonies, to various regiments of the Household Brigade regiment by where plague and pastile on channel and where a new of Cambridge. Major-General Lord Salton and Maj.-General types and described the formation of Cambridge. Major-General Lord Salton and true, at his death decrees him for all that a fungant I but Vice. Combridges, Hop. Col. H. Cavendigh, Col. Hall, you take once, nevertheled, in granting it, somehow to die. Col. G. A. Reid, Col. J. M. Downell, Col. Turner Grant, begons him sales, forbidding a velley to be filled were him force.

service Cara, and any subject of the rest of the rest of the rest of the rest of the service of the rest of the service of the his having had oberge of a certain numerical force field for a certain space of time—one, tors, or three palgue—or some each of other probletory areaclusing whilst at the same time it is well known you admit Military or Naral Officer on aligible on his are me at the prescribed rank without any further rule, bye-law, or regulation ! The finiention is therefore wident, p strongly to mark this debeard state the one class is a high in, numbridge of the consequent and great the paragraph in the other. It is with considerable body for the members of which generally we feel the highest reaches at its man superior of which generally we feel the highest respect; has bet it be recollected, even the more when tred on tries to the heat of its shiftsy the foot toe frequently constants. reconding to crush \$. We would therefore submit to the Club, se a Militery body, the propriety of reconsidering their really offengine and anglasine respiritors and ask. in common espect whether is it for the adventage of " faction from the mindest the whole Meaning of the mindest the whole Meaning the whole Meaning the whole Meaning the mindest the whole Meaning the mindest the mind

the Heeds and Medical Professors of the United Colleges, or Schools of England, Iraland, and Scotland—the promoter guardians and conservators, as it were, of the honour and respectability of their common profession, to come forward and gid us, both in their public and private sapacities, with the around and honest expression of their opinion as to the evident slights and injustice consequently arising therefren, that Madical Officers ere so peinfully subject to. We would entreat these practhing at the top of the profession in civil life in a differof sphere singether from the Army Medical Officer y distinct from themselves, or be indifferent to what

We now in conclusion, burn to Military practitioners, and recommend to their particular attention to mentally digest all those points we have stated, as well as all others, that their over knowledgelof the Saryice will doubtless resultly supply them will. We have given but a teres resultly supply them will. We have given but a teres resultly supply the will. We have given but a terest up more in detail, and results prote complete—yet from this entities they will at attending the heart thus in some measure them induced which the least in what is view materially affects the dealing the least in what is ab vitally imperpant to their menturability and each and all of them is some forward and editorially imperpant to their menturability and each and all of them is some forward and editorials, as upid for the information of the Authorities on the jubility at large, now although they included in what we have advanced, and hop specifically have the very papershape position that have a place of the Authorities.

you take once, nevertheled, in granting it, comedon to die. Col. G. A. Reid, Col. J. M. Dornat, Low-auper-very honour his schee, forbidding a volley to be divident his Col. C. F. Laxoellee, Col. H. Bernard, Col. Walton, Col. honour his schee, forbidding a volley to be divident his Scott, Col. W. H. Cernvall, Gol. T. Cheplin, &c. In remains, which the private solder, that hed, perional team addition to the above Officers, there were present Sir either delly arderly or his menial, had more refused them. Addition to the above Officers, there were present Sir either delly arderly or his menial, had never refused them been delivered and properly addition. Adjutant General: Eqs. Collitants, as an incidental, or make properly speaking, a collected line of General: Lord Fiteroy Someract, Military pages of what we have divenced.

Adjutant General: Lord Fiteroy Someract, Military pages of what we have divenced.

Adjutant General: Lord Fiteroy Someract, Military pages while a properly a distant General: Mr. Belieben, and Sir George Napier. During grounds in the season of the General Pages of the management of General played some delightful and regulations, or hydrogen per house of the port of General Pages of the sould of his Grace the parality rank had. By the primary distantantion of the company here a page of the control of the state of the sould be an incident of the control of the con issue, the company broke up at an early reb onthi in gallent Date and eaveral of his guests subse-

visiting the Opera-ling of Saxony will leave Great Britain for His adominions on Sistinct. His Hejesty will emberk on Pier, Edinburgh, on hourd the Prenoses Allos

resed will convey him to Hamburg.

The Governor-General of India.—Algrandria, Inne The Convener-General of India.—Algumetria, June 25.—H.M.'s steamer Geyee'r anchored in this port on the evening of the 22d inst., having on board bir Henry Hardingo, his son, and Major Wood, his Aide-de-Camp. Capt. Lyone, the agent for the Eset India Company in Egypt, immediately went on board and waterd on his Excellency, after which he proceeded to the palace, and appropried the arrival of the Governor-General of India. Sir Henry did not land till next morning, when a salute of 19 gams was fired. His Excellency attended divine ssice at the British chapel, and in the efternoon paid a The to the Vicercy, attended by Capt, Lyone. The English received His Excellency with great courtesy and marked respect, and placed at his disposal his state carriage and a number of outriders, also his palace, situate outside of the town, of which latter, however, he did not

assin of the two, of when jettle, always, he was a super during a short stay he made bore. On the \$4th Sir Rienry and a Leyone had a long audience of Mohemet Ali, and in Afternoon his Executioney direct with the Viceroy, companied by Cupt. Lyone, Maj. Wood, his sen, and Apt. Carpenter, of the Gener. His Excellency int Alexandria for Caire yesterday morning in the Pasha's private steiner. At Caire the Paluce of Ibraham Pasha has hom prepared for the reception of hir Mehry, who, after remaining a couple of days at the capital, will pro-oved agrees the Desert. It is reported that his Henry has proposed to Mehemet Ali, on the part of the British Government, an annual remonstration for an accelerated eens of conveyance of the India mails through Egypt, pt nothing positive has as yet transpired here on this ubject. It appears, however, dertain, that the result of his Excellency's communication with the Vicercy is satis-His Excellency's communication with the Vicercy is estinated in The Gayser is now lying in this port, waiting for the return of Capt. Carpenter, who is gone up to Cairo, and will, perhaps, proceed as far as finez with Sir Henry Hardings. Colonel Haziewood, of the Madras Army, who takes from Calcutta by the Hisdoston, and was unable through litness to proceed by the Great Liverpool, died here as 4th inst.

The Respond Dr. Wolf. Letters from Trobinous to The Respond Dr. Wolf. Letters from Trobinous to Tith June, approunce that intuilingues had been received third of the sale arrival at Bokhara of this intropid trathe had had a very kind reception from the Bok-hat nothing is stated touching the interesting phiest of this journey.

ul File. - The sun, which had abone smill Horispitural Fitc.—The sun, which has no countries it the Duke" whilst reviewing the troops in Hyricia the troops in Hyricia decide the morning of Saturday, audienty discussed behind a mass of gloopy clouds, which paper their morning the troops in Hyrica morning the troops in Hyrica morning the troops in Hyrica morning the troops in Hyrica morning the troops in Hyrica morning the troops in Hyrica morning the troops in Hyrica morning the troops in Hyrica morning the troops in Hyrica morning the troops in Hyrica morning the troops in Hyrica morning the troops in Hyrica morning the troops in Hyrica morning the Hyrica sters who drove to the Chievick 7222. Des-erable state of the minther, however, there as an 3000 or 3000 persons during the day-ing letter than vasual four hands being station be parts of the bestifful grounds—the Artillian in the Scots Fuelliers, and the Coldstrains; that waste stopped by the pittless, politing rain. shere of his Green's &

William Lawrence, Eggs., Fire-Presidents of the

william Lewenne, Esqu. Vine-Pynnidenia of the College for the year member.

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of before Handay or Tuesday.

Rispersons to Gestno-Green.—On Thursday but Risperiolat to Greene-Green.—On Thursday 1981, Licut. Lebon, nophew to Lord Militowa, and youngest son of the late fron. Mr. Leeson, of the Thorn, hour Pourith, Comberland, and who is but force of elicence from his regiment, which is in the Best ledder, dioped to Greene, green, with Mine Langa Bristow, a daughter of John Charlet Bristow, Req., of Resemere-hill, Ullewater, Westmoreland, and over whose head stateen summers have generally flows. Pursuit was in valo. The couple arrived within a short time at Greenergreen, got married, and are at present in the "Land o' Calca." and it is unand are at present in the "Land o' Cakes," and it is un-derstood that they will aportly set sail for India.

The convict Dalmas has been removed to Millband

The convict Dalmas has been removed to Millback prison, preparatory to his being trensported for life. The public wind is somewhat uneasy at the course pursued by the Escentive with regard to this man, who was convicted at the Old Bailey, in June, of the murder of Mrs. M. Farlane. It is not uneasy because the man is spared, but because it is not informed soly he is spured. All that the public known is this :....That Dalmas was triad before the thing of the Milliams. puone knows is this :-- That Dulmes was tried before two judges, Mr. Baron Gurney and Mr. Justice Williams and defended to and defended by an able advocate; that his sale defend and defended by an able advocate; that his sole assence was, that he was not the man who committed the murder; that the jury, after deliberating four hours and a helf, returned a verdict of guilty; that the judge appreced himself satisfied with the verdict, and paged settlemes on the convict, giving him no hope that his its would be spared. This occurred in a public court; this the form e public knows. It also knows that the consist is not hanged. We have been informed that it is not upon the ground of his being knouse that the life of Dalmas i spared. What is the ground, we sak, upon which the Home Secretary has recommended the commutation of punishment from death to transportation for life? the life of Dalmas has been spared, we cannot imagine any circumstances under which capital punishment can be carried into effect. This perdon is a virtual abolition of the punishment of death.—Morning Chronicle.
The Convict Burber.—Sir Jemes Gmann has lati-

ated that he can see no ground whatever for interfering with the conviction of Ba rber. The ship Aginaours, it which the conviction or market. The step symmotry, as which the convictions and his accomplice. Flutcher, are passengers, is on her way to her destination. It is helieved that, if any confirmation of the propriety of the verdict had been educationed necessary, that confirmation was furnished in the ingenious struggle to appear to be an innocent man, made by Barber after his condepnation and extractly which showed how investible it was that to -e struggle which showed how impossible it was that so clever a fellow could have been made the supe by one so

infinitely his inferior in every respect.

Trials for Sedition....Royal Court, Guernesy, July 13.

The Cross Officers v. Rengier...The secured was in-

purplices) could find designs of love, this ministure noted on the apprehinged an elegant trifle. Its w, with an cost, wall, if va, in green and gold—is mid linegies) upuld the bir fanciful borders are

said accompliance) could find designs of love, this ministure this General on the approintaint of an elegent trifle. Its industry, with an each, " and, if 'a, in green and gold—it, he (the said Enugler) would its his fanciful borders are they evold get the fifty men as 5d. mad montroduction " ruler investigation, the Balliff declared that their arrangement of nomodic a stantiment againfull, said thius themselves are mine, describes, return to his house and he first naming the his character as pure and expedited ach flower in accompanies were presumented in declare case tion; the accound Origins as Manuell and the Lyteria Officers a the flowers by One of the most magnificent and splendid from at Love ships ever insurable and has appearance on Monday to lise in fits right Timpen; the historian to the Aberdeun Steam; the Havingstian: Company, in mented the City of Loreston, and is acceptance of the confer, and is acceptanced by Capt. Carpill. After management in 1200 toms, and she is propelled by engines of 430 to hopse-power. She made the general on capture. Pervage Statistics.—Since the secondard of Six Robert to London in 41 hours, the guightest pusuage on capture. Pervage Statistics.—Since the secondard of Six Robert can be be be been conferred the finite Marquisate of Wellseley; the Earletone of Robert Parks, and Sydenham; the Baroletone of Breen, Copan, Crowde, his Pervand as a stone, Maistantia, The Raridone of Manuella of 1703 has stone, Maistantia, The Raridone of Manuella of 1703 has alone, Maistantia. The Raridone of Manuella of 1703 has leaded with that of Manuelland; the Irish Barony of by all and with Layell and Elving; the Irish Barony of by marged into that of 1776. The Viscounty of Ferrand has united with that of Massareane; the English Harony of Arden with the Earldon of Egment; the Barony of Arden with the Earldon of Egment; the Barony of Arden with the Earldon of Bestocounty. During the same period the Earldon of Aberganging, the Viscounty of Hereford, the Haronies of Earldon; Harwick, Fitzgerald, and Congleton, have decomplet to derical presences. The Viscounty of Hill fe fine and alerenties; the Harony of Lowther, now marged in the Earldon of Loudele, the only addition to the Ministerial party in the Upper House; whilst for John Picke fi the only Baronat created slace September, 1841. By the demise of the last Earl of Flymouth, the Barony of Windsor has fallon into abeyance betways the sisters of the slath Earl. fallen into aboyance between the sisters of the sixth Earl, the Marchioness of Downshire and Lady Harrist Clive, wife of the Hon. E. J. Clive, M.P. for South Salop.

wife of the Hon. R. It. Clive, M.P. for South Salop.

The Years of a Home of Commons.—A young horse, wild and skittish at first, is put into the hands of the breaker, and gradually, as it grows olden, becomes docile and treatable under its mesher's guidance. But a young Parlament is of exactly as appoints nature. It exhibits all its docility, and liferally is exposite nature. It exhibits all its docility, and liferally is without trick and rise in its sully years. This is the golden uge, the Saluraia regno, in which Ministers is Saluraia so much delight. Analyse the thing. As the remain of age own observation, we should say, that fortile the first years after a general election, the majority withe Hones of Commons are as submissive as so many pagraces and coolles to the voice of sphanissive as so many negroes and coolles to the voice of their leader. They seem for such a period to be totally dependent upon him; to live only to do his will, and for dependent upon him; to live only to do use wise, and sor such a portion of the lower and suchs as he may choose to deat among them. In the third year, however, they avisce symptoms of a more refrectory and ungovernable spirit. Many of them by this time have not with sitting political or personal disappointments at the hands of the Minister. With regard to the one point, they have found out that the imaginary good of their devo-tions was only a fallible man like themselves. With re-ference to the other, either they have been able to get remove war way a remove man mee insured. With foreignee to the other, either they have been alighter as nothing in the greens argueble, or nothing again to their hopes and experiations. Murmurs of deconfight, therefore, hegin to be legicle on the banches which if was peace and acquisesous helians. Blackness which if year ago would have been toward with mean manual met. and acquirescence instage. Measures which again ago would have been passed with acclamation, now proceed with eitentio, ar, it may be, are questioned, opposed, thrown out. In short, the estaton now expiring, being the third year's session of the peasons Parliament, will thoroughly itinestrate our opinious of the duings of a House of Compose in this era of its existence. But let us present mose in this era of its existence. But let us present mose in the foture, as well as thought of the present and the post, then haple to flit before the single of Members of Parliament. They have fived two passes for the Minister and one for themselves. They may not now look to their responsibility to those hortel, ministrages nuisances, the electors, and this people at large. It is fourth accessor, particular The Cross Officer v. Resgier.—The seculed was indicted for having, either by immedia or with other his
accomplice or accomplices, an divers occasions between
the 7th June, 1843, and 5th May, 1844, uttered visions
the 7th June, 1843, and 5th May, 1844, uttered visions
the 7th June, 1843, and 5th May, 1844, uttered visions
leavy W. F. P. Ningier, Liantenant-Governor of this
kinds, and especially of having said, in English,
"That he had barn superceded as important in
favour of the Colonel's son, as he conceived, unjustly," (alluding to the con of A. Simon, Req.,
who had been appointed inspector of the West-Rig., if
Militia of this idland, of wideh the said Mr. A. Militia is
Colonel, and of wideh the said Mr. A. Militia is
Colonel, and of wideh the said Mr. A. Militia is
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Colonel, and of wideh the said Mr. A. Militia is
Colonel, and of wideh the said Mr. A. Militia is
Colonel, and of wideh the said Mr. Bought is Single of
having said to the offset, "Main the would give No Militia
of this ideal that rearreds might in direct the colone," they would said the said the said the said the said the said they would also the first, and
having said to the offset, would drown the Council did not
the said to withdraw the Governor, they (the said Bought)
amount to withdraw the Governor, they (the said Bought)
when the last moments of he accurate year,
when the first moments of he accurate year,
when the first moments of he accurate year,
when the first moments of he accurate year,
which is the bare the first moments of he accurate year,
when th

for our Poninsula services, but that all hands of i Waterloo Army were to large a servial; many of who never saw a muchet discharged with ball-carridge un that day.

"The Die-hards formed a part of the Army of norng tion in France, and the three years we apart there. So rapidly away: but my ald wound perpensally tomers me, and I therefore seriously contemplated going half-pay, or ratiring altogether.

"Every doubt as to the course I about proceeding and the payment of the

d "Every doubt on to the course I should pureus as a cut short, and my sait from the Service desided a sooner than, perhaps, it etherwise would have been, I so the introduction of a system intended to complete utimaldilitary education of a statema Army, which, for a neat they years, had been apposed to, and invariably vicit the pigm. over the finest troops in Marcope." "May I sait takenable, tentilene, " what the system was to which ye combined all one enough, in part," replied Counter that the combinate of the counter that the system was to which ye can be admirated all one enough, in part," replied Counter that the counter that the system was the counter that

takashis, trastians, "wint the system was to which ye combited in the collection of

Etorace Walpole's Letters to Sir Roman m. a is not inapplicable to the present times:—"You may imagine that I am anxious to have the pages, and to say Mr. Conway safe in England. I wise at privately and publishy pray for an and to the ways of manking it is one word, I have no jubite spirit, and don't care a fertiling for the interests of the parentages. Boldlers and adjoin who are knowled on the best, and presents plundered or but-chered, are to my eyes as estuable as a tary, luxurious sat of man, who investigate to acquire riphys for them who would embroil all the sprib, thus they may heap or aquander; and I down to app this, for I am no minister. Heckford is a patriot, because he will elapour it Guadeloupe or Martinico is given up, and the price of segar loupe or Martinico is given up, and the price of segar fells. I am a ted linguishmen, because I think the advantages of commerce are dearly bought for some by the lives of many more. This wise age counts its mercuapts, and rankous its ormies niplors,!

The Peris Papers devote the larger portion of their columns to reports of a trial at the Assisse of Assistant to reports of a trial at the Assisse of Assistant another Maddiss Larges—a handdeine widger of another Maddiss Larges—a handdeine widger of another Maddiss Larges—a handdeine widger of the largest of the Assissa Court with a start the procession of. This effect presented a dose of exactly innexacte "emotions," and the letter of the Assistant to the Largest device of the Gera through the Assissa Court with a single angernium at the Partitum bestse asset on a single emperature of the Gera through the sector start as the Partitum bestse asset on a single emperature to their the presents of the late of the Largest process and the sweet that they have and have not from the Jaronte of the translation. In feel, the widge is a yading, and so land some that with the "reputation" the last thus acquired, the Courter Français predicts that the last thus acquired, the Courter Français predicts that the last thus acquired, the Courter Français predicts that the last thus acquired, the truth lasted. Some of the calcium were introduced into court and examined, without throwing the sensition that the last fully established that M. Laccette had a great sweeten to medical leads on the charge. It was fully established that men and creat need of them, for he west much diseased. The Paris Papers devote the larger portion of the mentions gleam of light on the charge. It was fully established that M. Lacoute had a grant swardon to medical
agen, and great need of them, for he was much diseased,
said doctored blancell. Much of the interest of the true
was occasioned by the beauty of the lady. "the was,"
and M. Laporte, "all beauty, gundans, kindears. One
had everything in her farely, gundans, kindears. One
had everything in her farely, gundans, kindears. At
the end of the fourth sky die nemeed was acquitted.

Aster's Amphichettes.—To turn the ols-lashtoned
quiet little opera off-s Rights," into an exquestrion spectacle
to pertainly no small achievement. Yet this metamorphoets has been effected by Mr. Betty, and a very effective

# NAVAL AND TARY GAZETTE.

rank. The late Captain Remarkduring made Lieuterant in 1809, then would be the Amethysi, is one inster a return of the quested. The more yet for the purpose of Mathematical Properties, it are instead to the Amethysis, is one inster a return of the quested. The more yet for the purpose of Master, and yet he wither leaded in each 1863 to be Commercial and Power, so far as The teller frade, and after condemning the be unistablished they took with Prance, Spain, which are on this subject, Lurd Palmeratun control of the master of the word of the might should yive aim to fame hereafter. He might should yive this he was more not to meet with any discipant in this he was more not to meet with any discipant in this he was more not to meet with any discipant in the presented, and by doing so, gave fresh loops to to enable it again to raise its odious gigantic head, he doubtedly warn for himself a degree of future fame, I would be of such a nature that only all his expiring moments as a Minister the. Pant, each, the Noble Lord charges us with refinement, but we kave, at any rate, done ten times more than he and his collesques. It was not until his expiring moments as a Minister the Noble Lord felt the necessary in doing something, and then all of a sudden he became a bold free trader. It was not until less that the magnificent designations of the Noble lord with respect to free trade were uttered, notwithstending his long continuouse in office. And I repeat it, we have done more for the relaxation of trade and the encouragement of commerce, and the promotion of commercial property since we came into power, than the Noble Lord or any trament which preceded up. The Noble Lord has eated that our great avenues to reputation, we have neglected of and that the fourth alone—numely, the suppression

withstanding his long continuance in omes. And a repeat in we have done more for the relaxation of trade and the encouragement of commerce, and the promotion of commercial property since we came into power, than the Noble Lord are appropring since we came into power, than the Noble Lord are appropring to the first process of the Sieve-trade — is open to us. I can assure the Noble Lord that, if that is the only avenue to fature the Noble Lord that, if that is the only avenue to fature the Noble Lord that, if that is the only avenue to fature the Noble Lord that, if the third of certain foreign Powers, is founded in unparaconshic ignorance. The southout of the Sieve-trade with every to this country is very preciber. The trade, in the fact interest and in the second, its superession across the country with other countries. We must keep ourselves in the right, while we enforce on other countries the duty of keeping strictly to the gulit of treatice, and quippressing the Sieve-trade with this receivation, i can assure the Noble Lord that her Sieve-trade with this receivation, i can assure the Noble Lord that her Sieve-trade with this receivation, i can assure to fame, we are propered directly and that, if this he the avenue to fame, we are propered directly in follow it.—Bit C. Naries wanted the guoy had instituted in the long that the curiosity of the Galizon Member.—The motion was agreed to.

Lunale Researt gifters at Haeler.—Captain Pacinita called the attention of the House to the claims of Naval Officers in the Lainter freeds were disappointed at finding that one half or what hey had been in the habit of receiving from the Administy was within a free and provided to be unfailed to be upon when the overcharges. This order, however, had since here. This was said to be admin to Haid, the hier researched, and the consequence was very great loss and hardship to the friends of these unfortunate of the scalance of several coates, to make the political and political to be upon which an order was praced by the Administy

To Menders and Courcespondents.

"Civilian" (Plymouth), writes—" A dispute has a special success from other cancer, which the trough to the same I receiped of the flower as to whether a I present the Royal Name is the place as to whether a I present the Royal Name is the place as to whether a I present the Royal Name is the place as to whether a I present the Royal Name is the place as to whether a I present the Royal Name is the second to the se

"O finwer of love,
Where go the tears that demy more on thee

And dama! tomb,
Out of those tears do I. distill
A sweet pursume,"

Shade from above /
The Rose said to the Grave...
'' Grave, tell me thin...
Blushing and bright,
Out of the souls that come to
me I make
Augus of light.''

#### Foreign and Colonial Antelligence.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.—The following are the details of an engagement which took place on the 3d instant, between the Freuch and the Moors :--

tween the Freuch and the Moors:

Marshal Eugeaud to the Prince de Joinville.

"Rivouso upon the Trued-laiy, near its mouth, in the Oned-Monlish, July 5.—Monseigneur—In my letter of the lat of July, I informed you that I was advancing on the Upper Monlish, in order to protect the return of a large portion of the Augades, whose chief like come to my camp the preceding evening to make terms for his aubmission and his return. The bank of the river on which I am encamped the name of Oued-laiy.

"The Morneco Chief, who was encamped two leagues distant, came to meet me, and established himself at a distance of two cannon shot, in a manner which appeared ambiguous. During the day some Light Infantry of the enemy's force fired upon may advanced posts. Their five was not returned. Some Cavaly belonging to our Augades having approached the camp, I ment some of our Argha to apeak with them, to haw if the movement agreed upon was about to take place. They were found to be arrogant boasters. They said that the Morocco Chief, having been interwed of their relations with us, had confined the tribe to the mountains.

sgreed upon was about to take planes. Two wave seems to see arrogant boasters. They and that the Morocco Chief, heving been informed of their relations with us, had confined the tribe to the mountains.

"They added that whether we retired or whether we advanced there would be a buttle on the following day, that the Morocco Army had received a reinforcement of 1820 Cevelry under the orders of the Sherif Mamoun, and 1820 infantry, commanded by Hamida, the former Kaid of Guchds, and that if we were congevered they would gubnit. I had no intrahidou of advancing.

"This morning at an early hour I retired in good order of battle prepared to resist Cavalry. The enemy's light Infantry immediately dred upon my Rear-guard. Their light Cavalry were ancessively reinforced, and soon formed the six of a large effects which embraced a part of my column from right to left. The main force of the enemy advanced doubly, and did not happear defermined to fight. They wished, as if appeared, is necessionly se without any serious engagement, which they would have acleurated as a victory.

"When I helted the enemy balted likewise. This was repeated during a league and a half. Not mishing to give the Moure a mornil with their co-religionsite, I determined on shifts the affector, and soon of the shifts of the promoter with their co-religionsite, in the time of the shifts of the norman.

"They evinced no audacity; everyhody remarked that they were less boild than in the two first encounters. Some of our charge hour them. On our reaching the cases, which I had left in the marking, it was repeated their infantry had been seen to refer at any development of the infantry. That of the superior number was no longer to be apprehended. Nevertheless I supported during along the left bank of the Ouet-Lely. I this sub-hecitale then to order out my Cavalry. That of the superior sumpley was no longer to be apprehended. Nevertheless I supported during and the haveranche, lewing the remainance to gazard to had an analysis and hely and hely had been and Chasselirs and spanis with the principal part of the Intentry, without their haverancie, leaving the remainder to grand the haverancie. Our Cavalry advanced beyong Ouchda, which we left to our felt, it only found horsessen figure before it in every direction. Eaveral were filled, and me any tured a few horses, but we met no infantry, "Perhaps those who thought they had neen Infantry with mistaken, or it might have proceeded to the left and swelchet the

of their own will to visit me. They will relay and eath in the interior in what manner we might the it. That cannot but contribute much to meistain tranquilly a layeria, it was rather with a view towards algoria that it was rather with a view towards algoria that it was rather with a view towards algoria that it was rether with a view towards algoria that it was rather with a view towards algoria that it was rather with a view towards algoria that it was rather with the deep that it was rather was far being to be supported in the state of the day condition of about sees Car Girdon it is not engage them. Abel-al-Rader was far being if George we not commenced. The property of the special in the great operations of the Russian Arganous, she is shown tain tribes have not commenced. Desting the interior are partly impassed of the sloth of the measure of saow; and is many views at the first one are hindered from proceeding with Player Foot Guard by the monstrous torrents. France was the first one are in concequence of the isourch in the having here, but on the whole they are. Little importance. The Russian compact Gostration is not complete, because it is said tome of the regiments destined for the Caucana, have received counter orders, and gone to the Turkish frontiers. ceived counter orders, and gone to the Turkish frontiers. Among the Staf-Officers at Teffis, it is thought likely that if the affairs of Turkey should become more serious, a part of the Army of the Caucassa may be employed in the Crimes. The blocksding squadron on the Circassian coast had been strengthened by the arrival of nine ships from Schastopol, so that it will henceforth be very diffithe arrival of nine ships cult for the mountaineers to receive ammunition and

#### Literary Nottes.

Richard III. as Duke of Glovesser and King of Ragiand. By Carpline A. Halsted, author of the "Life of Margaret Beaufort," and "Obligations to the Mothers of England." 2 vols. 8vo.

Longman and Co.

HAD we the requisite time and space, it would afford us infinite pleasure to render justice to these two eminently interesting and important volumes. To the cause of history and biography, Miss Halsted had already done good service by her excellent "Life of Margaret Beaufort," Personally, too, she has strong claims on the notice of the British public, as the niece of two of our distinguished Admirals, the late Sir Laurence Halated and Lord Ex-mouth, and as a relation of the late Lord Sidmouth.

Years ago, Horace Walpole, by his "Historic Doubts Years ago, Horace Walpole, by his "Historic Doubts of the Life and Reign of Richard III.," produced no slight sensation in the literary world. So strong, however, was the general projudice against the person, character, and conduct of Richard—a prejudice first excited by the ancient Chroniclers, sustained by their followers, heightened to enthusiasm by the commanding genius of Shakspeare—that the work made no enduring impres-aion on the public mind. Hume is said to have spoken Walpobe exclaimed, that, very unjustly; and in return, Walpobe exclaimed, that, were it worth the trouble, he could shake every page of Hume's England to rags. Indeed, to effect this, would require no super-human exertion; for, of all the historians of modern times, Hume is least entitled to the credit of research or verscity. But since the days of Walpole, many literary discoveries have been made, and much documentary evidence has been brought to light in favour of Richard III. Of these discoveries so light in favour of Richard III. Of these discoveries—of this evidence—Miss Halated has industriously and successfully availed herself; and it is not adventuring too far to eay, that asuch of what Walpole left doubtful, his successor has reduced to certainty in favour of the hero of Bosworth. Richard no longer revour or the hero of Bosworth. Richard no longer stands prominently forward as a regicide and a tyrent—as an undatabul and cruel brother—as the heartless destroyer of his wife. On the contrary, most of the heavy charges which have been brought against him—his want of affection towards his mother—his heartless towards his wife, Lady Anne his distance. his disloyalty towards his wife, Ledy Anne—his disloyalty towards his brother Edward—the death of the Dake of Clarence—the murder of his nephews in the Tower, acc—are shown to be unsupported by any gradible evidence. Those charges arose—naturally, perhaps, but unjustly—from the circumstances of the first—from Richard's fall—from the triumph and catablishment of his successor on the throne whom the writers of the day, such as they were. triumph and establishment of his successor on the throne—to whom the writers of the day, such as they were, were ready to office, their veint praise and addation. The press was not then what it is now. Had Richard been victor at Bosmorch, how differently would his actions and character have been partrayed in the page of history. Instead of "the cropk'd back tyrant," buse and deformed in mind as in person, he would have been presented to "a successful proper man," endersed with all the leftlest virtues of our maters.



this work are exceedingly curious, rere, and valuable.

As a frontispiece to the first volume is given a striking portrait of King Richard, from an original in the posses second volume is profixed a plate of whole-length por-traitures, in outline, of Richard III., his Queen, and the Prince of Wales, their son; copied from a MS. in the College of Arms.

We cannot too warmly recommend Mine Halated's publication, which is in all respects a library book.

Walter Clayton : A Tale of the Gordon Riots. 3 vols

Newby.

APTER Dickens's "Bernaby Rudge," it was rather a bold undertaking to construct a tale upon the Gordon Riots. However, the author has contrived to bring to-gether a mass of telerably adhesive material, in the disposition of which he has evinced more tact, and excited greater interest than we had expected. A love story, a duel, an abduction, and a variety of other peferious signs, are mixed up in a constantly bustling manner, with the burning of Langdale, the dutiller's hope, in Holbern; the destruction of Lord Mansfields, in Bloomsety the destruction of Lord Mansfields. Square; the sensule spon Newgate, &c. ; and, so far as the dramatic persons are concerned, poetical justice is pretty satisfactorily awarded at the close. In the progress of the story, however, some singularly ludiore nisms occur. For fustance, we never heard of gentlemen wearing moustach es in the days of Lord George Gordon and where, in the year 1760, did Walter Clayton find the "severeign" which he dropped into the old woman's hand? And in what lossilty, we should like to know, was the "Regent Street," in which comebody changed a handred posi ed mete, at the same period?

The Emblemente Language of Flowers. Bogue WITH a richly-tisted frontispiece, representing China rose, the easeelie, and the line, as an emigi-dienting that the granefulness and supresenting executions that the granefulness and supresented her set 10 of the lady to wh m it may be prese sed by a

Bacco, p. 2. Mat., Croy., p. 57c, and Bents, p. 38c.
Pol. Virg., S. Mb., Chacter, Croy., p. 57c, and Bents, p. 38g.
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JNIVERGAL LIFE one of love, this misisters pounced an elegant trife. Its pattern, in green and gold-ling their fanciful borders are Line the "Introduction" rules Bir Masey Witte Jubil Stammer, Sil., Stiller Shakkil, Er Sci. Asi strong, C. B. M. C. I and B. Anglandy, Eng. Angland Shakiparet, Siq. Chilette Deblywoord Richen, Ro Kills Warkin Chaldle, Eug. Stiller Garris, Eng., M. P. The Strongly Manglab by the The Stammer Calman by the William the introduction runs with the content the first naming the first naming the first naming the first naming the first naming the first naming the first naming the first second that the first naming the first name to the second D. Ran

matths (Surris, Eag., is. P.

The principle despited by the Universal stand then the flowers by
of an angust valuation of anoth and Millight the Sower named "Love
derect principally the gractic among the insufring assument "—"Love lies
green advisables a importantly to those methy histo, on the other hand,
promitted their proportion of profit to the
promitted. The following Table will show dructed by the "Honey
promits, it exclares on the 18th of Mily, 18st "White Lily," or the
had on that they paid use should promitted

h? and all the Quadrilles, Ger-ind Reels, fc... Der Polke, " A Coulon. The Music by M.M. Inner, Labitchi, Strauss, fc. Islam. Gumingham. Polke Cotilion, and Vales & by M. Coulon, of Hor Ma-the meet esteemed Quadrilles, and other Fushionable Danoes. Disor being Lating May, 1889. £1,004

With the instructions themselves, according to M. Coulon's method, we mean not to meddle.

Prefixed is a neat little historical account of the origin of the Polks.—The instructions for Quadrilles, Waltzes, Reels, &c. will be found useful by the devotees of Termic

Thus had we disposed of the first of those bijour, when the senond presented itself before us, and claimed our attention. With the music of the Polka arranged for attention. With the music of the Polks seranged for the piano-forte, a ministure portrait of M. Coulon, sud several other illustrative wood-cuts, we find here a considerable portion of additional information relative to the all-absorbing theme. Enumerated to the "Contents," we further find the Circassian Circle, the Spanish Dance. the Galopade, the Galopade Quadrilles, the Mazourka, the Royal Devoushire Mazourka, the Polomuse, the Waltz Cotilion, the Scotch Reel, &c., the instructions for dancing of which are neatly and lucidly written.

These tiny volumes are so tastefully got up, and withat so exceedingly cheap, that we do not healthin to recommend to all, whose "dancing days" may not be over, the purchase of them hoth.

RAMBLES. ALONG THE STYX.

"You expressed a use, U'thoughlaten," said Counterscap, "to know something of my own heatery, and the said yeld something of the carrible ions the old Dis-hards sustained at Albusta, and how well they merited the fistering encounum passed on them by the Commander of that little Army, who, in his despatches, said that 'they lay in ranks as they fell, every man wounded in front,?

"I suffered so severely from a wound received there as to be unable to rejoin my regiment for a length of time afterwards, and when I did so, was in such a rickety state, that nothing but youth and the excitannent oc-casioned by being constantly confronted with such Ar-miss as the French had in Spain, enabled me to get through the many teping duties we were called on to per-form. But I structed on, and saw the glutton finale of that bloody and long-protracted contest; more after which we underlied at Bordenux for America. The vezwhich we contented at Borderux for America. And vention experienced by my old corps and many other Pentioning regiments, who did not return from America in time to take a part in the Battle of Waterley, was exceeded, and it is madden to revert to our facilings of indignoiding on learning that no hadge was to be given us for our Peninsula services, but that all hands of the Weterine Army were to have a medal; many of whom wever law a musical discharged with bull-cartridge until

" The Die-hards formed a part of the Army of compa-"The Dis-hards formed a part of the Army or compa-tion in France, and the three years we speint there figure rapidly away; but my old wound perpetually turnespeck me, and I therefore seriously contemplated going on half-pay, or rairing altegether.
"Every doubt as to the course I should present what out short, and my safe from the Service desided on

"Every doubt as to the course I should prestin whe out short, and my axis from the Service desided on sooner than, perhaps, it otherwise would have Seen, by the introduction of a system intended to complete the Military education of a visteren Army, which, for so many years, had been appresed to, and invariably victorious, over the finest troops in Minrope." A May I sak," and Demiling, "what the system was to which you allude ? !! allude ? "

and Demitine, "what the system was to which you allude?"

"A rational one enough, in part," replied Counter-scarp, "its object being to instruct Officers of Intentry in the award exercise; but it was preficed by such tedious, endies, revenenting, and—in the opinion of great numbers of old Officers—usualises twistings and accrawings of arms, legs, and loadies, into every sonceivable chase and form, deglers awards were extracted in our bands, that the old addition seem thoroughly dispussed, and the young ones noon began to creek their joken, but to ask if the batiles in the Pentassia and those of Waterlao Wagram, Jens, Austrilie; fits, do, were gaing!
Picture to yourself, General, a net of Officers, he of whom were built worn-out add ailf with would hard acroise, occumenting if the eleventh bod.

A.B.C of a system, the quimaspace of which a make them touch their tous with the tips of their dails.

(a feet, by the lyes, many of them there of their dails, or opera-daugers preparing if exhibit in the Casintees, Bolero, Fandange, or Polka dance!

Polero, Pandango, or Polka dence!

'Out of all patience at being obliged, after so many years' service in different parts of the globe, to stick my-acil up amongst rew recruits, and to submit to the irritating process of twisting and bending. I restred from the Army by the sale of my commission.

'Like many other old soldiers I became a wine merchant, but that since many desiring a little and the many other old soldiers I became a wine merchant.

chant; but that space proved a fathere; almost the only constoners to my tap being some joinal sonic of the Dischards, the Sischers, the Old Rati-Sundrydth, and others of the 2d Division of the Francisco. whom gave me a lift to the utmost of their power; and whom he is impressed to have a few dozens of anything perricalarly choice in my cellar, they assembled by common consent at my domicile, and sever quitted it white a single bottle remained. It is needless to say that total abatinence societies and testotalism were not the fashion of the day.

"I converted into mount the stock of wine remaining on hand, and having persuaded a very pretty and very ringleted young lady to become Mrs. Countersarp—who young also douted on everything Military, and on veterans vowed his course on everything military, and on vectorial sepecially—we started on a colonising expedition to Australia. Soon after we lied landed, I was strongly recommended to buy a large flock of sheep; and you can imagine my dismay at seeing wool full 35 per cent. In price shortly after I had concluded what I fancied a startly strongly after a land concluded what I fancied as the startly strongly and the startly startly as the startly startly as the startly startly as the startly startly as the startly startly as the startly startly startly as the startly startly as the startly s anpital purchase. There was, however, one shot still left in the locker; so having sold my sheep at a great less, and obtained a grant of land from Government for my long services, I commenced ploughing, harrowing, and nowing with great seal, and with as little delay as possible; but knowing about as much of agricultural matters as the Pope and his Cardinals do of riding to bounds, I found myself again all abroad; and at the season when I ought to have been reaging and filling my granaries, I was sowing. Having peopled by the dearly-bought experience of the first year, things went on so well for a length of time afterwards, that we were in rather a floofishing state, and as happy and constanted as mortale meanity are on the opposite side of the strys, sithough my wite did consistently argh for dear Ladgate-hill, Cheapside, Hulborn, and the Strand. Two young Counter-searps were in due time added to the establishment; the eldest of whom my wife included about the named two land Pater Aronches Almandrielejo Counterscarp, and the second, Lavinia Albasrinia Victoriania Nicelia Counterscarp; but the small-pox suddenly put an end to my probounds. I found myself again all abroad; and at the seascarp; but the smell-pox auddenly put an end to my promining progeny and their five names also,

"Time had begun to alieviate our executive grief ; and, having realised some money; I intended to sell my property, and end my days in my makive land. Nothing, however, is certain on the other side this river but death and texation; and instead of patting into execution the tutentum I had formed, I found injust paraded one morning at day-break, in a large saw pit, with a brace of borse pistole, against a large overgrown historian, whose conduct towards my wife had been of so strocious a nature, that nathing was left for it but to blow out his brains if I could possibly affect it.

most excelleff and efficient mands our position in India but should they be called up

would describe be reasonable could contend with them? ? perfor physical qualification The French, it is belied

being the first to introduc nisation amonest the Nat saturedly proved thetos

they were undisciplined quick-witted Frenchuter miliar adeptation for dient and taschable in discipline and organization pidly followed.

The second group to a garage of the second and the second and

## To Meaders and Correspondents.

"Civilian" (Plymouth), writes—" A dispute has a waste plan the most important, fact between two friends of this place as to whether a parallelist he "present at the example of the place as to whether a parallelist he "present at the example of the place is a distilled in the algerithm of the proper to produce it.

the higher and the ware per selection of the selection of

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## THE NAVAL AND MIY

a steeple chase, with all its attendage the proper and efficient memory and the proper and efficient memory and the proper and efficient memory and the proper and efficient memory and the proper and efficient memory and the proper and efficient memory and the proper and efficient memory and the proper and efficient memory and the proper and efficient memory and the proper and efficient memory and the proper in the stimute consequences greaters, the would otherwise sure as the arms in succession, the "Steeple Chase" (for soil its called non-it Rodams)" West," at whole price and the arms a great attention, and, with the "Chinese powder and the various scenes in the circle, this truly pational thearter thrives womer as the circle, this truly pational thearter thrives womer as the circle, this truly pational thearter thrives womer and the various scenes is the circle, this truly pational thearter thrives womer and the various scenes is the circle, this truly pational thearter thrives womer and the various scenes is the circle, this truly pational thearter thrives womer and the various scenes is the circle, this truly pational thearter thrives womer and the various scenes is the circle, this truly pational thearter thrives womer and the various scenes is the circle, this truly pational thearter thrives womer and the various scenes is the circle, this truly pational thearter thrives womer memory and the patients of the patients of the patients of the property of the patients of the p

Campbell's 10 more, his elder, Rogers, lives; Thus tope departs, while Mcmory adresses i

# THE COMPANY'S NATIVE SHOOPS. BY CAPTAIN DIVERSE.

Or all the extraordinary political phenomena of su-cient or modern times, what is there to be compared to the British position in Asia, where a vast empire, comprising eighty millions of inhabitation is held in ambjection by n large Native Army, swayed and directed by a handful of Europeans differing from the men they command total owlo ! But our aituation in the East, thruth unique and anomalous in the highest degree, is no less prematious. There our power stands, as it were, on the point of a needle, and a day or an hour may bring about a change that may prove fatal to our supremacy. One thing, howthat may prove fittal to our supremacy. One thing, however, would appear certain: and this, I denseive, is a view of the question in which all Objections sained but concur, that India has been intrusted to the core of Britain for some great and good end, and that the surest and safest every of retaining our novereignty over it is to do the country fustion, and that in the most enlarged and liberal sense of the word. It has been long outsteady to speak of our Indian empire as one of opinion; but it can hardly be considered purely such, for the award has certainly a good deed to do with the matter; and whatever considered the people may have in British integrity and good fath, the contract of the faith, there can be little doubt that dur hower in that country is at present maintained as much by fear as by love. And now let us take a survey of the scantilution of love. And new let us take a survey of the scartitution of the Native Army of India, as the most important instrument of our rule.

The Native portion of the Indian Army (and nearly four-fifths of the whole are composed of Natives) cannot at present be under 200,000 men, Cavilley, Inflatty, and Artillery; and this vast body, with the exception of a few local and irregular corps (the latter of which are educirably efficient for the desultory wariare so frequent in the East), is drilled, dressed, disciplined, and Officered, with some few trivial modifications, upon the European model and a wonderful sight it is to witness the movement of and a wondertus again it is to witness the important of our Natire through on the parade ground, and the alsority and precision with which they go through the made intricate manchevers. Indeed, when we consider the raw material of which this large martial body is composed, the

thing about him, and bespoke the British ...... He were a cross-belt, and was armed with a musket and bayonet, and his Military education, in the first instance, was limited to the manual and plateon exercise, and a few of the simplest evolutions; but subbon se edvantages he soon proved his infinite superio. Autopail auddisciplined oon proved his infinite superio. Autora 1 undisciplined countrymen against whom he was leaded history new records numberless brilliant schievements of our gallant Sepays under the auspices of British Officers. Supply, however, has gradually progressed in discipline and dress, and at the present day it is only in a few frivial points that he differs from Europeans, with whom, upon the parade ground, in all that regards drill and Martial exercise, as well as in other respects, he is all but on an equality, excepting, perhaps, that in marching the British sudder moves with more steadiness. Extraordinary as it may appear, the words of command to due Native tromps are given in English, though of course there are corresponding words of hommand. in Hindostanes, &c., which are occasionally had recourse to.

In the infancy of the Native Army the Supoys were formed into what were then formed independent comjeant, who, doubtless, must have had a song berth of it; there were, besides, a Subadar or Native Captain, and w Jemadar or Native Lieutenaut. In the year 1748 Major (afterwards Major-General), Lawrence arrived from I land with a special commission to command all the Bast India Company's forces in Ladia, baving been transferred direct force the Bastle the direct from the Royal to the Company's Service—a messwa in those early days of frequent occurrence. Medicas was then the most important of the Company's settlements, and Lawrence's first alm was to organise the troops of and Lawrence's first aim was to organize the troops or that presidency, by forming the different independent com-panies into regular battalions. Originally there were but two European Officers to each Native corps, busides a Serjeant to each company; there were a Captain Com-mendant and an Adjutant; besides a Subadar applications to each company. A Native Commandant was also at-tacked to each battalion, and in those days he often postached to each battalion, and in those days he often posheased an influence nearly equal to the European Commandator;
from whom he received a proportionate degree of regired
and respect. As a convincing proof of this fact, St. John.
Malcolm tells us, in his Political History of Invite, page
491, that many of the addest battalions of the opent Arms
were known at the period by wrete (1811) by the minimum
of their former Native Commandants—a commissional
highly honourable to them. This appears, deficitive in its
myself insolved.

of Our platch exploded at the same instint; his ball-entering my head, and mine his heart; we didd like the Kulkamy cats. Old Charon ferried as over his the since I atting on the starboard and he on the herboard as; for such was still my detactation of him, that I got as far from him as possible. A General Officer trained

482

as for from bith as possible. A General Officer creased the ferry with us, whose Misbry affects a striking example of the great injustice of a regulation which still writte in the British Army, but most assuredly in no other. That man, General Demilage, was half a century or more in the Army, and his character was without speek or more in the street in the most duckly of our colonial stations, and in the most duckly of our colonial stations, and in the European campaigns also, and was severely wounded. His replaced that there having been higher than that of a Capacia, his reserved only the half-pap of that rank, after he had become a Capacia. Officer; and with that most munificent stipend its lived

and died!

"Is it possible to conceive anything more mensuless, cruel, and unjust, than a regulation which his the effect of making a man actually power at the end of fifty years' service—and for no fault of his own—than he was the first day he joined as an Essign, when he had the advantage of a barrack-room, a servant, onels, equilies, and a regimental mest? This is had enough; but the worst part of it still is that the rod does not fall with equal force and severity on the backs of all General Officers in the translation of the contents of the conten I remember a General Officer, whose

ign' rimistanced. I remember a General Omcor, whose lest. The sal vank was never higher than that of Captain, for educing Commander-in-Chief of one of our misst extensions again, for il important colonial possessions diffrig the war, or interest and a very considerable Army under him, that for slaving a very considerable Army under him, that of understanding from which and from the Colonialty of his regiment, must have rather exceeded the half-pay of a

"If the pages of a nortain tell-tale Army List ore carefully connect, instantes enough, will be found of General Officers having the Colonelcles of regiments, who startedly ever commanded a company, and never did the daty of regimental Field Officers.

"Due federation on the part of those who have the direction of much matters, will, it is to be hoped, eventually cause so titterly indefinable a rule to be experied; but if, on the other hand, it is to be continued, that it will be chlored on all then tilke, who happen, unfortunately, to be so situated; and that the same description of batter will be administrated to the goose as to

the gauder."

120 | Bidd's will be administered where a power in the gauder."

120 | Bidd's Stock, 1991 | Jan. 3. 1960, 124 | Jan. 3. 1960, 124 | Jan. 3. 1960, 124 | Jan. 3. 1960, 124 | Jan. 3. 1960, 124 | Jan. 3. 1960, 124 | Jan. 3. 1960, 124 | Jan. 3. 1960, 124 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 | Jan. 3. 1960, 125 |

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plined Sepays into the field : September, 1746, when Madras from us. At that fluence far exceeded our own 3000 European troops in Inquestion, Orme tells us the chored a short distance south 1100 soldiers, 400 Caffres (a coast of Africa, and then con 400 natives of India, discipl shion. The English were no themselves of the same me ranks; and we find that in when the enemy, after the strength and invested Fort S the English had in their serv adjacent territory, 2000 und tire employment of Native at on both sides; and one or spoken of as co-operating wi in the ceaseless and despethen carried on between Southern India. The nious first necessary in the infrodi

discipline, lest we should are the religious prejudices of The original Sepoy was their His Military head-dress was

sible to the ordinary turban.

pair of drawers reaching half

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MARTHS.

July 18, at Dublin, the lady of Lieut. Wand, 11th Hussers, of a daughter.—July 18, at Wimithion, the lady of Major Quipmars, of a daughter.—June 38, at Fort Amberst, Chatman, the insty of Standardson Alexandra Tworn, of a son—At Cautabat, the lady of Lieut. Franklin, 19th Reg., Staff Officer of Franco-res.

indy of Lieus. Franklin, 19th Reg., Steff Other of Francown, of a daughter.

JEN 12, in Guerchey, Farrick Lieuard Machingali, Chet. Royal Chieddien Rifed, who of Chiedel Bir Busher Machingali, Chet. Lieuara Ausburg, Gampher of Major Gen., William F. P. Napier.—Inty 16, at Samehouse, Devos, P. Mannon Francown, L. Commission, R. R., Commission, R. R., Commission, R. R., Commission, R. R., Commission, R. R., Commission, M. M. R. Moderanews:—Mily 18, at Levinen, E. C. Lync, Esq., only out, out of the face Caraly, Rivers Lync, 1st Majora Caraly, to Many, daughter of F. Thumster, E. G. of Blackbeath.

April 20, at Prince's Island, Thomas, Liq., of Blackbeath.

April 20, at Prince's Island, Thomas J. Fran, Bug., Communator of the ship Bussels, april 26, youngest son of Livet, Col. Find, C.H., into of the Brainfille Guards.—July 12, it Reminghos, Bustley, Collegest son of Livet, Col. Find, C.H., into of the Brainfille Guards.—July 12, it Reminghos, Bustley, Col. Stilley, Botcheanan, S.-Bugineers.—July 12, Sherinkh C.Laux, Keq., Purrer, R.N., aged 55.—July 18th. Livet, Sprin Flows Hansis Nacolana, S.-H., in the soft your Livet, Sprin Flows Hansis Nacolana, S.-H., in the soft your Livet, R. B. H.—July 12, at St. Howevil's being, Nacolanges, and the soft your Livet, R. B. H.—July 13, at the Lawy, and the sound of Livet, Col. 21 Howevy Parina, Hart.—At the Lawy, a Section of the Monagana Millin.—List 26 April 27 April 28 A



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A. W. W. Bahington (184), to Comes.

Chapiain—Rev. H. W. Taylar, to Images.

PORTREGUER, July 26.—(From our even Correspondent).—Resistance sailed for Cork on Saturday; numerous packages of marine clething, for the detachments serving in Ireland, were sent thither by her. Rear-Admiral Sir G. Seymour's flag was housed in the Collingwood yesterday, and struck this evening. Sir George mustered the crew, and inspected the ship most minutely. It is reported that she will go to see about the 2d or 3d August. The Collingwood is a very handsome ship, and a nobic man-of-war. Vindictive anchored last and a noble man-of-war. Vindictive anchored last night at St. Helen's, and got up to Spithead this formoon. She is ordered in harbour to be paid off, and will go in this evening if the weather and tide will admit of it—the powder has been removed. go in this evening if the westers and the will attent or it—the powder has been removed. The Commander-in-Chief has personally mustered and inspected the Pindictive. She has a million and a quarter of dollars on board, and a few supersumeraries; there has been very little communication with her, in consequence of the inspection and approachion for going in bardons. the inspection and preparation for going in harbour. Dee steamer eams in from Plymouth on Saturday afternoon, to land some of the Marines withdrawn from Wales; another party went on in her to Chatham. Rateliffs freight-ship, from Houg-Kong, anchored at Spithead on Sunday atternoon, with a division of the 55th Reg., amounting to 204 Officers and men, with 17 women and 30 children; they had been four months on the voyage, and had a good passage—they lost ten men by death. Orders came down on Monday for the Rateliffs to go into harbour, and land the troops. She was isshed to the jetty on Tuesday, and the disembarkation took place; and they have been marched to Chichester Barracks. The and they have been marched to Chichester Barracks. The other two divisions of the 55th are expected hourly. Two Courts-Martial were held yesterday, on board Victory, Capt. Henderson, C.B., Reing President, in consequence of the illness of Bear-Add. Parker. The parties tried wore Mr. Harper, lite Gunner of the Childers, and Mr. Goodall, a Supernumerary Gunner of the Recellent; the charges nearly slike—viz., absenting themselves without lave, drunkenness, &c. The charges against each were proved, and Mr. Harper sentenced to be dismissed flor Majesty's service, and Mr. Goodall to a similar punishment. The Court finished both before 5 o'clook. Queen remains in dock; the Officers and orew are employed in dismantling the Comperdown and returning her atores; when that duty is over, the Queen will be ready to be moved out of dock, and prepared for sea. Fearless has returned from her excursion to the Channel Islands, with Mr. Walker, the Engineer; it is thought, that on his suggestion, the Island of Jersey will be selected to have a harbour of refuge constructe d, the present harhour being capable of enlargement and improvement. Fearless requires resitting in her machinery. Raven has been from, and returned to, Sheerness; she brought super-numeraries. No commissions for the Fredrand or the five brige, Victoria and Albert yacht remains in dock; she is painting and gilding. Ships in Port — Collinguoud and Fig. dictive at Spithead. Excellent (with Sir C. Rowley's flag), Victory, Queen, Hoyal Facht, Pourless in Harbour.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 25.—(From our own Correspondent.)
Arrived—18th, the Lively tender, with stores for the Dockyard, from Portsmouth, Salled—21st, Spy brigantine, 3, Lieut, Com. S. G. Woolridge, for Sheerness, where she is to be paid off. Arrived—the Crane packet, 6, Lieut, Com. F. A. Lewis (a), from Frimouth, and came into herbour the Allemine date of the come. into harbour the following day to reft. 22d, Admiral Sir David Milne impected and mustered the crew of the Madageneser, and was much gratified and pleased at their high state of discipline, and the efficient state which Madagescor, and we may be all the efficient state which taken their high state of discipline, and the efficient state which probable the afternoon mode, when the afternoon probable to the state of the

Canada; the other company, under the command of Major H. R. Wright, is for assvice at Newfoundland. Mr. John Burdwood, Master, takes a passage in the Apollo, to join the Marydian, 26, Capt, Gen. Ellipt, on the West Indian and North American stations. The Lyre, 10-gan brig, is 6tting for the service of the Casterne, as a watch-vessel at Greetham Creek; as soon as she is ready she will be towed to that place by the Fulcan, revenue steam-vessel, Lieut.-Cem. G. H. Baker. A court-martial sasembled the 24th on hoard the St. Vinsent, 129, in Plymouth Sound, for the trial of Joseph Noble, a private Marine, on a charge of stabbing Mr. Pretheron, Midshipman, belonging to the Madagneese. The following Officers composed the court:—Admiral Sir David Milne, Commander-in-Chief, President; Rear-Admiral Sir S. Pym, Superintendent of the Dockyard; Capt. Rowley, St. Vincent; Commanders S. Wrifard, Sanf-Seef, and W. F. Glanville, St. Vincent. Deputy-Judgeand W. P. Glanville, St. Vincent. Deputy-Judge-Advocate, George Eastlake, Rey. The Court, after a most minute examination of the witnesses for and against the prisoner, sentenced him to be hung. Capt. Foots, of the Medaganear, gave the prisoner a most excellent character, and it is hoped that on the minutes of the court-martial being laid before the Lords of the Admicourt-partial coing has better the Lords of the Asimiralty, a mitigation of the sentence will take place. In the Sound—St. Vincent, Apolio. In Harbour—Sen Josef, Madagascar, Crane, Configure steam-vessel.

DRAL, July 25.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Friday 19th, sailed the outward bound vessels from the

Downs to the westward , several sail came down and went through to the westward; the convict ship Lord Auckland anchored in the Downs. 20th-Railed the Lord Auckland and outward bound vessels to the we ward; several bomeward bound vessels went through ward; several homeward bound vessels went through to the eastward. R.M.S. Apalle went through to the east-ward. 21st—H.M.'s steamer Des went through to the eastward. 23d—H.M.'s ray, outter Lively went through to the westward. The Dutch Butwin Inan Edwardeth Enternet get on the Goodwin about midnight; the was got off neut tide with the assistance of some Dsal boats, and; brought into the Downs. 24th—H.M.'s steamer Lightning went through to the westward, and on the 25th came into the Downs, took a pilot off Deal, and proceeded to the eastward; she had a perty of Artillerymen on board from Dovar. H.M.'s steam tag Monkey

men on board from Dover. H.M.'s steam tag Monkey went through to the sestward. H.M.'s steamer Meteor want through to the sestward. One of H.M.'s schooners went through to the enstward this evening.

Shekkhussa, July 25.— (Frem our own Correspondent)—The Apollo, troop ship, Commander Maclean, sailed hence on Friday for Plymouth and North America, with two companies of Artillery and saveral Officers. Same day, the Aurora, 50-gun Russian Irigata, anchored at the Ners and passed up to Woolwich on Sunday in two of a tug-steamer. The Doc, steam transport, arrived on Tuesday and massed up to Chatham with some marines on Taesday and passed up to Chatham with some marines from Pembroke; she afterwards proceeded to Woolwich to have her boilers repaired.—The Ameson was masted on Saturday last, and is now having her lower rigging fitted.—The Monarch, Vernon, and Herald remain is dock.—Values and Crocodile in the basin. Ocean flagship and African steamer in harbour.

DEPTEORD, July 25 .- (From our own Correspondent.) Soiled 19th, King William, freight ship, for Bombay, with Ordinance stores, and not for the Cape of Good Hope, as stated in our last. Arrived 23d, Sinbad, lighter, from Portsmouth with Naval stores. Ramain, Prince George, transport, Lieut. Ward, agent, refitting and loading for Bermude. ing for Bermude. Marchell Bennett, freight ship, loading for Malta with Naval storps. Lemnes, freight ship, loading in the London Docks for the Cape of Good Hope with Naval stores. Falmouth, lighter, loading for Plymouth. Adventure, N. T. (Roskelly, Master) loading for Plymouth. Duck, lighter, loading for Chetham.

Woodwich, July 26.—The Rhadamanihus st.-v. is expected to arrive to-they from Dublin. The Des st.-v., high previous as Woodwich on Wednesday from Cork and Marshall Bonnett, freight ship, load-

which arrived at Woolwich on Wodnesday from Cork and Chatham, to have the defects in her boilers made good, will be ready for see in about a week. Her three engineers have been discharged for missuspense.

Meteor st.-v. left for Plymouth on Wednesday. The
Count st.-v., Lieut.-Com. J. B. Emery, is ready for sea,
and will be paid wages in advance to-morrow (Saturday). gineers have been disuberged for misconduct. The

and will be paid wages in advance to-morrow (Saturday). The Lightning returned from Dover yesterday. The Fatnesth arrived from Dovenport to-day. The Siebed arrived from Portemouth on Saturday last.

II.M.S. "Wanspers."—A frigute, signalized three logues distant to the eastward this morning, did not show her colours until H.M.S. Wanspite fired a gam and holated the demand as she passed Europa Polar to the west, when she showed French colours. Her decks were crowded with people.—Gibratics Chronicle, July 12.

H.M.S. "America," Medeira, June 22, 1844.—" The ship appears to sail very wall, but owing to her means

ship appears to sall very well, but owing to her matter being so far forward, she is inclined to pitch rather heavily— a fault common to all renors until alternal—is other respects she is everything I could wish. I never man in thy ship so perfectly to-rights as this in so short a time: she sp-

to as if obe hell been injurialistical de intery years as who has been months, so regular does the duty go on.
We shall remain, I hear, a mouth at Rie; so a letter on
the specipt of this may reach me, otherwise you must
direct to Valparaiso."

direct to Valparaiso."

Retrect of a Letter from Rie de Jeneira.—H.M.S.,
"Dollatin," Rie, May, 21, 1844;...." I have to inform
you of our having setted, and sent to the Cape of Good
Rope for adjudication, the Pertuguese barque Relia
Appelina, of 483 tons, with valuable cargo, being our fifth
capture since our arrival on the station."

Illustrious, 72, Capt. J. R. Bratine, sailed from Jamaion on 15th uit. for Havennach.

North Star. 25, Capt. Siz. I. R. Mana aminut of

North Star, 26, Capt. Sir J. E. Heme, arrived off Sydney, from New Zeeland, on 12th March.

The Hermes arrived at Liverpool on Monday with advices from the River Plata to 23d May. There is no political intelligence. A heavy gale from the couth-west had been experienced from the 8th to 11th May, during which H.M.'s steamer Gorpes drove from her anchors, and went on shore, with eight other vessels.

The Flamor steamer, Lieut.-Com. Postis, is temperarily

removed to Galway.

Cormhagen, July 16.— The Russian Fleet in the Sound will proceed to the North to meet the new ship-of-the-line the New Impermentand, built at Archangel, instead of the Ingermantand, which was wrecked last year. It is eaid to have the GrandDake Michael on last year. It is said to have the GrandDate Michael on board (other accounts, more correct, say Constantine), who, as High Admirel, will take the command of the equadron, which will be joined by the Aurers frigate on her return from London. Another frigate arrived at Elsinore on Thursday, and another ship-of-the-line is expected. Biology, July 16.—The Russian fleet was joined yeaterday by a corvette, so that it now consists of 18 abine.

18 abipe. THE SURVEYOR OF THE NAVY AND MIS SHIPS. There is no public Officer who, in his official capacity, has been more aspersed than Sir William Symonds, and yet there is no one who has rendered greater service to the country in the improvement of the Nevy than, he has. Few, however, if any, of his detractors are to be found rew, nowever, it any, or his cartactors are to be rotate among nautical men, because all who have ever salled in his ships are aware of their superior quality in point of speed and stability, and the much greater accommodation they afford to both Officers and men over the old vessels of the same class. Bir W. Symonds, in doing away with a uscless but expensive establishment at Portessouth, brought a hornet's nest about his ears, since which, when any of his vossels, no matter of what clear, have been leauched, they have Mways been pronounced to be full of faults... The best practical refutation that can be given to the aspersions against Sir W. Symonds and the Assistant-Barreyor, Mr. Rdys, is the fact that no less than from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty vessels now on the Navy List have been constructed, or are in the now on the rawy that have been constructed, or are in the course of construction, by this present Surveyor. Many of these vessels have been at sen for yours, and their capabilities have been repeatedly and fally tested; and if the official reports furnished by their respective Captains were not of the most favourable character, the Lords of the Admirstly would not continue to build others upon the omidal reports turnished by their respective Captaine were not of the most favourable character, the Lords of the Admiralty would not contifiue to build others upon the same plan. The following is the list of the vessels that have been built, or are being built, by Sir W. Symonds:

—The Queen, 110; Royal Frederick, 110; Victoria, 110; Primos of Walos, 110; Albion, 90; Alemkir, 90; Algiera, 90; Exmouth, 90; Hannibel, 90; Primoses Royal, 90; Vanguard, 80; Hannibel, 90; Primoses Royal, 90; Vanguard, 80; Collingueod, 80; flotiah, 80; Lion, 80; Madras, 80; Mars, 86; Superb, 80; Centurien, 80; Boscawen, 70; Cumberland, 70; Majestic, 80—line of battle ships. The Vernan, 50; Cambrian, 36; Pique, 36; Vastal, 26; Spartan, 26; Active, 36; Alem, 26; Anothyst, 26; Archivan, 50; Chesupeake, 36; Creele, 26; Constance, 50; Flora, 36; Maleona, 26; Arch, 5; Sphile, 36—trigatus. Acorn, 16; Alert, 6; Arch, 5; Sphile, 36—trigatus. Acorn, 16; Alert, 6; Arch, 5; Sphile, 36—trigatus. Acorn, 16; Calpon, 20; Cognette, 20; Crema, 6; Cygnet, 6; Duphae, 16; Dart, 3; Deiputsh, 6; Dide, 18; Delpaha, 18; Destreen, 6; Fantone, 16; Reveret, 6; Phylog Pish, 12; Gashauk, 12; Grecian, 16; Reveret, 6; Phylog Pish, 12; Gashauk, 12; Grecian, 16; Harloquin, 16; Helona, 16; Heroine, 6; Hound, 6; Kanguros, 6; Kingfaher, 18; Liberty, 16; Lily, 16; Linnet, 6; Mering, 16; Sappho, 16; Sengar, 10; Snahe, 10; Sny, 8; Squirret, 18; Star, 6; Sphila, 6; Philomal, 6; Pilet, 16; Racor, 16; Ranger, 6; Rapid, 10; Ringdove, 18; Rover, 16; Sappho, 16; Sengar, 10; Snahe, 10; Sny, 8; Squirret, 16; Sur, 6; Sphila, 6; Philomal, 6; Pilet, 16; Racor, 16; Ranger, Giedlaster, Gleener, Gleener, Cherches, Cornervant, Gleglaster, Gleener, Gieglaste, Phylosom, Franciscous, Eliaspir, Sampson, Basurga, Buhma, Spilaylal, Buo, Tartigran, Themilopheli, Pilaria and Allert, Pingle, Maria, Frienen, Fullwar, Rapidinia, Philopon, making altogether 21 line-of-battle shipa, 16. Reputse, 18; alnope, and 65 steambra, besilum several others that have requely been leid down. Of the lime of histile ships, the Quego, Albien, and Proposerd have already hase at sea, and their characters are fully established. The Collingmond, which is now all attent at Portunenth, is of the scale class as the Vergenerd, and has been substited by Sir Groupe Seymour as his Filip-ship. She is one of the best specimens of the Serveyor's productions; and the gallent Admirel and all the Officers who have visited her consider her to be some at the most perfect ships in the Service here to be some at the most perfect ships in the Service have yet and there is no doubt that her suspening qualities will prove of the mome high character as those of the Verguerel and Queen. It is not only in the superiority of the Serveyor's ships that the country is benefited, but also in the great saving that is effected in building them as compared with the roat of former ships, as will be even from the fellowing estimate: as compared with the cost of for from the following estimate:

Piret   Britannis Rates   Queen .	. 120 . 110	Tone 1515 2184	Built by Sir R. Reppings Sir W. Symends	4146,700
Enter   Rodney.	90	pitte	Bir R. Repplage	70,000
and 1 Thursdayer	. 20	5111 8379	Sir W. Hymonda Air R. Sepplage	77,000 76,000
Rates   Thursdarer Rates   Vanguard	. 🐞	8379 8000	Bir W. Symends	63,130

The Volcene, steam-sloop, received orders on the 18th inst., to preced from Lough Payle, (where she has been stationed for the last three months), to the river

The Navy, on the first of the present month, consists of 227 ahips of all classes in commission; namely, these yachts, nine sea-going line-of-battle ships, twenty-eight yachts, nine sea-going line-of-battle ships, twenty-eight frigates, forty-four corvettes and sloops, seventy-eight steamers (including those surveying and staployed as puckets), fifty-three small vessels, fifteen stationary ships, four troopers, and three employed on the Lukes. They are stationed as follows:—

					Maine,	Guns.
At Home, fi	Wag, (	land-s	hipu, am	Packets	., 46	961
Yochts		••	••	••	#	
Mediterrane	ian.	**		••	34	652
Rast Indies	••.	••	••		10	886
Brazil and I	acido	••	••	••	98	501
West Indies	1	**	• •	••	17	207
Africa .	• •	••	• •	4.0	23	420
Ireland	••	_ ••		••	34	6¥
Surveying	(	•	••	**	., 20	96
Troopers	••	••	• •	••	4	30
Laken	••	• •	**	**	#	3
					-	-
					447	4014

This is three sail-of-the-line and three frigutes less than This is three sail-of-the-line and three rightees rose than at the legimling of the year; the steamers are the same in number; the sleope are three in eddition; and the amaller vessels are also increased by three; the number of guns is 248 less; and consequently the seamen are decreased by 3000 men. It is quite clear, that consentof the line in the Mediterraneen, and four at home, are not a sufficiently disposable force to guard against audden demonstrations, from whatever quarter they may apring: at least three sail-of-the-line more should be fully manned and equipped, and their crews (leaving 220 in each ship), may be usefully employed in frigates and sloops, cruising on the Irish and Scotch coasts and the English channel. Although much may be said on the score of expense attendant on too large a defensive force, yet to agreeter expense than at present we ought to be pre-pared. We cannot but think with Lord Minto that we should have sent ships to Gibraltar the moment the French talked of sending some to Tanglers; it would have been no expense to do so, as the men will cost no more then they do in barracks or in Portamouth

and rigged at all, and not fit for ere, to swell the list of and regret at m, and not be the see, to even the list of these conversant with Navel offers, the value of these ships as effective men-of-war are well known, but R will tend to misloud those not versed in neutical matters, to state, that the ordinary ships at each port, and the Entellent and the Instan, at Januales, are to be relied on, in the event of necessity; turning the really nine effective line-of-battle ships into an ideal fifteen. upekire Telegraph.

The Systemann st.-v., Lieut.-Com. D. Mapieton, arrived at Gibrahur from Devoaport and Tangise, on 9th finst., and immediately sailed from that port to Barcalom with dispatches for the Ambuseador, and was to proceed thence to Malta, with instructions to Vice-Adm. Sir E. Owen, the Com.-in-Chief. Bir E. Owen, in the Formidable, 84, with the Aigis, 26, Capt. Lord Paget, were on their passage from Malta, and the Systeman met the Admiral at Barcelona. By this time he will have arrived at Gibrahur, and the Alicon, 90, Capt. N. Leokyer, C. B., and the Calcabola, 120, Capt. A. Milne, will not be far distant. The Fox, 42, Capt. Sir H. M. Blackwood, will also be there in a few days, so that we shall have three of distant. The store, as, Capt. Ser it. Mr. Biscusson, was also be there in a few days, so that we shall have three of the finest line-of-battle ships, two heavy fitgates, a 26-gun frigate, and a few stansars, fully manned and equipped, and able, as Sir G. Coukburn stated, to take their part,

and able, as Sir G. Cockburn stated, to take their part, whether they meet friend or foe.

H.M.S. Madagascar, Capt. John Foote, which arrived in the Bound on Friday week, after 20 days' passage from Buona Veeta, was inspected on Mouday last by Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at this port, and proceeded up the Harbour the same evening to prepare for paying off. She was commissioned on 12th August, 1842, and will likely be paid off next Thursday. She has been the senter Officer's skip on the west coast of Africa for 24 years, and was relieved by the steam frigate Prescions: during which paylod she captured ning slaft. Penotope; during which period she captured nine slave-vessels and liberated 1100 slaves.

WEST COART OF APRICA SQUAPRON .-- At the beginning of June the squadron on the west const consisted of the Madagascer, 44, Capt. John Foote, (now returned to England.) The Penelope steem-frigate, Capt. W. Jones. The Hydra steamer, Communder Hydra B. M. Jones. The Received Leavest Leaves and March 1. Conference of the Received Communder & March 1. Conference of the Received Communder & March 1. Young. The Albert steamer, Lieut. Commander B. M. L. Cockraft. The Repoir, 10, Commander A. Morrell. The Alert, 6, Commander C. J. Bosanquet. Ringdove, 16, Commander Rir W. Daniell. Hyporinth, 18, Commander Francis Scott. Ferret, 6, Commander Joseph Oake. Wasp, 16, Commander Bidney B. Usher. Albertrees, 16, Commander Reginald Yorke. Star. 6, Commander R. J. W. Dunlop. Rapid, 10, Lieut. E. C. Earle. Heroine, 6, Lieut. Henry R. Foots, and the Spy, 3, Lieut. S. OtwayWooldridge. The Riadaguscar, and San have both returned to England, so that the squaling Spy have both returned to England, so that the squadron now consists of 13 vessels. Several more are expected soon to join it, and among them a few additional steamers, for the use of which coal depots have been made along the whole line of coast, from the Gambia to St. Helana. The station has also been extended 6 degrees farther south, so that it now stretches from the Tropic of Cancer to 16 as tout it now wiretones from the Tropic of Canger to 16 degrees S. instead of 10 degrees as formerly. The number of slavers captured by British cruisers from the 1st of January, 1842 to the 20th June, 1844, on the west coast of Africa, from the river Gambia to 10 degrees South, has been 33. Of these, 13 sailed under Brazilian colours, 7 under l'ortuguess, 5 under been no exposue to de so, as the men will cost no more at Gibraltar than they do in barracks or in Portzanouth harbour, and even the same assercise of the sen-voyage to highly serviceable to men and Officers; and the ships as sent, three "il,, would have caved Lord Abardean a world of wn ys if they had hean deepatched a month since. Whe I assewer for the discretion of the Dikes d'Amesle and . Primes de Joinville, backed by 190,000 men and five, and five and in Primes de Joinville, backed by 190,000 men and five, a Loftherine? Would not a maccastral coup sie main on Couta, exhitantly Frong Fronce, off which these gentlements are the leaders; and would this which these gentlements are the leaders; and would this which these gentlements are the leaders; and would this which these gentlements are the leaders; and would this which such a prime, less the soundequences be what to part with such a prime, less the soundequences be what to part with such a prime, less the soundequences be what to part with such a prime, less the soundequences be what to part with such a prime, less the soundequences be what to part with such a prime, less the soundequences be what to part with such a prime, less the soundequences be what to part with such a prime, less the soundequences be what to part with such a prime less than an experiment to part with such a prime less than an experiment of the discussion. In the present backence and hardy and in sufficient, and discussion. In the present backence and ships on are sampled to the such and part of the such and part of the discussion. In the present backence and ships on are sampled to the such and part of the such and part of the such and part of the such and part of the such and part of the such and part of the such and part of the such and part of the such and part of the such and part of the such and part of the such and part of the such and part of the such and part of the such and part of the such and part of the such and part of the such and part of the such and part of the such under Brazilian colours, 7 under l'ortuguese, 5 under Spaniah, 1 under American, and 7 under no colours. The aggregate number of tous of the 33 vessels is about 45.55, of which the largest was a Brazilian brig of 590 tons, named the Maria, having 42 men on board from Lagos and bound for Hahla, and captured off the river Beain on the 1st of April by H.M.B. Star. Of the 33 vessels only seven have actually had slaves on hoard, vis., Que The Imperia, a Spaniah schoener of 95 tons, 18 men, I gan and 450 slaves, captured by H.M.B. Rapid. Maria Louise. Portuguese schooner, 40 tons, 8 men, and 1543 slaves, captured by H.M.B. Rapid. Brazilian brig, 250 tons, 57 men, 2 guns, 539 slaves, captured by H.M.B. Spy. Temerairs, a brig under no

owners have been traced to a different nanouncery. Several large armed slavers have been recently seen on the coast, and it is reported that others have recently left the Havanach fitted out for the abominable traffic. In make these armed vessels have been successful in Reltish cruisers. It is said two cases those armed versus have been successful far beating off the hosts of the British emisors. It is said that, for some time bank, the siave-trade has been revived, and that a recently-appointed Geverner of Cuba, favour-able to the importation of slaves into the Havannah, in

and that a recently-appended therefore I like, favourable of the chief came.

Frien Monny.—The Genetic of Tuesday night contains notices that an assume of the tenners bounty and molely of the proceeds of the Spanish dark-schoolse Proceeding, Ashcolo Besso, Master, captured on 5th January, 1848, by M.M.S. Medaguscer, and of the tenners bounty and proceeds of the Fortugues Slave-brigantine Sea Jone, P. L. G. Ferreira, Master, captured on 3d July, 1843, by R.M.S. Medaguscer, John Foods, Eng., Captain, will be delivered that the Registry of the High Chart of Admirably on 6th August wart, agreeably to act of Farlament.

Maliya, July 18, will be freeziesion returned from Tunic on 7th, and precents to improve for Athana and Contentinquis to resume her station at rive latter plane, whither also conveyed despatches. The Fugphenus arrived from the Ionian Islands and Patras with the malis, and does not put to sea again until the close of the modals, when the is appointed to convey to Marvellies the overland india static for Registad The Leidy Mary Woods arrived from Stathanajuon and Gibraitar yesterplay evening, and the Advent, from Marcellies, with the London overland mail of the 8th, is just coming into port, so that the Leidy Mary Wood will proceed to Alexansiria this evaning. The Targe, belonging to the Fashasian and Constantinopte on the 8th.

Vice-Admiral Str S. Owen, in the Foundable, with L'Aighteand Meda, are said to have been seen to the westward of Tuesla, making apparently passage towards the Straits of Literalization, of the British Benisser of Constantinopte, and was a distinct on 18th July, off the Dog river, about two mism from Bergont. The Associate with decenting to the Indian patrate of Regions and the Propheness, fortunately failed in With, and by her outer of the Pripheness, fortunately failed in With, and by her outer on the Pripheness, fortunately failed in With, and by her outer on the Pripheness, fortunately failed in With, and by her outer of the propheness of the Pripheness, fortunately failed i

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CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT AT BRIGHTON CAPTAIN WARNEN'S EXPERIMENT AN BRIGHTON.

On listurday this invention, of what Captain Warner describes as a new destructive power, was subjected for the first time to the test of a public asperiment. Its effect had been tried be one on two eccasions, but on a much smaller scale, and only before select parties, consisting principally of scientific and official persons; and as the requisits scorecy respecting the nature of the power did not admit of any very specific statement or description, the public generally were only partially informed as to its operation or scheet, and of course took proportionately little interest in it. Considerable negotiation took place between Captain Warner or his immediate friends and the Government, with a view of inspectation took place between Copysin warner or his immediate friends and the Government, with a ziew of afferding a fair trial of the extraording power on a large scale, that is, in the open sen, and directed against a ship of war, or some similar larger and strongly timbered vessel, but after a long time had elapsed, thus nego-

tiation had not yet arrived at any astisfactory conclusion, and at length it appeared improbable that any opportunity would be speedily afforded of testing a power, which, if successful to the extent that its originator anticipated, would, as we have already stated, change the charactes of warfare altogether. At this period Mr. Somes, the eminent chipowner, being desirous that no further time should be lost in setting the question at rest by actual experiment, offered one of his vessels, the John o'Caunt. a back of about 400 tons burthen, to be subjected to the discharge of the explosive power. Mr. Somes, with the characteristic liberality of a Bristish merchant, did not select a thoroughly unseaworthy vessel for the purpose, the John o' (iauni being, although an old vessel, strong and fit for sen, a proof of which is to be found in the fact that Mr. Somes was offered 1900/, for the yearel only a few days before he devoted her to destruction for the patriotic and sulightened purpose of testing, so far as it went, a discovery which promised to be of great national importance.

It was evident, from the great number of distinguished individuals who arrived in Brighton early on Saturday last, that considerable interest was felt in the result of the operations, and as the day advanced, the rapidly increasing crowds, compying every position from which a good sea view could be obtained, afforded a striking indication of the curiosity which all classes felt in the issue of the experiment. At three o'clock the Steyne presented an appearance of animation and exciting interest, such as had seldom been witnessed at Brighton. Every eye was turned seaward, and almost every other topic was forgotten in the general anxiety for the moment when it should be pulpably demonstrated whether, however successful the destructive force might be on a small scale, it would prove equally destructive to a large and strong ship in the open sea. In consequence of the vague, and at the same time, unqualified description of the power of this tremendous agent, which had been given by its projector, there was a general and rather con-fident impression that it would fail, or be, at all events, but partially successful. However, the cool practical preparations for bringing into effect the proposed destrucion of the vessel, were rather atrong proofs of how certain Capt. Warner was of success, but, notwithstanding, there was a great deal of doubt and incredulity evinced by those assembled. Amongst the more distinguished persons present were—The Marquess of Exeter, the Marquess of Lorn, Earl Manvers, Lord Brougham Wiscount Combermore, Viscount Ingestre, M.P., Viscount Aford, Viscount Reneligh, Lord Lovaine, Lord Southampton, Lord J. Beresford, Lord Hungerford, Lord Tadouster, Mr. J. Whichoute, Hon. H. Fitzroy, M.P., Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., Capt. Boldero, M.P., Mr. E. Tennest, M.P., Mr. R. Yorke, M.P., Mr. W. Peel, Mr. Muckinnon, M.P., Hon. Capt. Murray, R.N., Capt. Henderson, R.N., Capt. Dickinson, R.N. Col. Dundas, Capt. R. Marton, Mr. Somes, Mr. Walesby Mr. Lindsay, M.P., Mf. Neville, M.P., the Chevalies Benkhausen, Russian Consul, Hon. L. Pierrepoint, Col. Chalmers, R.N., Capt. Coffin, R.N., Gen. Upton, Mr. H. Cole, M.P., Capt. Stevens, R.N., &c., &c. At lour o'clock the Nir William Wallace and Tees

steamboats got under weigh, and proceeded to the vessel for the purpose of getting away the anchor and cables, and making fast a hawser, in order to tow the vessel off Brighton, but considerable delay occurred in effecting this, caused principally by a fresh breeze, and it was not till five o'clock that the crew on board the bark alipped her cables, when by the aid of powerful telescopes, she was seen to move, being taken in tow by the Nir William Wallace, and expectation was now more than ever excited. There was a fresh breeze from the south-west, but the bark had no sails set, although they were bent, and a strong current running sgainst the vessel, she moved slowly towards Brighton, followed by the Ters, a small Shoreham steamer, engaged for the purpose of assisting to tow the vessel in case the weather became very rough, and in order to take away the boat when the two men who remained to steer the back fluidly left her. Captain War-ner was on board the steamer which had the John o Gauni in tow, and it was arranged that he should make a signal when he was rendy to commence operations. It was near six o'clock when the ship arrived off the battery, at which were stationed Lord Ingestrie, and Captains Henderson and Dickinson, who were to make a signal when they wished the operations to be directed against the vessel. At about twelve minutes to six o'clock, Captain Warner made his signal that he was ready, the John o' Gaund being then about 500 yards from the steamer in which Capt. Warner was stationed, and still attached by a tow In a few minutes subsequently, the union jack on the flag staff at the battery was lowered as a signal that it was time to commence operations, but this was answered by the steam-boat hoisting her jack half most high, to indicate that an unavoidable cause of delay existed. This was a cuttor, whose crew, in order to watch the pro-ceedings, sailed so close to the bark's quarter, that Capt. Warner feared that if he directed his power against

the vessel whilst the outter was so near, the lives of those on board the cutter would be exposed to great danger. The public anxiety was now at its height, and the crowds on the beach not knowing the cause of the de-lay, were more doubtful than ever of the auccess of the experiment. Those who were foremost in maintaining the powerlessness of the noiseless and invisible agent to destroy so powerful a fabric new triumphed in the and numbers becoming fatigued, began to think of re-turning to London by the train, which was soon to start. The cutter, in the meantime, hauled her wind, and got off to a considerable distance from the ship, which was about a mile distant from the shore, and Capt. Warner let down his flag to indicate that he was ready to commence. This was not understood by the people on shore, and consequently attention was not generally revived by it, but suddenly, and with the qu ners of lightning, a brown murky cloud surrounded the ship, and, unaccompanied by any noise except the dell crashing of riven timbers, sent up from its bosom high into the air, the mainmast and all its attached spars splintered into fragments, and falling in a shower of dicbris around the vessel on all sides, but principally about. The cloud was immediately blown away by the strong breeze, and the ship was seen lurching so heavily to port, that persons on shore could see through the hatchway that a large portion of her starboard side was blown away, the principal direction of the force having taken effect under the main chains; her mizen-meat also had broken short off a few feet from the top, but the foremast, foretopmast, and foretop-gallantmast still re-mained, the foremast being held by the forestay, which withstood the shock that destroyed all the other standing withstood the snock that destroyed all the other standing rigging. In a moment after the lurch she righted, and settled down rapidly for a few seconds, and then, again hesling over to port, she sunk in five fathoms water exactly in two minutes and a half after she had received the stroke of this strange and unaccountable force, and the tall ship, which a few minutes before floated so proudly on the waters, was now lying at the bottom, a shattered wreck. Up to this time astonishment had held people nearly mute; but as soon as the vessel had sunk under the waves, three thundering cheers were given for Capt. Warner. Nothing could be imagined more striking than the sudden, noiscless, and complete destruction of the It inspired a feeling almost of horror, occurring as it did without any of those concomitant incidents which usually are the accompaniment of a destructive explosion. No shell was thrown—nothing was estensibly propelled from the steam boat—ne human agency appeared to be engaged against the vessel, and yet she crumbled to pieces more quickly than if struck by the whole broadside of a man-of-war.

So far as we have described the operation, the destructive efficacy of such a power is appalling to contemplate, if directed against a ship with hundreds of men on board, operating as it does invisibly, silently, and rapidly. It is right to state that the experiment of Saturday was in order to show the portion of the invention which may be applied at sea, imitte blockade of towns, or defence of places from at sea, ignie blockage of towns, or ference or places rous attack by sea. There is another application of the power, which is intended for a long range in the destruction of forts and places of strength. The question between the Government and Captain Warner, we have discussed in our leading columns.

#### EXPLOSIVE PORCES.

THE experiment so successfully performed off Brighton by Captain Warner having publicly demonstrated the destructive action of the secret power which he has under his control, it may be interesting to examine the nature of known explosive forces, and to investigate the principles on which their effects depend. In pursuing investi-gations of this kind, however, much uncertainty prevails, arising from the difficulty and danger of experimenting with explusive compounds, the emergy of which is suddenly excited, and depends in a great degree on the intensity of the action.

The explosive force of guspowder, it has been well ascertained, depends on the sudden generation of an elastic gas from the fired powder. The quantity of gas generated from a given quantity of guspowder may be measured with tolerable accuracy; therefore it might be appropriated that its application from each he according to the property of the property in the control of the cont generated from a given quantity of gunpowder may be measured with tolerable accuracy; therefore it might be approach that its explanive force could be ascertained with equal certainty. But independently of the gas generated, the expansion of the gas at the instant of its generated, the expansion of the gas at the instant of its generated and the greatest variations of opinion have this estimate the greatest variations of opinion have caused among "good authorities." It has been ascertained by chreful experiments that the quantity of gas generated on firing the genpowder manufactured at the Government mills, occupies 244 times the space of the produces, her examplesive agains; but from the experiment to the experiment wills, one cubic inch of gunpowder produces at the procusive effects of fallatinating mercury, powder; that is, one cubic inch of gunpowder produces at the procusive effects of fallatinating mercury, would be compressed within a space of one cubic inch, it would be compressed within a space of one cubic inch, it would be compressed within a space of one cubic inch, it would be compressed within a space of one cubic inch, it would be compressed within a space of one cubic inch, it would be compressed within a space of one cubic inch, it would be compressed within a space of one cubic inch, it would be compressed within a space of one cubic inch, it would be compressed within a space of one cubic inch, it would be compressed within a space of one cubic inch, it would be compressed within a space of one cubic inch, it would be compressed within a space of one cubic inch, it would be compressed within a space of one cubic inch, it would be compressed within a space of one cubic inch, it would be compressed within a space of one cubic inch, it would be compressed within a space of one cubic inch, it would be compressed within a space of one cubic inch, it would be compressed within a space of one cubic inch as the provision instantiation of the provision with the provision into displayed on the provisio

of a red hot fire, the gas would be expanded from 244 cubic inches into 1600, and the pressure at the instant of firing would be equal to air tone on the aquare lach. The degree of heat must depend materially on the quantity fired, and so great have been the differences of scientific men in their estimates of the force of gunpowder, that whilst Mr. Robius estimated it at 1000 atmospheres, Dr. Hutton calculated it at 2000, and the celebrated Count sates as high as 54,000 atmo-Rumford carried his esti-Runford carried his estimates as high as 34,000 atmospheres. We believe that the aslimate of Dr. Hatton how considered to be nearly correct, that the explosive force of guspowder when fired is equal to a force of 2000 atmospheres, exerted within the space occupied by the

powder.
Prodigious as this power of gunpowder seems, it is not greater than that exerted by an equal quantity of water when converted into steam. One rubic inch of fired water would generate ateam aufficient to produce an equal amount of steady pressure. The greater destructive effects of the gunpowder depends not on the greater amount of actual force exerted, but on the greater rapidity of its action. The difference in this respect is similar to that between pressure and percussion; a piece of glass may bear a pressure of tons, yet be shattered to pieces by a smart blow of not greater force than a few

The intensity of action produces | more |destructive effects than absolute amount of power. It is on this principle we may account for the destructive effects of fulminating mixtures, and other inflammable compounds. In the course of some experiments we instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the propulsive effort of an ex-plosive mixture of oxygen and hydrogen gases, we accorinited that under the most favourable circumstances the force generated did not exceed ten atmospheres, yet, judging from the minute particles into which glass shattered by its explosive action, we are induced to be-lieve that the intensity of the force must be greater than

that of gunpowder.

The loud report made by most fulminating compounds shows that the intensity of their action must far suspans that of guipowder. The cause of the report is the sudden displacement of the air by the gas generated during inflammation of the compounds. This is so rapid that the gaves produced by the rapid chemical union of the clements of the aubstance strikes the air with as inuch violence as does guapowder when rammed into a cannon, The vast difference in the efforts exerted by gunpowder and by futminating mixtures is evidenced by firing them when unconfined. An ounce of gunpowder will scarcely make any report, whilst a few grains of fulminating aliver gives a report like a pistol. The effects of auch fulminating mixtures show also the far greater intensity of their efforts. When gunpowder is fired unconfined, a large quantity is required to produce any effect. It was the practice during the recent war in India for our soldiers to blow open the gates of towns by firing bags of gunpowder, but nothing less than many pounds could generate sufficient explosive force. The effect in such cases must be produced by the reaction of the air, for the explosive force would be dissipated in the atmosphere if its action were not so great and so sudden as to meet with resistance from not no great ann so sauten as to meet was reassance from the air, which constitutes the point apput whereon the force acts in the opposite direction. When unconfined fulminating mercury is exploded it obtains this point-a apput on the air by the greater intensity of its action, when the quantities are grains instead of pounds. It is for this reason that the effort of fulminating mercury is observed to be directed downwards when fired on a table. The resistance of the air above serves as its point-d'appui, and enables it to penetrate into the substance of the resisting body underneath.

A much more formidable compound than the fuls A much more formidable compound than the fulningting preparations of the metals is the chlorids of nitrogen, which was discovered in 1812 by M. Dulong, the French chemits, and its nature was investigated by the late Sir Humphrey Davy. This substance is an oily liquid, and the most minute drop apploaded on the point of a knife will chatter the blade to fregments with a loud report. Its effects were recently exhibited by Frofessor Faraday during a lecture at the Royal Institution, when a very small drop on the centre of a plate was exploded, and broke the porcelain into pieces. This genpenment explodes on the alightest concussion; by throwing a drop into citys till, or by touching it with phosphorus, an ex-

presented any experiments of the kind fries being made. It is not, therefore, so much the amaginude of the force exerted as the mode of eafly controlling it in which the magit of Capt. Warner's invention depends. Forces for more destructive than gunpowder have been long known, but they have remained useless from the difficulty of their application. If Capt. Warner has overcome this difficulty, even supposing the force employed not to be now, he will have succeeded as effectually in changing the art of war as did the inventor of gunpowder.—Morning Post.

#### Military Intelligence,

#### FROM TUEBDAY'S MILITARY GAZZITE.

Wan-Orrice, July 6.

Man-Orrice, July 6.

Man-Orrice, July 6.

Manuanawaw.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 3rd Regiment to memors upon its regimental or necond colour, and likewise apon its appointment, in addition to the word "Schole," formerly sulficeried, the words "Mesance" and "Hyderabed," in commemoration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the corps in the general surgicements fought at those planes, respectively, on the 17th of February and 34th of March, 1845.

WAR OFFICE, July 23.

2d Life Guards. — Cornet and Sub-Lieut, and Adj. Peter
Sharwen to have the rank of Lieut. Jornet and Sub-Lieut. the
Han. Cornwalls Mande to be Lieut. by p., v. Mr Francis Sykes,
who retires; William Neville, gent., to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut.
by p., v. Maude.

who retires; William revure, gent., to we termine the by p., v. Mande.

11th Light Braguons.—Prederick Heary Sykes, gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Deneumbe, promoted.

15th Light Braguons.—Assist..Sugg. Robert Harthill, from 9th Fost, to be Assist..Sugg., v. Runter, promoted on the Sind. eth Poot.—Arthur Vanghan Bonalshorne Harrin, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Colville, appointed to Bife Brigade; Serg.-Rejor Charles James Perry to be Quarterm., v. Sarton, defended. 7th.—Lieut. Flower J. Young, from 18th Foot, to be Liout., v. Proman. who suchanges.

ren.—Lewit. Fromer J. Young, from setts Fron, to be Lieut., v. Frann, who exchanges.
th.—David Anderson, M.D., to be Assist.—Surg., v. Harthift, soluted to 18th Light Dragnons.
7th.—Capl. Edward John Grant, from 30th Foot, to be Captain Mankoverer, who exchanges.
8th.—Chartermanter.

appointed to 18th Light Dragnoss.

17th—Capt. Edward John Great, from 30th Foot, to be Captain

v. Manieverer, who exchanges.

18th—Quarismanter-Serg. George Feel, to be Quartermaster,

v. James Carroll, who retires upon helf-pay.

18th—Capt. Frederick Nassau William Graves Colleton, from

7th Foot, to be Liest. without p., v. William Buneau Hillon,
ashiered by the sensence of a General Court Martial.

18th—Corperal Adam Cowan, from Royal Reg. of Horseduards, to be Quartermaster, v. William Exer, who ret. upon h.-p.

20th—Capt. James Thomas Manievers, from 17th Foot, to be

Capt., v. Grant, who exchanges.

18th—Liest. John Lucas Wilton, to be Adj. v. Legard, prom.;

Ens. John Stillman Gould, to be Liest. Without purchese.

18th—Assist.-Surg., William Hotse Fairbairn, M.D., from the

Staff, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Cordon, appointed to 52d Foot,

41tt—Ros. William Hamsel Harshingh Macphersen, from 61th

Foot, to be Assist.-Burg., v. Leigh, appointed to the Staff.

61st Foot—Ess. Archibald Armstrong. from 4st Foot, to be

Rusigo, v. Greatherd, who exchanges; Bos. Drought Richard

Crossdalle, from 97th Foot, to be Esse, v. Feet, who exchanges.

63d—Ess. William James John Alexander Sheelair to be Liest.

without p., v. Eger, deceased.

Crossdaile, from 97th Fost, to be Ros. v. Pest, who exchanges. 68d—Ess. William James John Alexander Binciair to be Lieut. without p., v. Rgar, deceased.
68d—Lieut. Charles Higginbotham to be Capt. without p., v. Could, deceased; Rus. George Augustus Beanatyne to be Lieut. without p., v. Higginbotham.
68th—Capt. John Daniel de Cariaret, from half-pay 96th Frot, to be Capt. v. Dalgaty, appointed Capt. of Gentlemen Cadets at the Ri. Milliamy College; Lieut. Herbert Blount to be Capt. by p., v. Le Cartaret, who retires; Rus. William Hugh Hedges Carnichael to be Lieut. by p., v. Blount; John Riward Leveson Gower, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Carmichael.
77th—Ens. and Addi. Patrick McCurthy to have the runk of Lieut.; Lieut. Frederick Natasau William Graves Colleton, from 22d Foot, to be Lieut. v. Lee, pranoted.
94th—Lieut. Raward Rowland Ferman, from 7th Foot, to be Lieut. etc. Edward Rowland Ferman, from 7th Foot, to be Lieut. V. Young, who exchanges.
92d—Capt. Pryce Clark, from half-pay unattached, to be Faymarter, v. J. Rope John Mediciejohn, who retires upon helf-pay. 97th—Ens. Frederick Holbrooke Pest, from 61st Foot, to be Ens. v. Crossdaile, who enchanges.
22d West India Reg.—Bos. Edward Sallivan to be Lieut. without p., v. Nicodi, dec.; Capt. Herbert Biends to be Hejor v. Cobbe; Lieut. Abraham Fartismon Emigron to be Capt. wither Bonds to be Lieut. Pan. Arthur Hant to be Lieut. Francis James Cox to be Lieut, with—

Ene. Arthur Hunt to be Lieut. v. Kenyon.

ad West India Reg.—Ban. Francis Jesses Cox to be Lieut. withont n. v. Reynolds. dec.

ad West India Reg.—Est. Practs Jesses Cox to be Licel. withont p., v. Reynolds, dec.

Bauver.—Copt. John Dunini de Carinret, of 66th Foot, to be
Major in the Army.

Hourstal. Stary.—Andst.—Eargeon Thomas Hunter, M.D.,
from the 18th Light Dragoons, to be Staff. Bargeon of the Recond
Class, v. tisewart, appointed to 88th Prot; Assist. Surg. John de
Vord Leigh, M.D., from the 33th Foot, to be Assist.—Surg. to the
Forces, v. Fairbairs, appointed to the 88th Fact.

Manon Awaum.—The commission of Capt. Heavy Revington
Longdon, 18th Foot, has been asterdish to 98th March, 1843.

The unsue of the gentlemini Appointed Assist.—Surg. in the 98th
Foot, in Thomas Tarotew, and set Fordrey, as stated in the
Garafe of the 18th of July, 1844.

### PROM PRIDAYS MILITARY GAZETTE.

WERTHMAKA, July Bi.

The Queen has been pleased to grant justs George Patre Wymer, Etc., Geven-Colonel to the Army, Meet. Del. 20th Hative Infantry, in the Survice of the East India Company, on the Bearling Establishment, Companies of the India Company, on Her Majoury's Adequate-Comp, Her Edynd Spring and permission that he may never and wear the Indignal, of the India dense, of the Order of the Donariots English, which has being adjusted that the Companies Companies English, which has being adjusted and Ebonis-col-Moole, King of Adjunctions, was played to confer, upon him, in testimony of his Saljesty's approbaline of his services in Adjunction.

Sth Dragoons—A most entraordinary and perhaps un-precedented circumstance took place with this regiment on Souday lest, the Sist inst. The regiment peraded for Divine Service at the usual time, and murched to the New Church, where most is amind that murched to the New Church, where, upon its arrival, they were uset at the door by an old men with a long red in his hand (a person who candacts strangers to pews), and who informed the Commending Officer that they could not get admittance, he at the same time alleging as a reason that a collection was to be made in sid of same named institution of the terms. to be made in sid of some named institution of the town to be made in sid of some named institution of the town, and that as a large concourse of people was expected, the Military must be embuded from perceipeting in the service of that day. The determined manner and attitude of the speaker fully convinced his hearers that there was to be no soul-awing of soldiers in that quarter, and the gallant old "Innishillings," that never flinched from an enemy, were obliged to "best a retreat" from the formidable old new-keeper, with magic wand in hand. The Communding Officer marched the regiment back to burracks, (except the Roman Catholics, who were admitted to their house of worship,) without bearing any kind of Divine Service during the day. Whil things considered, this place of Church discipline demands an immediate inquiry, and it is to be hoped that the proper Authorities will fully investigate the matter.

A few days ago three respectable privates of the regiment were falsely accused of stealing a watch from the landlord of a public-house in Brighton. The complainant's accusation was built on very slender grounds. It appeared that he lost his watch during some part of the day in question, but could not state how or when; and because the three soldiers were in the house and drank a quart of ale (the time occupied in doing which not being more than five minutes), as a matter of course the Military must be the thleves; but fortunately the men's characters atood good in the regment, and every incitity having been afforded for a search and investigation, the poor fellows came off with "flying colours."

The regiment is practising the field movements five days in the week, in anticipation of the forthcoming inspection.

The hand performs at Brunawick-square on Monday and Thursday, and at the Cham-pier on Tuesday and Friday; the men are well accommodated with respectable conveyances to and from the places where they

7th Dragoun Guards .- " Cape of Good Hope, May 15 The 7th are at Beaufort, where, in spite of the climate, which is dreadfel, they meange to hunt and have races. The hounds are now in excellent training. Cel. Richardson, who succeeds Col. Kennedy, is a young man for such a command, but highly popular, beloved and red. A singular procedent was cotabilished the other When the 7th went to Beaufort the 27th were in spected. possession of the only mess-room. The 7th messed with them on amicable terms, but their Commanding Officer applied for the mess-room, and the 27th were obliged to resign it, the Governor deciding the question in favour of the 7th.

Part Beaufort .- On the 1st inst. the 7th Drag. Guards was impacted by his Honour Col. Hare, in the presence of a great number of distinguished Officers, it being the first inspection which has taken place since the regiment has become effectively mounted on the Cape horses. It oppossioned some degree of excitement, not only amongst the Military but the Civillans. At eight o'clock the the Military but the Civilians. At eight o'clock the regiment was paraded, and proceeded to the Flats on the border of Katrland, where his Honour shortly afterwards arrived, the splendid band of the regiment playing "God Save the Queen,"—and the general salate being given, the Military evolutions were then proceeded with, and nothing could possibly exceed the correctness of the movements of the troops—their appearance was really heautiful, and the duarge made by the recomment full validation was one of the most magnificent wights troops at full gallop was one of the most magnificent sights ever behald; indeed, his Honour expressed himself in addressing the regiment is similar terms, that he had never witnessed such discipline in his life before, and fally when he considered the chart time they had in mounting the regiment, and the great degree of steadingle exhibited in the management of the horses. A numerous sortige was on the Plate, and at the conclusion of the inspection seemed highly gratified. It is very generally reported that a troop of the 7th Drag. Guards will be removed to Fort Peddie as soon as certain arrangements can be completed .-- Cape Times, May 9.

ORDNANCE CORPL.

BI. Artillery—Capt. Collington's company is ordered from Charlemont to Woolwich. Lieut.-Col. Haultain's company at the Pigeon-house, Dublin, is to be relieved by Lieut.-Col. Delton's company. The Lightning st.-v. returned to Woolwich from Dover yesterday afternoon, with Major Ryre's co., and the Mankey st.-v. brought

the legger.

Sir Catie Campbell, K.C.B., Governor and Licet.General on the Staff of Ceylon, insued the following
Order, on Colonal Power, C.B. and K.H., being rejected
by Col. A. Mindanald, C.B.:--
"His Exestioney the Governor Licut.-Gen. Commanding the

Forces eathest allow the Hon. Colonel Potter, C.R. and R.H. of the R.I. Artillery, a Member of the Executive self Latelia-tive Councils of this Culony, and recratly Counsemblant of the District and Carrison of Colombo, to quit the island without a public expression of his approximate the zost and assistive avanced. by him in performing the duties of the approximant to he has held. The general good conduct and efficiency of the Detachment of the Ri. Artillery under the Command of the Detachment of the Ri. Artillery under the Command of the Detachment for his health and happiness. A salute of eleven quee will be fired at the port of aminetations on the Hon. Col. Fower embershing for England."

Rl. Engineers—Liest. Fowers and parky of Suppore are ordered from Limerick to Liubin.

INFANTEY.

6th.—It is understood, though no order has been re-served, that the several detechments of this regiment will be united with the head-quarters at Manchester, on the embarkation of the 53d Regiment for India, in the the embarkation of the 63d Regiment for India, in the course of next month. Whether the regiment will proceed from Manshester to Ireland, after being assembled, from its now distant detachments, our alone be known to the Quartermaster-General. We think it will relieve the let Batt. of 68th Rifles.

7th Depot-Proceed in two divisions from Buster to

Plymouth, to replace 75th Foot.

11th-This reg. will arrive in Dublin on the 29th, 30th, and 31et July, for embarkation for Liverpool; from thence it will proceed, in three divisions, for Chatham and for New South Wales.

32d-The 2d division embarked at Liverpool for Dub

lin on board the Alban steamer 23d July.

S4th—From Dublin to Athlone, to regime the 11sh.

30th—Lieut, Little relieved Lieut, Helmeavis, 156th, in the recruiting Service the 1st of July.

40th—New Colours will shortly be presented to this

distinguished regiment: the day is not fixed.

Ri. Marines.—Admiralty, July 17.—Gent. Cadet T. E. Budd to be Sec. Lieut., July 23; Gent. Cadet T. Q.

Meade to be Second Lieutenent.

The seutence of the Court-Martial on First Lieutenent Louis, Woolwich division, for leaving his guard at the Victualing-yard, Deptford, without due authority, and for being absent therefrom when the fire took place on board the treight-ship Madrae, on 9th lust, has been promulgated. The award of the Court was, that Licut. Louis be eashiered; but in consequence of test Lieut. Iours os encueres; out in consequence or certain mitigatory circumstances which appeared in evidence, and the high testimony borns to his character by his Commanding Officer, Colonel Parke, C. B., Commandant of the Woolwich Division, Lieut. Louis was recommended to hier Majersy's favourable consideration, who, exercising the prerogetive of the Crown, elementy, though fully approxing the aentence of the Court, has pleased to order that Lieut. Louis be permitted to return to his duty. The Lords of the Admiralcy, in formation this information to Colonel Parke, have directed that Lieut. Louis be reprimanded, and admontohed to be more careful in the execution of his Military duties for the time to come. [See our Leading Remarks.] Major Whylock and between 70 and 80 Officers and

men, have returned to the Portemouth Division. Capts. Lemon and Payne have obtained leave of absence; the former for two, and the latter for three months.

-The head-qr. division, 9 Officers and 190 men, on board the Alban steamer from Dublin, arrived at Liver-pool and Manchester 23d July.

A fight took place on Friday night at Manches-

ter, between the volunteers to this regt. from the Con-neught Rengers and other corps. The parties battered at each other, and several were out about the head and feen before the row wax quelled by the exertions of the police. A statement in the Times has given rise to the 

following letter :-
We the Editor of the Times,

Mir,—Hisping just seem a paragraph in the Times, headed

"Military Rives at Manchouler," by which it supports that the symmetric property is the edge of the transfer from several regiments to the 25d Negiment have greatly mistaked the needs, so much so "that their former things have greatly to regiments," I must, in justice to the volunteers from their regiments," I must, in justice to the volunteers from their regiments," I must, in justice to the volunteers only six these and indifferent character, note were very good, never having been regiment in the general defaulting book, and the remaining how a fine default defaulting book, and the remaining his was serry to have them. The Offices commanding the party, in reporting the circumstance to me, andes, "it is supposed our men were the aggreeness, but I can hardly believe it, from their very quiet behaviour up to that time—not use act of droubscances had occurred among them." I have, &u.,

William Jarraces, Major betti Rig., Commanding thepot.

Palsey Barracks, July 25.

Palsey Barracks, July 25.

Dath—Ort Therday copring at eight o'clock 3 con.

of this regiment discentiurked from the Radaliffs transport,

of this regiment disemburked from the Radeliffs transport, at Portimouth, and immediately proceeded en renis to the barracks at Chichester. This part of the 20th con-sisted of 7 Officers and 197 men, chiefly Iries, and for the wost part young and healthy, and very much subrowsed by the sun of India and Chine. They were 8 months and 22 days on the passage, and just by death 9 men and 2 women. With three exceptions the passage were a very healthy one. The blith have been 22 years in the East, nearly 3 years of this time having been spent in Chinan, Hong-Kong, and other parts of the Celestial Empire,

where their ranks were sadly thinned by the unhealthy nature of the country. The head-quarters are hourly apported. The advance detachment were billeted at Havant and Emsworth on Tuesday night, by which the distance from Portsmouth to Chichester, 19 miles, was

divided into two easy marches.

73d-Proceed from Wales to Dublin, to replace the 11th -Proceed from Plymouth to Exeter in three divisions, thence by railway to Bristol, for South Wales. Two companies will arrive at Ilfracomb from Plymouth on the Blat July, and will proceed by steam to Swansea.

82d. This regiment was inspected, previous to its departure from Weedon, by Maj. Gen. Sir. W. Warre, on Tuesday last, when he was pleased to express his entire satisfaction at the general appearance of the corps. Three sos, are now under orders to be in readiness for the northern districts, and it is understood that the remain of the regiment will soon follow. Col. Dundas (their late Commanding Officer) is to be appointed to the first vacant regiment, and then exchange back into his old and

Poth—Capt. Gallwey returns home on 18 months' leave.

90th—Capt. Gallwey returns home on 18 months' leave.

92d—At the Perth Theatre on Monday, the 16th inst., 92d—At the Perth Theatre on Monday, the 18th inst., the Officers of the Highlanders and 39th performed the principal characters in the cornely of "The Review," before an audience consisting chiefly of the beauty and fashion of the Fair City. The amateurs succeeded admirably. In "The Review," Major Atheriss, 92d, played Calch Quotem with great spirit; Lieut, Little, 39th, acted Looney Muc Twolter; his humour and excellent brogge produced roars of laughter. Capt. Stewart, 92d, tack the part of John Lump, and well portrayed the English countryman. In the farce of "High Life below Stairs," Mu Lord. Duke, Major Atherley, 92d; Sir Harry, Lieut. My Lord Duke, Major Atherley, 92d; Sir Harry, Lieut. Little, 39th; Lovel, Captain Stewart, 92d; Philip, Mr. Gleig, 92d; Freeman, Mr. Gordon, 92d. The latter gentleman danced the Highland Fling in first-rate style. The Officers of the 92d quartered in Perth, are Major Atherley commanding, Captain Stewart, Lieut. Glaig, Ene Gordon, and Ma Queen.

95th-Major St. Leger Alcock returns home.

99th—His Excellency Lieut.-General Sic Maurice O'Connell, has been pleased to appoint his relative, Capt. E. M. O'Connell of this regiment, on his Staff as Major of Brigade in the Australian Colonies.

Ceylon Rifles-The following Officers have leave to return home :-- Major Cochrane, Captain Mackay, and

Lieut, Lavard.

Ycomansy-The Uxbridge Yeomanny, under the com mand of Hubert de Burgh, Esq., were inspected by Maj. Lawrenson, 17th Lancers, on Tuesday last, on Unbridge-common, and performed their duties in so efficient a manner as to call forth the decided approbation of that gallant Officer. On the return to Uxbridge, an excellent dinner was prepared at the White Horse Inc. to which about 80 of the members sat down—Captain de Burgh taking the head of the centre table; and Lieuts. Cox and Newdegute presiding at other tables. Three haunches of venison were presented to the mess dinner.

DUMBARTON CARTLE. - The Governorship of this fortress having been abolished, upon the demise of the late gallant veteran, Gen. Lord Lynedoob, the Governor's house and premises fall under the immediate control of the Heard of Ordnance; and it is stated that the inten-tion is, there to establish a Military prison, for all North Britain.

"Beaufort, Cape of Good Hope, the Infantry have been turned out of their quarters into tents, and this with the thermometer at 112 in the house, and sometimes more. the thermometer at 112 in the house, and sometimes more. The Officers are miscrably off for quarters. No barracks, and scarcely a house for hire, even at from 61. to 121. a month—the lodging-money for a Captsin being 6 shillings a week! Every one is looking anxiously for Sir Peregrine Maitland on the Frontier. One thing it is to be hoped he will remedy—the constant marching and remarching, which is dreadful. There has been a greaf deal of sickness among the 7th at Beaufort. The hot winds there have been dreadful. The 27th have hopes of going home when the 2d Batt, of the 45th arrive. The detachment at Colesberg was brought part of the way back some ment at Colesberg was brought part of the way back some months ago, and marched back again. Colesberg is a shocking place—scarcely a house to be obtained. Even in Graham's Town part of the regiment is generally under canvas; and at Beaufort, the Paymester, his wife, and four or five children, are obliged to go into a tent.
want of quarters is quite a calamity."

The wounded men from the Army of Gwallor diss barked from the ship Window, on the morning of the 22d inst., and proceeded forthwith to Chatham, in medi-cal dange of Surg. Wood, 9th Rl. Lancers, and Assistant-Burgeon Mapleton, 10th Fost, who were selected at Gwallor for this arduous duty. It would appear that the result has been most satisfactory, only one casualty having occurred smonget those brave fellows on the voyage. It is gratifying to learn, too, the very great kindness and attention that were evinced towards the wounded by the Authorities in India, in proof of which we need only

mention, that the Governor-General himself . visited and comforted them in the field of battle, and repeatedly in their respective heapitals, and subsequently, when at in their respective heapitam, manuscriptum, vancous Calcutta, he personally apperintended the arrangements that were being made for their embarkation.

MELITIA PAY.—A Bill has been printed, having for

its object to defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and its object to defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and on Great British and Issiand; to grant allowances in certain cases to subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, and other Officers of the Militia, and to authorise the employment of the Non-commissioned Officers. This Act contains 35 sections, and is to come into operation on the 3ist of July inst., and to continue to the 1st of August, 1845. By the second section it is constell, that except when employed every Adjutant and Non-commissioned Officer on the Staff of the regular Milita when disembodied shall reside in such places as shall be same. tioned by the Secretary at War, and every such Adjustent and Non-commissioned Officer shall forfeit his pay-for any period during which he shall be absent, except when employed as hersinafter provided, or when absent by leave from the Colonel or Commandant of the Regiment, Battalion, or Corps, which leave shall not, except in case of certified sickness, extand beyond three calendar months in one year, nor to a greater proportion than one-third of the Non-commissioned Officers at the same time. By another provision the Adjutants and Non-commissioned Officers may be employed in the same manner as the "Chelsea Pensioners" may be called out:—" And be it enseted, that every Adjutant and Non-nomunisationed Officer of the Regular Militia when dissembedded and not called out for training or exercise, shall be liable to be employed within the country to which the regiment, but-talion, or company of the said Militia Staff belongs, under the Officers appointed to pay and superintend the out-pensioners of Chelses Hospital, in such a manner as one of Her Majesty's principal Segretaries of State may

MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS. - It appears, from an official return of the Military Savings Banks established under the Act 5th and 6th of the Queen, that 108 banks were established to 81st March last; the amount deposited was 15,002/. 19s. 6åd.; the amount withdrawn 30\$i. 0s. 54d. rand the interest allowed 98l. 16s. 3d. There were

the time mentioned 1840 depositors.

The ships Malabar and Falcon, with detachments on board, sailed from Gravesond, on 18th July, for Bombay. Detachments of 9th and 16th Lancers; 3d, 13th, 39th, 40th, and 50th Rege.; six Officers and 70 men, on board the Windsor, from Calcutta, disembarked at

Gravesond on 22d July.

Detachments of 28th, 80th, and 99th Rega.—one Offi-

cer and 35 men-on board the Herald, from Sydney, arrived at Gravesend on 23d July.

#### THE COMPANY'S NATIVE TROOPS.

BY CAPTAIN DOVETON.

(Concluded from Number 662, page 462.)

In the year 1824 the last material change took place in the organisation of the Army, and a very advantageous one it was. Every battalion of Native Infantry was made a regiment, and the Officers attached to the different battalions were allotted accordingly. Each corps of Cavalry and Infantry were then Officered as they are now. which is as follows:—1 Colonel, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, and 5 Ensigns, including in the number an Adjutant, and a Quarter-master and Interpreter. The Cavalry had, in fact, undergone no change in this respect. The distribution of the Native Army of India is in the following proportions:— The Bengal Army is squal in strength to the united Armics of Madras and Bombay; the Madras Army being Arphes of Margas and Bomboy, the Marka Arphosis, twice the strongth of that of Bomboy. This is the silot-ment of each Presidency, viz. in Bengal, 74 regiments of Native Infantry, 30 of Light Cavalry, 2 battalions of Native Foot, and 1 Brigade of Native Horse Artillery. At Madras, 52 regiments of Native Infantry, 8 of Light Cavalry, 1 battalion of Native Foot, and 2 troops of Native Foot, and 2 troops of Native Foot, and 2 troops of the foot of Native Foot, and 2 troops of the foot Cavalry, 1 battalion of Native Foot, and 2 troops of Native Horse Artillery. At Bombay there are 25 regiments of Native Infautry, 3 of Light Cavalry, 1 battalion of Native Foot, and 2 troops of Native Horse Artillery; the whole amount being 152 regiments of Infantry, 21 of Cavalry, 4 battalions of Feet, and 7 troops of Native Horse Artillery. To this large Native force are to be added many corps of Cavalry and Infantry, denominated local and irregular corps mostly assisted to the Bengal Presidency, besides invalid battalious, Sappars and Miners, &c., making in round numbers a disciplined and staunch Native Army of adsrealy less than 200,000 men to to this add 25,000 Queen's and 15,000 Company's Presidency, besides invalid battalions, Sappare and Miners, &c., making in round numbers a disciplined and staunch Native Army of nearesty less than 205,600 men; to this add 25,000 Queen's and 15,000 Company's European troops, and there is an Angio-India Army of India the case at the matterestic step in Shart-hair the case at the matterestic step in Shart-hair the case at the matterestic step in Shart-hair the case at the matterestic step in Shart-hair the case at the matterestic step in Shart-hair the case at the matterestic step in Shart-hair the case at the matterestic step in Shart-hair the case at the matterest of Shart-hair the case at the matterest of the Shart-hair the case at the matterest of the Shart-hair the step in Shart-hair the step in Shart-hair the step in Shart-hair the step in Shart-hair the step in the step in Shart-hair the step in Shart-ha

speak confidently. The Sepaya of Bougal and Sombay are by far the malt part Hindres of high casts, whilst the Madras Army contains a way and high casts, whilst the Madras Army contains a that number of Musulmans, especially in the Cavalry, for which arm they are pour-liarly suited. The Hindoor of the Madras Army are, ins a test or listly seited. The Hinton of the Madras Army are, however, not of the same high easts as their brethren in Bengal, and this is the mein eaune of their elective to embark for any foreign service. The acrepulous Bengales has almost insuperable obstales to encounter on shipboard, so fraught with religious observances is the process of cooking his feed, which is such a situation cannot be strictly complied with. Our Madras Sepoys, in the contrary, most fortunately for the Government they serve, are much less mice in such matters, for though, from the terms of their enlistment, they are not bound to proceed on ferrign service by see, they seldem full to volunteer as one man when called upon for such duties! However defective, therefore, the coast Sepoy duties! However defective, therefore, the coast Sepoy may be as to his physical capabilities, compared to his brethren of the other Presidencies, his seal and enterpricing spirit ere indisputable. A striking instance of presing spirit are indisputable. A straing instance with Ava, which places him beyond all praise. Of 25,000 Native soldiers that embarked from the Coromandel coast for that arduous and novel service, it is said that not one man held back when the different corps were called upon for volunteers! Thus, "Rouly, sys ready." may truly be said to be the motio of the Madras Sepoy. Apart, how-ever, from his unwillingness to embark for foreign expeover, from me unwittingness to smoark for foreign appe-ditions, which originates in religious prejudiess, the Bengal Sapoy is, physically speaking, decidedly superior to those of the sister Presidencies, being tall and well-formed in an eminent degree, whilst he is certainly second to none in gallantry on the battle-field.

It is a singular fast, but nevertheles . u one well known to many, and which it is certainly not easy to explain, that one of the most daring bodies of Native soldiers the Company ever had in their service were the old "Madran Ploneer" battalions, composed almost exclusively of men of the lowest easts. These were as common and meanof the lowest casts. These were as common and mean-looking min as could well be imagined, and were perhaps as partial to arrack as their European comrades, but theirs was ever the post of danger, and they were usually most conspicuous for their good conduct, more especially during the Burmene war, as many an old campaigner can testify. In sterming the stockades their duty was always to precede the attacking columns with the scaling-ladders, which they seldom failed to plant, though they suffered severely. How it was the Pariah should have been so severely. How it was the Parish should have been so calebrated for his Military prowess to a riddle I issue

others to solve.

The attachment that so commonly prevails between the Sepoy and his European Officer, and which of course should be fostered in every way, leads the latter perseionally to be fostered in every way, leads the latter permetentially to form too high an estimate of his men's physical courage, by considering them in this respect as quite equal to the European-an overweening opinion which I have known in two or three instances, on service, followed by the most fatil results. Here are two examples:—Upon the attack on the stockades at Keikloo, in Ava, the Madras Light Brigade, were defeated with heavy loss, their Commander having declined the assistance of a few Europeans. Again, at the same sense country, a decimen the assistance of a rew hardpeans. Again, at the first assist upon Sitting in the same country, a Native corps of considerable distinction was also signally defeated, their gallant and confiding Colonel having de-clined a similar offer, though strongly arged to accept it; upon this assiston he himself fall a victim to his own imupon this speason he himself fall a victic to his own imprudence. The courage of the Sepoy may be soundered, perhaps, to be more of a passive than an active nature, and consequently better adapted for the defence of a place than an attack upon one. The patient endurance of the Hinden is introduced in an active transfer of the Hinden is introduced in the second control of the Hinden is introduced in the second control of the Hinden is introduced in the second control of the second Hindes is preverbial, and in war this quality is frequently displayed to advantage; for when occasion requires it, he will stand under a heavy fire with astenishing firmness, and no less is the devotion he displays daving the dangers and hardships of a sings. Here I conscieve the Hindes Soppy is peopliarly in his element; as instance, in modern times, this obstinate defence of Corygenes in 1817, by the 2d Hembly Native Infantry, aided by a detachment of Madras Artillery; the defence of Kimmindine in 1824, by the 26th Madras Native Infantry, and a detachment of the Mining Native Infantry at Kahun, under Capt. Brown, in 1841, and last, though not lesst, the sodaring bravery of Colonel Montantles has corps, the 26th Leeght Native Infantry, which formed in hispertant part of the "Materietes Gerrison" of Jellulabal to 1842.

Instancia we said to be on feeterd of the Shopy advance.

heach, though they in their turn were afterwards driven back. It was a gallant deed, but such cases are more enceptions to the general rule; and it is neither politic ner in good date to be accessarly reverting to them. The Sensy under the guidence of his European Officer is indeputably a good soldier, and examples there are of his having successfully encountered the French hand to hand. having an In one of the bloody conflicts between the French and English is 1763, before Coddalore, Ormo tells us that the Seth Bengal Native Infantry, under a Captain Williamson, Rigins in 1783, serore Cuddalore, Ormo tell in that the Seth Bongal Native Infantry, under a Captain Williamson, who was wounded, funght nobly, and encountelly steed a hapaset contest with the Franch regiment of Aquitains. Many of the Franch were upon that occasion made prisoners; and one of those prisoners, singular to relate, was Resmandate, then a young Franch Serjanut, afterwards a Manchalof the coupirs, under Napoleon, and subsequently King of Speaker.

a Marshelef the empire, under Napoleou, and subangumity King of Sweden.

Besides the Native Officera, two of which, a Subadar and a Jemedar, are attached to every company, there are the Havildare or Native Serjeanth, and Nagues or Corperate. The pay of the latter, as well as of the Sepoys, is not much more than half that of the carresponding European grade. A Subadar Major is the highest grade to which the Native Officer dan attain, and there is one to every corpe; he is generally a heavy veteran, of some forty years' service; but his pay is deemed very inselegate, and his superior rank avails him nothing in respect to command. Some have recommended the abolition of the grade of Native Officers, upon the plea of their being a powerless, and, consequently, useless burden the grade of Native Officers, upon the pies of their being a powerless, and, consequently, useless burden to the state; but sucmalous as their position may seem, they are now generally admitted to form a sale and necessary link between the Sepoy and his European Officer. Of late years it has been customary to appoint a distinguished Native Officer as disto-th-Comp to the Governore and Commanders-in-Chief of the different Presidencies as quitable compliment, which is justly appreciated by a suitable compliment, which is justly appreciated by this branch of the Army.

The Native soldier, on and off duty, is a very different being in appearmen. It is only on duty that he is com-palled to undergo the restraint of his uniform; and a grievous restraint is must be, to throw aside his own graceful costume—a loose pair of thin punjamen, and a light nualin vest—to swelter for hours beneath the folds of course English broadcloth, strapped close to his per-son by wide leather belts. Off duty, he is fully at liberty to dress as he pleases, when he forthwith resumes his proper habiliments; but his upright and martial air, the effect of a long course of drilling, renders the Sepoy easily distinguishable smidst the motion crowds of the Besser. The Native troops de not occupy burracks like Euro soldiers, as such a premiscuous mede of life is techliy unsulted to their habits, and would, moreover, interfere as-Sepay-barracks in India, are merely Places of Arms, and of which there is on every parada ground. They are built uniformly, being a specious hall, surrounded with a built uniformly, being a spevarandah, and are merely receptacies for the arms and accountrements of the men, and places of rendernous. Every military cantonment in India is arranged for a certain number of Native corps; and in the rear of, and generally parallel with the Place of Arms, are a vest number of small huts, built in lines, and these are occupied by ber of small huts, built in lines, and these are occupied by
the Bepoys and their families—for they have all families,
and a weaful incomfrance they prove on the line of
march I for it is not only his wife and children that occompany the Sepoy is his wanderings, but often, in addition thereto, he has to support a father and mather, a
brother and sister. Such is the custom of the country.

Risch has of into years been done to improve the condition of the Native Army, and such improvement must
be progressive; for it is, package, the most important of
all points in the administration of the government of
British India. As giving a general view of the past and
present state of our Failive troops, it is hoped fills chetch
may not be considered whilly unaccognishes.

#### Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

WINDWS OF MASTERS, MAR.

Westween Of Respond. 2, 25.

To the Editor of the Honel and Hilling Canelle.

Six,...By a recent Regulation the replows of Masters have very properly been appealed the same penaleus as these of Lieutopainta, via. 50f. gar napum. But a distinctive his book...made, so it varience with justice, that it are hardly by supposed that the frames persons who calleded this great, south have contemplated it; mannely, that it these withpure, setter to Audil have only the offected this year, sould have containfilled if; mannly, that all these widows, giver to April has, are only to receive 40°. Now, Sir, I menot believe that their Lardships sould possibly intend such as not of disjustice to the widows of these old Officers what destay the user, served with each credit, and who as often had the proof distinction of storing the ships they belonged to injustice, and whose skill in plicing them frequently had to not brilliant remaint. In it just that a justor Officer's widow should remain a larger officed that that of a scalar one of the same smill. I think that such a glaring in-

the few pounds necessary in the few pounds necessary in the second a space second in the necessary with necessary years, Sir the necessary year may, Sir necessary to necessary mard, and n e, the measurity the neglected, you may, fill experience, and white the neglected, you may, fill of the Service having the same benefit condition will state what was such a case as this, an except of will state what was be made.—A Winow, whoshiston in the garrison to historian year and the historian factor and his last.

be impres

nould

Lendon, July 19, 1844.

[We sincerely wish we could by regulation no spendant any hope of removing of his ciothes or applanta. The regulation for increase. of his ciothes or applanta. The regulation for increase. of his ciothes or applanta. The regulation for increase. of his ciothes or applanta. If it had been a giver dutherities, the Captaria April. If it had been a giver dutherities, the Captarian on the parameters of his sentries, instance we see a concentration gree had he did not return complaint was made when the angula he did not return any clinage.—En.]

MADRAS An increase wells told that one of the Matter of the Mountal high was to take an early did the manual of the Matter of the Mountal high was to take an early did Ganette to all subjects connected born in time to allow the lowing statement of the disadvantages of the Sach Subsitern of the Matres Artillary labour mater, a wing the night, but, the rest of the Bervies. I am aware that break through the cumateness are equally applicable to the An homesteen and should be straid of mic-stating facts, I shall the fact of the former corpe.

my remarks to the former corps. The Court of Directors profess to fgive an Artillely appointment to Cadets at their Military College, as a reward of merit; and the appointment some years ago was unquestionably better than an Infantry Cadetship, was unquestionably better than an Infantry Cadetship, or perhaps even than a Cavalry one; that it is the very reveres now may be proved by the feet, that many Cadets, after being appointed to the Artillery, have charged into the Infantry; that all would do so were they to know the wretched prospects before them I have little doubt; but it takes a long time to wear away old impressions, and the idea that the Artillery in India is at least better than the Infantry, still generally prevails. Ferhaps the following may undeceive a few.

The Madrae Artillery has 28 Brevet Captains in it already, and every year their number increases. Many of the Subulterns were four and five years supernumerary 2d Liouvenants, and eight and ten years on the whole

of the Sucatterns were rout and are years appendimensity 3d Liceutenants, and eight and ten years on the whole getting their lut Liceutenancy.

On the last promotion to Coptain, the Senior Liceutenant had been 19 years in the Army. Instances of very slow promotion undoubtedly do occur in the other branches of the Sarvice; but with the exception of the Regineers, they are not general, as they must now be in the Madeas Artillery for years to come; the juntor Subalterns of the corps in all probability will be worse off even than their predecessors. Take for instance the 35th Brevet-Captain; he has of course, been 15 years in the Army; and, to be as fortunate as the Officer last pro-meter to his company, he must get through 25 steps in four years, which is beyond all miculation.

So much for the premotion in the regiment; and be it

So much for the premotion in the regiment; and be it borne in mind that promotion, particularly to the rank of Captain, is everything in the Indian Army. An Officer them, for the first time, has audidant to enable him to live little a gentleman, and be free from debt. Should be be sick, and obliged to go home, his pay is sufficient, with strict economy, to keep him from difficulties, which is not the case with a Substant, who easy receives \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to gen anoma, and aven out of that pittiene there are stoppinges of some kind or another mide.

An most of the Indian Officers have no private means

per anness, and even out of that pittienes there are stop-pages of seese kind or another mide;

As most of the Indian Officers have no private means to look to for support, the prometten which sowers the chara advantages must be of the first importance. The juster Officers of the Madres distillery, therefore, may almost consider this rank as virtually closed against them; those that survive hereafter will have passed their time of satisfied in the country as Bubalterns; they can never hope to participate in any honours given to the Army, no meatter how markerjone their configur may have been; their want of rank is agained them, and they have, healder. matter how maritoriese their similant may have been; their want of mak is against them, and they have, besides, the mortification of finding themselves duly superseded by the rest of the Herrice.

By this rest of the flervice.

Let us now see what advantage us Artillery Officer has in against af pay. I don't healths in against the in the junior gradus the Artillery is to week paid corpe of the Artillery. Compare the Horse Artillery with the Cavalry, and the Foot Artillery with the listentry in that respect, and you will find the belongs is against the Artillery.

Many of the treeps of a Cavalry Regiment are commanded by Lieutenesses, who thus vector the petty content allowance—I believe it in called—which makes a handrome addition to their pay. The treeps of House Artillery are Sivatlably commanded by Captains; the

Horse Artillary enhaltern, therefore, has not this chance of an increase to Mic'pay.

In the Infantry, libewise, most of the Lieutepents command enequation, for which they receive an entre allowance; in the Foot Artillary few in comperison have such

I am willing to admit that the Artillery have their full share of Staff appointments, but they are nearly all excited from the limbeltures.

With all those drawbooks it can scarpely be wondered

With all those drawbooks it can scarcely be wondered at that Artillery Casieta frequently change into the Infantry; the only wonder is that the Court of Directors should still give the former appeintment as a reward of merit to those unlinkly Cadete who may have behaved themsolves will, and studied hard instead of cling their time at Addisounds. One would suppose these lails would have earned a claim to their kieneurable Manten' favour, and have been really supercled, instead of appointed to a firrice in which they have no eartily prospect of rising, and in which there is not one redemaing huncit.

It would seem to argue that the Directors themselves It would sent to argue that the Directors themselves can sourcely be aware, to the full antent, of the facts move detailed. Should this he the case, Bir, the sconer they are informed of them the better; and I treat that this letter may find a place in your columns—the subject of it, at least, is worthy of your support.

It, at least, is worthy of your support.

In addition to the many drawbacks already, the corputation had no contend against the (I am norry to say) into the land neglect to its inservoir of Coveriment; the purt of Directors a few years ago issued an Order that of pay and allowaness of the Indian Army were to be vaiminated. In the Bengal Arcillery 60 rupees a month in twen for the command of a company of Europeans, and say for Natives; the Madres Government very gardly sighbrised; the same allowanes so that Artillery, which had hitherto received much lass. The Circulus, however, thinking, I assued an auth mether suits superficious.

ever, thinking, I suppose, such justice quite superfision, put their veto upon it immediately, and this too it the lack of their own Order, that the psy and allowances of the Congal A'my were to be the standard.

Again, in Bangul, an Officer commanding a Field Again, in Bangui, an Omeer communing a risia. Bettery receives a gold molur every mently for every gun under his sommend, no such silowance has ever existed in the Madrie Artillery; nor was it equivatempted to be given to them, although by the Order just mentioned they were as clearly entitled to it as their more fortunate brothes in the Bengal Artillery.

In 1841 an augmentation of Officers was allowed to the Medree Army: the Infentry got theirs, I think, in June, the Artillery not till the August following; thus without any rhyme or reason the Officers of the latter who were promoted by it were quietly augusteded by the former.—I am, her.

Mowserks.

Madres, May 20.

BARRACK DAMAGNA.

To the Beller of the Naval and Military Ganzite.

Sin,-The Service at large is much indebted to you for the able Article you gave, in your Paper of the 6th inst., respecting " The Shameful Abuse to which Barrack Damages are serried;" and I fully agree with you in thinking, that the only plan for the Ordinance Department to pursue, in order to find out the best made for its future guidance in assessing and collecting these obsoxious damages, would be to call upon each Commanding Officer of a regiment for his opinion thereon, and thus, from practical official information, issue a more just and proper regulation than at present exists.

regulation than at present clieft.

I well remember a very good anecdote you gave some time ago, in the Nevel and Military Guzette, respecting a door which an Officer had to pay for in the barracks at D--; but which door, it afterwards appeared, was only repoined by putting some putty into the holes, and painting it over, (although the Officer paid for a new one); and the same Officer being again quartered in the same barrack some peers afterwards, and in the same room, he tought the isombiell old door in its old place?

This he thought rather "tan good," and magazind it to This he thought rather "too good," and reported it to his Commanding Officer; an investigation took place, the result of which was the dismissal of the Barrackmaster. Now, I happened, a short time since, to be quartered in the same barrock, and, on making an impairy nto this matter, I found that every word you stated was strictly true. This speaks volumes as to who is the person who benefits by such changing charges. No doubt, the surrhuses essentially do so that if a Changitan the worksom nominally do so; but if a Committee of the Herne of Commons were arriered to investigate such charges, and put the soid worksom om their catte as to the insents they actually and both play received, I think avery pretty system of fraud would often be found out-not only as to berrack damages, but as to costs and condies, &c. . Nor THE U. B. condise, &c.

Letters to Type-"Eyks," "A Lopes of Justice," "luchs," and "Detts."

#### To Meaders and Correspondents.

An esteemed Correspondent reminds us, that in praising H.M.S. Queen we have overlooked the Monarch, which ship beat everything in the Mediterranean excepting Vanguard, and with her she had no opportunity of trying. Our Correspondent, in further remir ding us to be "t partial," seems to forget that we most heartly contemn the toadies of ufficial men, and are not likely to be misled by their reports.
"An Observer" is referred to the remarks offered by

us in reply to his former communication, and unless he is prepared to make good his statement as regards the want of proper qualifications of Mates of revenue cruisers, we cannot further notice this subject. We are led to sus-

and Non-commissioned that revenues of the invention of gunpowder.

"G. F. M." (Edinburgh), should refer to a Gazetteer, any period during which we the invention of gunpowder.

To "Dadu."—We cannot devote space and time to imployed as hereinafter to the House of Common to the colonel is stated in the House of Common to the same questions from anonymous leave from the Colonel is stated in the House of Common to the colonel is stated in the colonel is stated in

H .- Civilian' ( Plymouth), was replied to last week A Correspondent writes—" A and B are two Non-Com missioned Officers. B lends to A certain sums of mone as different periods, but A, subsequently to these trar notions, gets promoted to Quartermaster, and endeavor) to evade payment by saying that the sums in questi were given us presents; such [not being the case. recover his money by summoning A before a Civil Col of Justice, the Commanding Officer refusing to decide a matter which was private when both were Non-Co missioned Officers ?"—A loun of money is not recou missioned Officers ?"—A loun of money is not recordable by legal process unless the party lending it is in po session of a regaint for the same.

Next week we will reply to several Correspondents.

### Naval & Military Gazette.

8ATURDAY, JULY 27, 1844.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S experiment of Brighton on Saturday last has re-awakened public curiosity with respect to his alleged discoveries, and will form the staple consmodity of conversation in Naval and Military circles for some time to come. When the subject was first broached in the columns of the " Times," about four years ago, we confess we were altogether sceptical as to the fact of Captain Warner's possession of the wonderful powers attributed to him. But the information which we subsequently received from parties who we knew would not wilfully deceive us, and whose opportunities of observation we thought had qualified them to form a judgment in the matter, diminished, if it did not altogether remove, our scepticism. At all events, we refrained from following the example of some of our contemporaries, who treated Capt. Warner's pretensions with absolute ridicule, for we discussed the subject in a grave, deliberative spirit. We recommend certain laughing Legislators to imitate our example in their treatment of this affair, when it comes under their notice on Tuesday night, upon Lord Ingestre's motion.

Every accomplished chemist knows many combinations of far greater explosive force than gunpowder, though their control has not hitherto been attained, unless Capt. Warner has hit upon some plan of managing these intractable dangerous substances. One thing is quite manifest to our minds, that gunpowder had nothing to do with the experiment of Saturday. Not one of the phenomens consequent on an explosion of gunpowder was visible on this occasion. Another fact was also clear to Naval eyes, that the ship was struck by an external force, and not by one from the interior of her fabric. In reply to the succes of Commodore Napier in the House of Commons, Lord Ingestre declared he was ready to depose upon oath to the perfect fairness of the experiment, and read in the House a certificate to that effect eigned by himand R.N. Out conters will remember that Cantain Appenderion economically the Gorgon, which was stationed appendering the first the bombardment of Acro. Phone is, perhaps, no may in the Service who is better so qualities with the most recent and effective improvements the green breach of Naval Artillery than Captain Henders

what is, he personally superintends alliant Officer is not a man ere being made for their embar trick, and we would there. TAY.—A Bill has becommodere Napier, who my oject to defray the charg of his foremost Officers in largent and other expense al Great British and Irela past of Syria, to interrogate Otain cases to subaltern Othe launches fresh jokes upon d other Officers of the

inployment of the Non-olde and the materials whereby jot contains 35 sections, 3de and the materials whereby in the 3 lat of July inst., shed the destruction of the John suguet, 1845. By the seidle, in the absence of any direct xcept when employed sich he actually did the dead. The planioned Officer on the discussion as accounty did the dean. The discussioned officer on the discussion of the dean that the dean the dean others to pect the accuracy of his information from the wholesale tioned by the Secretary at 'ply, and promptly? If he can, charges he brings forward.

and Non-commissioned Offer revolution in the art of war

repeat unswers to the same questions from anonymous cave from the Colonel is stated in the stouse or Commons writers. Our Correspondent will find in our back Battalion, or Corps, which an ignorant, uneducated man. numbers all he requires, and he has, no doubt, more of certified sickness, extende be never having seen or spoken leisure than ourselves to make the search. in one year, nor to a greatetre have heard that he and Sir the Non-commissioned Of and we do not overlook the fact another provision the Adjuma we do not be bead, who Officers may be employe able knowledge ... Densioners" myficient in the conventionalisms of enacted, that every. At is, moreover, a singular but in-Officer of the Regr. It is, moreover, a singular but in-called out for tre the annals of technology, that not one of employed within sical inventions which really constitute talion, or com of science, has been produced by the strict the Officeral inductions of reasoning. Accident and the ensic solal inductions of reasoning. Accident and the solar solar more workmen have done more than professed philosonbers. From the lever and the wedge to the printing press and the steam engine, all great inventions, from

the simplest application of the mechanical arts to the most complicated, seem in their first impressions to have been independent either of volition or intellectual excellence. What is there, then, repugnant to belief, that an individual not so polite and deferential as a General Officer may desire, nor so regularly educated as an academy professor, should have stumbled upon, almost as it were by accident, a method of controlling powers which have been long known to exist in an unmanageable state?

We mean by the above remarks no disrespect to Captain Warner, who is personally unknown to us, and who may not deserve the description given of him in the House of Commons, by parties whom he seems to have offended; we only wish to show how unphilosophical and regardless of technological facts are those who argue upon the impossibility of Captain Warner's possessing any secret worth knowing, from the improbability of such being the case. The subject must now be thoroughly sifted, and we hope the small obstacles of official etiquette will not be interposed, as we fear they hitherto have been, in the course of inquiry. When Capt, Warner is detected to be an impostor, let him be truste as such a character deserves, but he has a right to fair play; and what he has already done fairly entitles him to candour. Many Officers went down to Brighton, exnecting to see a ship destroyed from a distance of five miles, and not seeing this spectacle they returned disappointed, and disparaged Captain Warner's powers. But they had only themselves to thank for these highwrought expectations. Captain Warner announced publicly in the newspapers, and privately to his friends. that the proposition he intended to illustrate off Brighton was, that no ship could chase a vessel furnished with his implements of warfare, without being herself destroyed. He said nothing on this occasion as to projectile forces, or how be should destroy the pursuing ship, and he very cle. verly managed to conceal his mode of operation, and mystified all the enectators. The conjectures we have read and heard upon the subject are, we apprehend, not a bit more useful, and not nearly so amusing as those given hy our facetious contemporary, " Punch," in an imaginary letter from Lord Brougham, who was really present at the experiment :-

"The ship sank true enough; but, my dear Pench.
I'll just tell you how the thing was done. It was either done by a rone, or else by something that floated up to the ship which pulled a trigger—that would be easy enough, of course—or an electric battery, or an air-gan, or a quantity of guitproffer made to all by Kyan's pre-

something or other. At all events it's a mere trick, and being a trick, any body could do it! I could, at events, if the proper materials were supplied to me !?

The above is a capital morsel of fun, but not more farcical than many of the hap-hazard guesses we have

In taking what we believe to be a dispessionate view of the present proceedings of France with reference to Morocco, and in exhibiting less jealousy than some of our contemporaries of the policy and note of the French Government in its relation with that state, we do not fear the imputation of indifference to our national interests, or of a willingness to make any concessions which might be derogatory to the high station which this country holds in the scale of nations. We are, however, no terrorists; we have no apprehensions from the growing power and vaulting ambition of our Gallio neighbours. Some allowances should be made for their characteristic impetuouity, their vivacity and vain-gloriousness. Let us disregard the mischievous attempts of these who would sow the seeds of discord by exeggeration and misrepresentation, and rather let us rely with some confidence upon the pacific dispositions of the present ruler of the French, and the moderation and good sense of the Minister.

An idea is started and sedulously propagated, that the hostlie attitude assumed by France towards Morocco. affords valid grounds of complaint and just cause for apprehension. Let us dispessionately consider the facts. which have been too recently before the public to need recapitulation here, and ask ourselves whether Prance have not fair occasion for remonstrance, if not for more stringent measures against the Sovereign of that state? Whether England or any other nation would not, under similar circumstances, have required similar reparation?

France, we contend, has not exceeded the bounds of moderation or justice in the demands she has made. These demands were thus defined by the Minister :-

"That Abd-el-Kadir shall not reside in Morocco, on the frontiar of Algeria, with power to rekindle war at any moment in our dominions. This we have a right to demand, and we positively and categorically claim it. bodies of troops formed on our frontiers must be dispersed. The agents who, in violation of the law of sations, attacked us, must be recalled and punished. Abdel-Kadir (should a Mussulman Sovereign consider himself bound to give him an asylum), must be removed to the interior, or to a place in which he will be compelled to reside. Let these guarantees be properly secured to me reside. Let these guarantees be properly secured to us, and we will rest satisfied."

Monsieur Guizot further adds, to calm the appreheusions of neighbouring states :—

4 It would be insane to nurture views of aggrandisement

and conquest. We have no desire for territorial aggrandisement or of conquering Morocco; the territory of Algeria is pufficient for the ambition of France."

What is there exorbitant or objectionable in these demands? and if unobjectionable, it is pustile and unmonable to regard the enforcement of the conditions as being fraught with danger to ourselves. To call for a large increase to our Naval force, corresponding to the necessary demonstration made by France in that quarter, is but one of those hasty and Ill-considered schemes of opposition taction which, when yielded to, are productive of no other results than a useless expenditure of the public money.

Much has been written about the injustice of the original French listedien of the African territory, and the system of warfers which has been pursued there. Touching the first, it is now futile to meet the point; and with regard to the list; we believe we are sourcely in condition to cest the first stone. What colonising nation is not obnexious to concuse on this score? It is difficult to wage war with a smallmatharous foe, and not lay ourselves open to animedversion. In all such contests there is always a natural sympathy awakened amongst bilestanders in favour of the

Walkise now virtually acknowledged the French colony of Algoria, and indeed our granting or withholding such recognition wer a matter of little concern to the French. It would never have been convenient or worth our while enough, of course—or an electric bettery, or an sir-gen, or a quantity of guideoutler made to set by Kyan's pro-cess from the bottom of the sen, or a submarine shell, or with our interests, or be consensant with our indications.

The French Minis Algeria jo sufficient f might have grounded his France, with her pow martial spirit, the restle increasing population, within the expe ble aboundity. be of Neture. It is French are not succe understand or apply the We are not so well and sertion is scarcely born the French have formed ence bas been perm civil and religious tasti their paramount occas teristics seem to hav

e are not so well ast retion is scarcely born the French have formed me has been permantively and religious instituted their paramount occas, their paramount occas, where they have been that of remediated gratitude. There is no responded to by atta the transmitted for the mediated gratitude. There is no doubt that Frence mper that help appreciators would contend the well gather expensive in the mediated appreciators would contend. The will gather expensive in ormaritime interest, and the proincreasing attentions of the formaritime interest, and the proincreasing attentions of the mediated and more maritime interest, and the proincreasing attentions of the mediated and more maritime interest, and the pro-

gressive national fit. Engine need not entertain appropriate the other the territorial acquisitions of her rival On the other they offer an outlet for a surplus populabensions from they offer an outlet for a surplus populabensions, whilestion to the unemployed, and distraction Colonies, whilestion to the unemployed, and distraction tion, afforms, the speculative, and the discontanted; tion, afforms, the same time volumerable points for the to the of an enemy. A mother country is most easily like in her colonies, when she is not paramount issue.

Viewing the locality of the French colony of Algeris, ie advantages of its position to France would seem to be greater than any corresponding evil which can immediately result to England from its present occupation. The inevitable tendency of France is to territorial aggrandisement, and no site could be more eligible for a French colony than the Barbary coast, open as it is to a ready communication with the parent country. France, favoured by Nature, already had her ports in the Mediterranean, of which the British Navy were able to give a good account during the late war, and we do not see that our position is materially deteriorated by the circumstance of some ports on the Barbary coast, being now in the hands of the French.

The Courier François says-" England is afraid of France, Spain, and Italy, becoming mesters of the Mediterranean trade, by occupying the African coast of that sea." Unless we are mistaken, the Mediterranean trade, strickly speaking-by which we mean the mere carrying traffic between the circumscribing shores of the Medi terranean-has long been carried on under Spanish and Sardinian colours, and by the petty navies of a few Italian ports. That Great Britain's commercial interests or prosperity would be sensibly affected by a Spanish or French occupation of the African coast is a visionary nesumption, and it would be equally idle to suppose that holding Gibraltar and Malta, and possessed of the enormous Naval resources which this country may beast of, our command of the Maditerraneen sea would be to the alightest extent impaired, or that our maritime supremany, either in that quarter or any other, could thereby be in any degree was

A YOUNG Office of Royal Marines has been tried by a Court-Martial at Worlshigh, for having obsented himsuffices his general at Digitland; sentenced to be continued, but recommended to Mar Majarty's feverable countings. Son, and permitted to retaying to his dety-gifts transference.

tion, and permitted to retaying his duty with a reprintable.
We do not now advers to this trial the the purpose of justifying an Officer is majfeoring his duty, but we think that higging should be shown that the manner in which the duties generally pre-particular in our gravitons, and

in guard, and not a the impressed in guard, and not in the necessity of acd therperiones, and which were the forvior.

od, 24s. per doz.; Mastice in the garrison to the farm in bottle, 25s. the color belongs. In the fact or brown, 26s., Shernes of bala and two Subalterns roy-square.

Other and Co., Foreign Wine Marchael and two Subalterns roy-square.

Other of his clothes or ap-

able Fenders, Fire iroy his guard, yet by custom, and
Black from Fenders, Fire iroy his guard, yet by custom, and
Black from Fenders, From person superior dutherities, the Capditto from his.—Foliahed Missis of the point, visited his sentries,
tent ditto, the voliched Missis of the point, visited his sentries,
tent ditto, the voliched Dockyard, to which he did not return
for Japanineth
frame ditto, and c'clock at night, when he again went his
cornice of his sent returned to his sed, after having comfortably
fraint invessed himself. The Subalterns were told that one of
cir them must be constantly with the guard; that they must
me grrange between themselves which was to take an early
no dinner, and he at the guard-room is time to allow the
for other to dine at his mess or quarters; but they must both
of the at the guard-room by sine o'clock. Each Subaltern
was ordered to go the rounds once during the night, but,
her like their Captain, they were allowed to break through the
rogo quietly to bed.

Now, in this case, we will say nothing of the bad ex ample she to the men, the will we dwell upon the unpopularity and dislike that would be the portion of any Captain who should attempt to do his own duty strictly, or to make the Subalterns do theirs; we will only ask what kind of school is this in which to train young Officers? What notion of their duties on guard can young men have who have seen at their head-quarters the duty performed in this slovenly menner? It is easy to senten to he conhicred and then reprimend the young man who, at Deptford, absented himself from his guard; but to be just, we should also punish the superior Authorities of that garrison, who, five years back, permitted a system which educated young men in the constant habit of breaking through the established rules and regulations of the Service, and taught them that such conduct was justifiable, and consistent with their character as Officers.

Wm cannot but regret that no measures have been taken this Session of Parliament to place the Militia of our Maritime counties at least in an effective state. The mere bandful [of regular Troops in the Waited Kingdom is utterly insufficient for more than preserving the peace of the country, in the event of riots or outbreaks of our own population. In this reduced state of the Army, we must look to the Militia in any sudden emergency for Troops to resist a foe from without; and the nation is little careful of its safety, its wealth, and its honour, if, in these times of steam, it does not provide for the defence of its towns along the sen, and its countles bordering on it. The Militin might at least be belieted and enrolled, and thus far in a state of preparation for being armed and trained. The importance of an early arrangement for the defence of our Coasts causes us to revert this week to the neglected state of our whole Militia force, if force that may be called that does not yet exist. The day may be much nearer than many suppose, when steam will render an Army as measurey for the defence of Old England, as, in past times, the Mary was held to be. Indeed. the "Wooden Walls of Old England" are no longer the walls of defence they were; and we must on shore prove to our enemies that the Sexon and Norman blood has not ceased to flow in our veine; that the exrong arm and burly frame are to be found in our Militia and Yeomanny; and that, though a niggard economy deprives the nation of a regular Army, the men of England, as a Afflicia, can defend their homes, even without the accurate erganization of the Regiments of the Line.

Tun arrival of four reciments in India, abo **Market** of the present year, will pleas a neble reinforcin nearly four thousand European soldiers at the c of the Governor-General, should the uffairs of the have taken then that turn they must inevitably as danger to our own frontier, and to the States will protestion in the violaity of the Saikh territories. this fine body of men not be required for any land service, they will cause the return home of four rutes Second, Third, Thirtmenth, and Fortleth, all uted have done good service to the State, and added former fame the learnin of Indian warfardial at 1 ever, lamentable to redect how few, if any, of  $t_{\rm c}^{\rm STH_s}$ embarked with the Colours of those four fine """ ments, will now land with those Colours once their native shores. Such is the hard lot of the the soldier. The soldier of no other nation spends b not Military gareer in a far and foreign land. When ment embarks from England direct for India, as stance the Thirteenth Regiment, and fights for climates more deadly than those very foce, for mo twenty-two years, what hope can any of that advps, or private, ressonably; entertain of relanding wit. regiment in England? What hope has he ! For all > some hope; all hope against hope; feven a feriors he is urged by hope. The sole hope is to return an 'avalt. Shall this system for ever continue, of transporting ou soldiers, like felone, to a tropical climete for the whole course of their lives? No soldier's life is worth twenty years' purchase in any climate. Let us adjure the Military Authorities to interfere, and cause the relief of regiments from India to be made in as short a period after ten years' service as practicable—and in all cases under aftern

Two Army at home, Officers and privates alike, are looking with much anxiety to an early order this year for leaves and furloughs being greated. We would most respectfully suggest that the privates, at least, should be permitted, in a reduced proportion, to proceed on leave from the first of next month, and by extending the period of time during which furloughs may be granted, to leave more men present with their regiments in the winter season. Two years have nearly slapsed since the soldier has received the usual indulgence; and to these mass whose service in this country is so very bilet-many proceeding to India for more than twenty years-it is only fair to permit as liberal a grant of furlough as the off cionay of regiments at all times will allow. If fifty men in each corps were granted furloughs of one month, and thus on till March wext, all the men desirous of visiting their homes might do so, without seriously lessening the strength of the several regiments. This would also diminish the number of offences in the classes - Desertion and of Absence without Leave-now so very numerous.

Ir has been a matter for considerable surprise amon Naval mon, that the Dress Regulations of the Nav should for more than a year have remained in the present anomalous and unfinished state. It is quite in conggiveble that the Authorities intend to perpetuate a evil so glaring to all, and so degrading and atmoying t the Officers not included in the recent changes. Were stranger to enter the ward-room of one of Her Majesty ships, and to view the gray-headed Master, the Surgeon and the Paymester, with their awkward single-breaste coats, and their solitary spaulets, and the young Lieu tenants decorated in a manner, we confess, perfectl becoming, but strikingly at variance with their mean meter and equals, he would noty ully inquire the reaso for such distinctions; and be apprise would be gree when he is told that they acers are all of the sam rank, and that until v , recently no such distinction enlated. If he v at the Neval Arsensis of the country he is still more confounded; he sees your men with gold-lace sage, and conte to analogous, that h does not know Committed these Train Watrunt Officers, an is only sequented with the Midshipman, who still retain his marked and appropriate petch. We are far from desiring to see special accounted down indiscriminately that the Governor-Ge

French Navy; but we see an urgent necessity A) to all Officers such proper marks of the rank H.A in the Service as aball do away with these inwhip on, and insure for all that respect to which they Vanied, from these who are too apt to judge from partthow.

foud not resoliect to have been, during any former entirely without information as regards the us mefficiency of the Coast-Guard Service; and this Propthe supposition that things are going on well community. From time to time it has been our peet task to refer to certain measures tending chary to improve the condition of the Officers, and employment in the Coast-Guard Service more repor by Officers of the Royal Navy. There were writings sought for, which have hitherto not been nucl, but we must suppose that they have ceased of leithe urged on the attention of the Authorities, and

ey are probably falling into oblivion. mirecent selection, by the First Lord of the Admiat of six Commanders, none of whom have previously "the appointment of Inspecting Commander, struck s something quite new, it having hitherto been omary both to continue one or more Officers for a ther term of Service, and intermix one or more officers who had previously held these appointments, and had been out of comployment during twelve months, or upwards. The advantages, or otherwise, to result from this new plan, will remain to be tested; we have little doubt but that the infusion of fresh youth and vigour into this Service will be found highly beneficial; and we are not sorry to find the rule deviated from in this instance, as a beginning.

We have no means of judging what may be the issue of the investigation made by the Committee of the House of Commons, during the present session, into the state of the Tobacco Trade, but we apprehend that nothing has been illicited which will induce the Government to consent to a reduction of the present rate of duty; and, indeed, if such were to be the case, we do not suppose that it would lead to any alteration in the present extent of force comprised in the Const-Guard Establishment, so long as the high duty on Brandy is retained. We shall therefore hope to see this highly efficient and extremely valuable Service maintained for many years to come, in full force. We should observe, with regret, any alteration which would have the effect of withdrawing this maritime police from our coasts, or crippling its power of rendering aid and protection to the shipwreeked.

Wirm reference to the notification in our last, of Appointments required for the Artillery Establishments at the three Presidencies of India, we now publish the Test of Qualification laid down by the Directors :-

MEMORANDUM.
Test of Qualification for Idrect Appointments to the Corps of Artillery, according boths Regulations of the Court of Directors of the East Judia Company, for their Military Seminary at

required,

Plato 2. Field Fortification. All the figures in this plate are
done in outline, except figs. 63, 64, 65, 66, 79, 21, 82; and 26,
which are not required. Figures 74, 75, and 76, are filled in and
whated.

Pine s. a respective hospitals, still still et lider is not a Pine s. a respective hospitals, still substitute trick, and we would Plate i. Permiting made for their e Commoders Napier, who is, filled in and shell. A Rill by the Pine shell shell by the second still be shell and shell shell by the second shell sh plate S. Permanent: A Bill has of his foremost Officers in of faished follows rinte v. Permanent: A system was or mis foremost Officers in and finished fully.

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6. Permanent Mitern Of of theirds and the meterials whereby Pints 6. Permanent Portifion shed the destruction of the John

shaded. Plate 6. Permanent Portigion had the destruction of the John and shaded.

Thirdly.—In Anticulary, fidle, in the absence of any direct Cadets at Addiscounts to get idle, in the absence of any direct Memoir on Artillary, containfuled he actually did the deed. The page 168; but the plates are my it?—and can he teach others to N.B.—Qualifications both in J.—and can he teach others to N.B.—Qualifications both in J.—and promptly? If he can, what authors, or according to what, revolution in the art of war particularly, noneidering flast time invention of gunpowder, all parts of the kingdom, the Pablidy the House of Commons structed to make allowance for the single the House of Commons structed to make allowance for the single first time in reason of all the details contained in Mejor Strutter Treatism or speken appointments may be passed without possessing a for all the details confained in Mejor Strutter Treatism or speken of all the details confained in Mejor Strutter Treatism or speken of all the details confained in Mejor Strutter Treatism or speken of all the details confained in Mejor Strutter Treatism or speken of all the details confained in Mejor Strutter Treatism or speken of all the details confained in the second of the details confained in the same and Sir works of permanent fortification, according to ventback the appair he fact, operations of a legal, and they must also have some knowledge of fell-inortification. They must produce drawings of fortification, and a planf of attack of a regular fortrees, executed by them as attuded which it satisfactory, may be fewer in Name been countificated according to scale, and not more copies, as a proof of which the candidates may be required to draw the outline of some force from dictailors.

Under the same consideration, should the candidates be qualified in other respects, a very moderate knowledge of Artilley will be accepted, as they will have the opportunity of acquiring and it in India.

Fourthly,—Diawwing and and sevent true.—The Cadets at Addisonal

it in India.

Fourlify.—Diamuno and Surveys in the Cadets at Addiscombe are taught civil and Military drawing, and are taught the practice of surveying, according to the rules contained in Major Basil Jackson's priested Course of Military Surveying, which they follow in making surveys of the country near Addiscombe. The candidates for direct Artillary appointments will produce drawings in whatever style they may have been taught, whether landacape and figures or topographical; the latter to include their actual surveys; and the common practice of isad-surveying by the theodolite will be considered actisfactary.

As soon as any candidate, who has obtained a nomination to a direct Artillary appointment, shall be considered conspectat.

As soon as any capilidate, who has obtained a momination to a direct Artiller; appointment, shall be considered competent, his friends will and notice thereof to Mr. Thomas Robert Clarke, at the East India House, by whom they will be informed as to the periods of examination, when he will be required to appear before Major-General Pasley, at such place in or near London as may be appointed for that purpose, who will make a report of the qualifications of individual candidates, of whoms several will be brought forward at the same time. Each examination will be brought diving as is usual at the private examination will occupy several days, as is usual at the private examinations, when the appointments of the Cadets to the Artillery, &c., are decided. Stone will take place before the month of January next, and none later than the month of August, 1848.

Andiscomes, preliminary to the poole examinations, when the appointments of the Cadets to the Artillery, &c., are decided. Sione will take place before the month of January next, and none later than the month of August, 1865.

The Professors of Mathematics, Fortification, and Surveying, at Addiscombe, have permission to give lessons to the emiddates for direct Artillery appointments during the vacations at that institution, viz., from the middle of January.

Every candidate must produce a certificate of good conduct from the Master under whom he last studied.

No candidate can be appointed a direct Artillery Cadet who is under sixten or above twenty-two years of age.

The dured Artillery Cadets will be required to proceed to their respective destinations within three months from the day of being reported qualified, their relative rask amongst themselves being fixed in the order of seniority, at each examination, as determined by the report of the Public Examiner.

East India House, 17th July, 1844.

In the debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, on the affairs of Morocco and Franceputatements were made by the Opposition Members relative to the Navy, which were met by counter-statements on Government side, the Secretary of the Admiralty winding up by contending that in the lace of the metivity of our dockyards, the building of new and-efficient ve so forth, as well as the attention bestewed on the steam Marine, it was wholly unfounded to affirm that the present Government were neglecting the efficiency of

The opinions of the Mover, of the Minister, and of Sir George Cockburn, deserve attention. Mr. Sheil commenced by referring to the opinions of the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel, with regard to the inexpediency of baving England destitute of that force on which actionly be arranged, but her existence depends. In August, 1838, the Duke declared that "his great object in speaking at all was to impress upon their Lordships and upon the Government; and upon the country, the absolute necessity of having a fitting Navil force in all parts of the world." Our Ravel force in 1838, which the Duke countinged insufficient consistent of himself-the Duke considered insufficient, consisted of shipe-of-theline, 18; frigates, 29; sloops, 39; brigs, 39; steamers, 22. On the 11th Murch, 1839, Sir Robert complained that Government had not sent a squadron to the coast of Mexico when St. Juan de Uloa was stracked by the French. Sir Robert reprocessed the Government with having omitted to assumble a great Naval force at the naving omitted to assumpte a great Navat torce at the point where events of signal magnitude were likely to arise; and instead that the While Government and purmitted the Naval power of England to declare, and said it down as a rule that we should have a large first randyal for immediate employment, and for the protection of our something or other: At all even being a trick, any body sould a events, if the proper materials is view of the discre-

The above is a capital mos farcical than many of the be

let July, 1966. the line In taking what we believe to the present preceedings of J.
Merceco, and in calcibiting leaded ste contemporaries of the policy lies mail practice of the policy lies mail briggs. Government in its relation with of the force in the important on of indifferent contents. the imputation of indifference roacs, of a willingness to make any a of the

bition of our power in

T. 1841, Am ..

of a winingness derogatory to the high station area the scale of nations. We are, have no apprehensions from steam

vaulting ambition of our Gallio ances should be made for their the estimates for their vivacity and vain-glorious travagantly large, and

Navy were by suggeration and miles proposed, the Go-by others inadequate to confident and not neglected the But he thought that, by confident avail Estimates were verament had shown that user of three 4,004,000. The Naval Service. In 1830f the Minist were of greater mischier. 's attempts of these ments of the o 3,085,000/., whereas in 18nd sedulos years preceding;
Navy Estimates for the ls by R there was not the amount by far then any Estim to omniair short every amount by far then any assum as in former years, and although it was quite tromplairy abort period this same number of ships in commessions and of the House d this yet it was his conviction that in " befolorthy of its very

country would be enabled, with thi commens, to make a demonstrative te explanation belat fame as a Naval Power. trave Cockbara,

But the most satisfactory and compressant shine was given by the gallant Admiral, Sir George and now who observed that the Admiralty had not sent a here who observed that the Auditrary man are to see without a war complement. All the shiping carried beavier game, and it was necessary to man that the guns might be sufficiently worked. The sin were examined when they came lo, and, with few exceptions, the reports were that they were in a satisfactory condition, and that they were in a good state of disc pline—lies were reported to be in a high state of dis-cipline, and in as good fighting order as at any time during the war. The report to the Admiralty with respect to the Queen was perfectly satisfactory, attention also had been paid to the building of the (Treet and to have now as large a fleet, and more efficient ships, than we ever had, Government had likewise taken a cousiderable sum of money to make steam-engines of larger force than they had formerly done. They had taken the angines out of the larger vessels and put them into the smaller, supplying the larger vessels with more powerful engines; and we have new a larger steam-force in the Nevy than there was in any other country, and Government would every part of the world. Our force was necessarily more divised than that of any other country. The French might have fifteen sell of the line in the Mediterranean, eight sail of the line at sea, five on rade, and three in ordinary, together with a certain number on the stocks; but we had more ready to go to see, which were only wanting men, then they had on the stocks altogather. They could go to man as soon as they were manned. There was a difficulty in manning them without impress-ment, but it must also be recollected that Officers were now much more particular than they used to be in the selection of scames they would receive. However in selection of seamen they would receive. However, in a short time men could be obtained; and so long se the Cabinet saw that no war was pending with France or any other Power, we had align and men sufficient for any

WITH great entirelaction we make room for the following speel on behalf of an Establishment for the Daughters of Military Officers. 'Our gallant friend, "Matross," ever foreguest in good works, and we sermently hope that many others will be induced to some forest s will be induced to come forward and queist, by every means in their power, to accomplish so very desirable an object as the establishment of a School for the Education of the Daughters of Officers of the Army, on a plan similar to that adopted at Richmond for the last

plin similar to the anopera as seements for the insuran-tion of the Daughters of the Official of the Royal Navy. In the Indian of the Insurance and Einsury Constit.

Singularity is include, in the case that The Nadal and Afficiary Constitutes in you so fartening provisional in the Number of the Lat Jac., 1842, "Is not a mire Journal of guidle decemberal, but that it has superify that of

You, Gir, I have abundant reason to matify that good motives are indeed higher than those of a more journalist, and so one can doubt it who had read, at will read the

Ah. that no pa

& Woodholse's Marsala, at, 24s. per due. Mandeu, old and crusted to the in bottle, us. trysts. Ports at the highest totals, 42s ; dinner bherry, 21s. to Mr.; superior to brown, Mr.; Shormes of very high classavint 42s. rolls and Co., Foreign Wine March 14, 7, Clustotte street

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.—Fashion-able Fenders, Fire-trons, Shower Baths, &c.

Black from Fenders from ps.—homzed dato from leg.—Brace ditto from so.—Polished Steel Fire-from 1000 at 6d. Hinck in Bish Covers the set, (c. 6d.—Improved along citien, 16s.—Patent ditto, the very best quality and newest shape that is mair. Shr.—Japanned Bottle Jacks, warranted to carry 23lbs., 7d. 6d.—Brass diffu, gs. 6d.—Brass State Roda, Sr. per dozen.—Brass Cord & Middow Carriam Poles, in. 2d. per not.—Copper ice Kettal Joyally Spinkon, 7s.—Copper Coal Scorps, from its td.—Tastinaten where thower Baths, with Force Pump and with curt the Army may not On

the Army may not on white RIPPON and HURTON'S which shall bent them lop white RIPPON and HURTON'S they may be called; but where, or to apply for a catality may be called; but where, or to apply for a catality from children know the Holy Scriptus—a contain a to to make them wise anto enterior, through lists.

It is Curary Justic.

ata that the Rev. R. Browns, Chaplain to the Forces don, will be happy to receive communications on

THE annexed petition to the House of Commons camplains of several of the provisions of the New Charter, by which an alteration has been effected in the constitution of the College of Surgeons; and that they press unjustly on the Medical Officers of the Army and Navy, and the Bast India Company's Service. Mr. Guthrie, a gentlemen of the highest talent and respectability, is virtually the representative of the injured parties; and his petition is so clearly and temperately expressed, that we cannot doubt the redress sought will have the early and satisfactory consideration of Her Majesty's Government :-

"The Petition of George James Guthrie, of Berkelay-street, Berkeley-aquare, a Councilior and late President of the Royal College of Surgeons of London,

"Humbly showeth—That atthough your petitioner, in his col-lective sepacity, has been compelled to accept the grant of a new charger to the haid College, a copy of which was lately half no the table of year housemaks flours, he considers everal of the provisions of the said allegter to be differed, exclusive, and

the balds of visic hosenticable Hericate, he considers coveral of the previous of the anid. Agrees to be different excluder, and inspect.

"That, independentiable he plaining a her on the poor man, preventing in entery cases his obtaining by he own exertions said places of hone as there may be to the profession of varges, it offers unistensery advantages to the richer student in the attainment of those officers, who may not possess half in attainty, his perseverance, or his knowledge; it present with prealing exercity on the Colleges of the public service, each with attainty, his perseverance, or his knowledge; it present with prealing exercity on the Colleges of the public service, each with their angles is being historic deleval of whom are deprised by it of those privileges they historic deleval in the service of the service of her abstract or largest in the service of their country, from their balants or their all their ability, or the pre-contenses they may have adquired in the service of their country, from their balants or theirable which is the service of his floweright did not furfait those capture than the bald previously sequired as a citizus and a subject, is written of which rights your petitioner has twice held the offers of President or the College, but which he could not have done if this charter had been formerly in existence; that, has the fiscient departments of the Navy, the trans, and the Best faults Colleges, but which he called the other than the rights and privileges they have hicherte colored.

"Your petitioner heads to prevene your Hondurghie House, in openhiance with such call, on behalf of the whole of these Officers.

Collectes.

"There petitioner believes there are few Members of your Honographs Beame who, in the persons of their fathers, their potitions, their relatives, and not your thoughters, their relatives, in their relatives, in which are not to be illaminated for the greensimal services of the sheat hide own interded to deprice of their advices tripits and taxors prospects; he has not maked at the Offices of these Reviews by down their lives to the services of their defenses of these Reviews and desprice of their advices much far grivatures they necessarily enterpolic action to their defenses mad the grivatures they necessarily enterpolic is excitated and predicting performed very accumulated with a collecte and predicting performed very actions of difficulty and dangers, states and predicting performed very actions of difficulty and sengers, states related committee of all arms, have on many occasions received rise their hone thanks, and to the the gradual between different and states of the services and the service of the services of the ser charted to three thereto, that the control to these thereto, and to be the gracessity one give, may had themselves a the entitle of the control to the contr s & ger Just there are living and dertaine in Landon were a solid, however great and well-descrive in Landon were a solid, however great and well-descrived it may hereafter the particles and solid solid and the solid which has been particled that the next subdistribution, and that it can be put a supplication for her been solid charles.

The supplication of the solid charles of proper that year it is any act.

PERA GLASSES.—T. HARRIS and SON'S are acknowledged to be superior to the majority in space, combining, as they do, a great nugnifying power with its lifty of aujustments and extreme engance, with very low priors. ()PERA GLASSES.

incilly of aujustment and extraine engance, with vort low prices.

South General, rift, black, pearlier every see, 16s., 4se., 38s., 78s.

Thire, bell shape, dito direction 120s., 30s., 35f. 78.

Pitto, dates, black, the meas powered made see.

Thomas parms and hos, Opticians to the Royal legality, 58, 35s and 18st parms and hos, Opticians to the Royal legality, 58, 35s are at Russell street, opposite the Rillish Musicane Slabhabed 60 years.

TO THE NOBILITY, GEFEN, AND FORTIC AT LARGE.

THE opening of a New Year 1 are 11 excises the products entations of Gratinute to See year eccelented Parms as with which Messars. ROWLAND & HAN have been homogred with respect to their orientated atticles, via Many BARITS MACANSAR OIL, for the Parm, ROWLAND'S KALY-BOK, for the Bary, sould ROWLAND'S ONINATO, for the Tarms, each of which have obtained a reliability purcuintently giver.

Mosers, R. & S., while they respectfully solicit a continuous of that patronage, earnestly caution the Public against incidention of each.

HOW LAND'S KALYDOR has the Name and Address of Properties on the traverment Stamp, and, in Red, on Winner.

rapper a ROWLAND'S OPONTO has the same on the Government

ROWLAND'S OPONTO has the same on the Government stamp, which is affixed on each love.

100M LNN'S MACABAR OIL in distinguishe, by their Namos and LNN'S MACABAR OIL in the firm Garden, and Fall & SON, 30, Dation Garden, A. ROWLAND & SON, 30, Dation Garden, And Counter signed ALEX, ROWLAND. It is mospensophy accessary touck for "Rows, Jon's," 20, 11 True-travien, London, Au, 1, 1810.

A DELCROIX AND CO.,

Ass. Pertuners to Her Majort; Queen Victoria, &c. Re. on Wadnish New Bunnessanat, topposite Steven's Innel.) colen, Hon. G. Massacriority of J. DEECROIX and a Mason; Captains, Sir 182 has been at herothers and

Mason; Captains, Sir and has been an incontractibly can Btowart, Horaby, Sir G. Weithering of the Kinggy Queen. The Downger Countess of Lendertermber of the Roger Right Hon. Edward Billion, M.P. for Covally, as to render to Monday morning, at Longford-hall, in Their then summerate death resulted from her confinement, also her persone, pre-

10th inst, given birth to a son, who servive any a few hours.

RFFME ROUany a few hours.

Parliament,—It is expected that the regularies of universally will have been disposed of by the and of the first August. The Parliament will not, however, be it anning the regued; but the session will be continued by admin preserva-to the end of August. The purpose of this aris to afford time for receiving the reports of thoung, hear-and making up the judgment of the House of Lor the writ of error brought by Mr. O'Connell and his ving the prixoners.

Penelons on the Civil List .- The following are the pensions which have been granted during the year anding June 20th last:—Dame Maria Bell, 10th, a year, in consideration of the services rendered to science by her late busband, Sir Charles Bell ; Miss Ann Brummond, in connucestant, Sir Charles Bell; miss And Dramston, in Consideration of the public services of her brother, the lamented Edward Drummond, Req., assessmented by Mannaghten, 200f. a year; Robert Brown, Esq., the botanist, 200f. a year; Dame Florentia Rais, wife of the hero of Jellalabad, 200f. a year; and Sir W. Rown Hamilton, the Astronomer Royal for Ireland, 200f. a year. Making altogether 12001, a year thus conferred.

The State Prisoners .- I'me rules of the prison being further relaxed by permission given to exect a gymna-sium for the health and recreation of the seven conspirators, M. Maccand, the celebrated professor of gynnastice, has been engaged, whether at the expense of the county or of the Corn-Exchange is a secret, for the purpous of imparing instructions in his graceful art to Mesers. O'Connell and Co. All his pupils are progress-ing admirably; but Mr. O'Connell, son., as afight he expected, is for a head of his competitors. Also feats of ing admirably; but Mr. O'Connell, sett. expected, is far a head of his competitors. atrength and agility are stated to have encland the au-tonishment of his teacher. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, being the days on which strangers are uncluded from visits, are devoted to practice.

The vanarable Earl of Mornington met with an analdent on Wedersday, at his residence at Twickenham. His Lordship missed his footing in descending a stone stairone, and rulled to the hottom, where he was taken up ererely bruked, but happily no there were broken, and it is hoped that his Lorenbly has saffered no internal The venerable Earl is now in the eighty-second injury. The venerable Earl is now in the sighty-second year of his ago, and his frame him bean somewhat shakan by this unfortunate accident.

Lume Regis,-()a Monday Major General Sir Robert Sale, the equally haroic Ledy Sale, and their widowed daughter, Mrs. Burt and child, errived at Swann's Bank House Hotel, in this town, assempanied by Sir F. Ford, E.L.C.S., Capt, Scober, ditto; Cupe, Abielie, 21st Vusi-liers; Mr. Robinson, 7th Dragoon Guirds; and Mr. here: Mr. Robinson, 7th Dragoon Guards; and Mr. Remington, 5th Hombey Cavairy. The guidant general and family and friends were landed by a Cowar pilot-hous, the True Briten, Indiaman, being wind-bound in the channel. As soon at their presence became known, the noblitiq and gentry of the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants of Lyme, vied with may other in offering their songratulations, while the chip's hells poured forth their marriest attains of harmony to welcome the gallant veteran

S FOA THE preventions or mindiana Tartu internal renegrous-bearied Officers of the thing the bad a flourishing

A. Loudon

TR. VEL-

tenties—Prepared only by M. O years, had a flourishing hill: 8, Baghouse-lane, Upper Tila Surrey, for this benested at it. and la. 6d cach there on we look for a Loythere, Couch Phile, Dipferer of Military Officers? Alternive Tome Powders, saim of the "Soldier's Daugh-A large stock of new Fighh on the checke of avery debtog from 1s 6d, to 2r. per loyering food and raiment bent to the same of the "Soldier's Daugh-A large stock of new Fighh on the checke of avery debtog from 1s 6d, to 2r. per loyering food and raiment bent to the sample food and raiment bent the new rate done as meeting fowards it. We can be supply the sample for some of the Soldier's Gaussiae, and I am sure the United Service datests also would have arged, and will with equal scal divocate the claims which the young ladies in question have upon those give, as it were, are of the same family.

In the 1844th year of Christianity, with the example too of our brother Blue-jacets before us, is it not a sad libel on "brotherly love" hat the Officers of the Army have no school maintained by them for the education of the more helpless of their measuratous brother Officers' while Sir, the were labourers of the land neight to shares.

children?

Why, Sir, the very labourers of the land ought to shame us, as they have their Benefit Scotster. Indeed, every denomination of Christians inroughout the kingdom inverse established Schools for their poor. But the Officers of the British Army, with sorrow is it spoken, have me sympathy in common, no philanthronic segrit de corps; they have not one corporate inattable missing among them for benevolent purposes!

But Sir, I trust there a strong kindred feeling amongs, the Officers of the British Army. I know it abounds with men of warmand generous hearts, ay, and thanks to the Giver of all goodness, with Officers in whose breasts there is the spect of Christian love, which need but be called into action to induce them to assist to the formation and support of fan ; catablishment which

formation and support of [an | establishment which id truly become a Christian Army.

We see statuse—things in themselves absolutely w and which by the next generation will be pensed almost unheeded—raised to perpetiate the names of men dis-tinguished in the Military annels of their country. But surely it would be more rational, for more consonant with e spirit of Christianity, to erect monumental edifices while banding down to posterity deeds worthy of imitati caus of education to the daughters of those Officers who -from wounds and ill-health, brought on by serving seir country in postlicutial cilmetes—have had their their country in postilential climete sted, and their prospects in life completely

their country in partitional climates—have had their promotion biasted, and their prompers in life completely material. Far better, I may would it be to by out memory subsactibul in creating such a maintanant, then that thousands of pounds should be put into the portet of a scalphire, or the founds; of a beams status.

Not, in an establishment of this mesers, are we to look be deppert about to their simulated with the Service. Unquestionably their are many persons of wealth in this our highly favoured kind (and to the end of time may the Louis tentiants to milit this initian;) who, looking took on the last hing and designating was, whom England was on the last hing and the partition, it while their velocity of the Confinent ware turned into bland, and demand despared the substance of the land, and the firstheirs of planeat every faculty was along remainshiring all this, I like, and resolutions to that, under the Louis of Vistory, the British Army, and Ray material these Bireful columns from when their passions in country—marriy entit, parameter when the products in the last. There are too, I know, in English Christian whom the

THE NA

French Navy; but we see an urgent necessity At to all Officers such proper marks of the rank  $H.\hbar$  in the Service as shall do away with these inship was, and insure for all that respect to which they Ouried, from those who are too apt to judge from partahow.

toud
their not resollect to have been, during any former entirely without information as regards the we mefficiency of the Coast-Guard Service; and this The supposition that things are going on well urade. From time to time it has been our peet task to refer to certain measures tending chary to improve the condition of the Officers, and employment in the Coast-Guard Service more T renor by Officers of the Royal Navy. There were wridings sought for, which have hitherto not been suid, but we must suppose that they have ceased of leibe urged on the attention of the Authorities, and ey are probably falling into oblivion.

misseent selection, by the First Lord of the Admi-41 of six Commanders, none of whom have previously "the appointment of Inspecting Commander, struck s something quite new, it having hitherto been

omary both to continue one or more Officers for chee have ther term of Service, and intermix on publicly executed in fficers who had previously held A atmask, thanks to the letters ifficers who had previously held it innest, thanks to the letters and had been out of  $\Theta_{roy}$  the Khan of Bokhara, and was to have left or upwards. The had left of June. The mystery that hang over the afortunate genitemen has thus been finely distributed but the department from the word, and even that little doubt but the distributed will now know the worst, and even that little doubt but the distributed will now know the worst, and even that the painful uncertainty they have so long vigour into this Serin Tucker Smith, son of the late Mr. John and we are not sor?—, and over of the Dirpetors of the Kent India

Instance, as a beging affered an Assistant-Surgeoncy in the We have no meta of the faculty of medicine of University

the investigation me lately, on the recommendation of the Council of Commons, ducilege, conferred the appointment on Mr. John the Tobacco Tra. Storka, of Hull.

1111 Mark the Tobacco Tra. Storka, of Hull.

confiderated the new Military Church at Windsor. A per-tion of the Rayal Reg. of Horse-Guards, from Clewer Barers and Non-Commissioned Office Offic of the Scots Fuellier Guards, from Sheet-street Barracks,

were present.

The Nelson Piller in meeting of the Committee took place on Saturday, fat the National Gallery, Sir George Cookburn in the cheir, for the purpose of taking into consideration a communication which had been transmitted by the Government on the subject of the ap-plication made by the Committee, to the effect that the Government would either supply the means of completing the monument, or take it wholly into their own hands. There were present, besides the Chairman, the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Colborne, Lord Monteagle, Sir Peter Laurie, Mr. Sydney Herbert, one of the Lords of the Tressury, So. Sc. The official letter from the the Tressury, S.c. Sec. The official letter from the Tressury was read. It stated, that in 1816, the House of Commons having voted adequate sums for commemo-rating the great Military victories which were achieved, and might thenceforward be achieved by the arms of this country, there could be no doubt of the existence of a similar desire to perpetuate the memory of the Naval valour by which England was so eminently distinguished. It appeared, therefore, to the Government that the most advisable course which could be pursued by the Committee of the Nelson Pillar, was to deposit whatever sums of money might be in the possession of the treasurer to the fund in the hands of the Commissioners of Woods and Porests, who would undertake the task of completing the monument. The letter also alieded to the large sum of 20,000%, alreadyjunbeeribed by the public, and desired that all the drawings, plans, and documents, relative to the pillar, should be sent into the office of the Commissioners. The meeting unanimously agreed to the suggestions in the official letter, which was considered by the Committee as a security for the most perfect completion of the work. esed that upon one side (the wish was expre northern) of the pedestal, not only the name of Nelson, but the names of all the other eminent Officers engaged in the battle of Trafaigar should be chiselied .- We are glad to find that the Lords of the Treasury have at last announced their intention of recommending to Parliament a grant of money for the completion of the monument to the restast of Naval heroes. In a Treasury minute, dated July 5, 1844, they state, as there is no probability their any additional sum can be or "told from the present dep-tributors, and as the monur "age erected with the full consent and approbation ument, in the centre of a square, on the

A that the Governor-Gen

mainst inforted them in the field of islant Officer is not a

Plima B. Respective hospitals, still his trick, and we would

alw done in he personally superintend trick, and we would

Finte 1. Fermaing made for their of Commodere Napier, who

filled in and shall — A Bill has of his foremost Officers in 12, filled in and shall.—A Bill her of his foremost Officers in Plate 5. Permanent — Bill her of his foremost Officers in and inished fully.

Plate 4. Permanent four expends of Syria, to interrogate and shaded. Figures 48 and Ireland launches fresh jokes upon cutting. s. Permanent peltern Of

of the ide and the materials whereby aded. Plate 6, Permanent FortiNotished the destruction of the John

Plate 6, Permanent Fortification the destruction of the John and shaded.
Thirdly.—In Authoration idea, in the absence of any direct Cadets at Addiscounts is which he actually did the deed. The Memoir on Artillery, contambied he actually did the deed. The Memoir on Artillery, contambied he actually did the deed. The N.B.—Qualifications both in I it?—and can he teach others to not to the above will fady, and promptly? If he can, what authors, or according to whe, revolution in the art of war have attuied. But in respice to revolution in the art of war particularly, non-idering fact them is invention of gunpowder, all parts of the kingdom, the Public invention of gunpowder, all parts of the kingdom, the Public invention of gunpowder, all parts of the kingdom, the Public invention of Commons structed to make allowing to the additional members, and therefore the candidates an enducated management in the details contained in Major Strainhe Treation——When quoted but they will be appeared to understand in the was a system, or the modern system; and to ber, who contended for

works or permanent fortification, according ears. He was a first operations of a size; and they must also they, who accusated for of field fortification. They must prefer the had been a privilent and a plant of struck great hams was William William them as attalents, whiservant to a Major William, who died humber than the some property, apon the express conditional have been great the should thenceouth assume the mame of William.

he should thenor he should thenceforth assume the mann of W. Deceased himself added the "Major" to it. He orth a often been in want while in the Fleet and Queen's prisons during the last eight years, but was too pro-let the fact be known in the gaols. The jury ratur verdict of natural death.

verdict of natural death.

Mr. Westley Richards, Gan Manufacturer, Birmingham, has succeeded in combining various qualities of steel, suitable for the manufactual of sword blades; it has all the toughness of the Indian Woots, with a beautiful damask surface, but has much more discidity, which gives it a decided advastage over the eastern material. Speci-mens may be seen at William Bishop's, No. 170, New Bond-st., London; or at the manufactory, Birmingham.
Cower, 19th July.—Yesterday having been appointed

croses, 19m July.—Yesterday having been appointed by the respective awners to try the merits of their cutter yachts, the Naied Gangmeds and Witch, belonging to the R. Y. S. started int 9 a.m. from off the Club House, to sail round the latend. Having proceeded through St. Helens without wither being a longth in advance of the other, an attempt was made by the Gasgineds (under the direction of a Pilot named Cork) to go over the Bembridge Ledge; this managary being fullowed as closely as nonsidirection of a Pilot named Cork) to go over the Bembridge Ledge: this manouvre being followed as chosely as possible by the other two, caused the Evident to run on shore. The runsef the Pilot in leading ber into the danger did not, however, prove of much bloods to Gangmede, who, in a few seconds afterwards, also struid on the rect. Witch, like a generous adversary, disdain, all advantage given to her by the circumstance, speedily laid herealf in a similar predicament. Fortunately the general, Rari of Forborough, commanded by Capt. Graves, was at hand, from whom they received the most efficient assistance; the Captain having premaids and kindly towed them of from whom they received the most efficient sessessings; the Captain having premptly and kindly towed them off the rest. A fresh start was then made to heat round the rest. A fresh start was then made to heat round St. Catherine's, and return to Could by the Needles passage—the Natad arriving off the Talan, packt, (the Brilliant) at 5 41m. r.s., followed the minutes. A number of yachts belonging to the Squaddon went out to meet the competitors, and to witness this very interesting match between three suttiers of similar tannary. teresting match between three cutters of similar ton

Sir Robert Wilson.—We find the following in the Sir Robert Wilson.—We find the following in the Courrier Français. The article of which it flarms part is conceived in the most unfriendly spirit magazine Sir Robert Wilson, and within that account along justify doubts of the corrections of the charge which is impached against him — "The letters of our correspondent at Gibraltar amounce to us a pretty sharp dissipatibilization occasioned to the Governor, fir R. Wilson, by despatible brought by a courier, who came from Madrid to Chapitar in 15 hours, a thing never before accomplished. Thussidespatched, sent by the English Ambasunder in Santa. in 15 hours, a thing never never accompany of the despectation of the English Ambassador in any relative to the effects of Regroup, and our spore ent, who is perfectly well pleased to reveal the end of the contract of the all his influence to getermine the Mirror Abdorrhamen to subscribe to such out the principal to descended by the Prench Government White prices at Gibraliar for a moment doubte that She M. Where has been the instinction of the foolish manifestation of Mirror has been the instinction of the foolish manifestation of Mirror has been the instinction of the foolish manifestation of Mirror has been the instinction of the foolish manifestation of Mirror has been the instinction of the foolish manifestations of Mirror has been the instinction of the foolish manifestations of Mirror has been the instinction of Mirror has been the instinction of the foolish manifestations of Mirror has been the instinction of the foolish manifestations of Mirror has been the instinction of the foolish manifestations of Mirror has been the instinction of the foolish manifestations of Mirror has been the instinction of the foolish manifestations of Mirror has been the instinction of the foolish manifestations of the foolish manifestation of the one, who is perfectly well pleased gence, assured us that they milkly all his influence to detail of the facilità manifestifica et discover appliet le It is to him belongs the france of having rai grave question for And-difficier mould not have In the most of two middle his has an flore or quitted the rest of the discovering for Tuton, Maring into and Et Andreil in the points of the Marinia arrivary. Tuton, Marinia gives, and Et Andreil in the had anneed blanding orange accompanied in the had anneed blanding orange accompanied in the points of the first antennas by the Co Marinia, and the gibble of the authorists microbinals also at 1886 of the pitches and the properties in the part of the continue of the first the part of the continue of the first the part of the continue of the first the part of the continue of the first the continue of the first the continue of the first the continue of the first the continue of the continue of the first the continue of the first the continue of the continu

bition of our power in something or other. At all eve e view of the discre-ort when in, and when the tabular statement being a trick, any body could a

The above is a capital ma farcical than many of the hap SET, 1941, AND IN

let July, 1966. the line In taking what we believe to here the present proceedings of gra-Moreone, and in exhibiting leaded stem Moreoso, and in exhibiting leaded stunmers' contemporaries of the policy lies meal peak force in Government in its relation wif of the force in Government in its relation with the imputation of indifference roacs, Medicerrome of a willingness to make any to of the line derogatory to the high station ates the scale of natious. We are have no apprehensions from the vaulting embition of our Gallio

ances should be made for their the estimates for the their vivacity and vain-glorious travagantly large, and mischier as attempts of those ments of the country. the victories of ation and miles proposed, the Gomes was marked by the confident and Estimates were of Jens and Frield in Francisco were The Old Irink in Francisco were of greater into 27th Rasingst of the block years proposed.

The Old Irish in Franciscas were of greater nousces the demise of "the bloom years preceding; there was not the local greater as in former years, as followed in Franciscas were of greater into 27th Ragiment of the bloom years preceding; there was not the Reveletion of 1789 been as in former years, of Colonel Terence O'Reilly, at 'nt of the House Rules for Newspaper Carre to the House write on both sides of a sheet lent by of its very copy must effect be cut into man, planation do sying the article or the saper technica, copy of your article, unless the fact of haystage on editor's manuscript, if upt used immediately, and it is better and safer for you to keep a copy than to rely on the editor 'e return the official. 3. Never send as article to an editor unfinished. When he heard or read that you have scrawfed it off instily, left it full of imperfactions, see, he mentally resolves to put it quietly in the fire the moment you are out of the way. 4. Never carry in an article ather, than an adventisement, and demand that the editor reed it at one, and say whether he will publish it or not. He cannot always apare time at the moment, and he does not, at any rate, want to tell you than a reasonable time to consider it. 5. Never fall into the serious mistake of impaliang that, because a mass writes a sorry hand himself the is partial to that sort of chelrography. Ragnember that he is always writing, and the serious mistake or imagining that, because a mass writes a sorry hand himself he is partial to that sort of chalrography. Retrember that he is always writing, and generally at hand to corner any errors in his proofs, while you will not be. Write plainly, if possible; write desipherably, any how, or doc't write at all.

Barliamentary Analysis.

HOURS OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, Juan 25.—Since Notice.—The Earl of Agent and upon the table the copy of the instructions remeat to Ethich Officers on service of the cuest of Africa which are intended to give a specific effect to the duties as them.—Africance conversation, engaged in by various them.—Africance conversation, engaged in by various thank of Thirdmannais. While expressing this approbat to them.—After nome conversalitin, engaged in by various Peers, The Earl of Onancesses, while expressing his approbation of the course pursual by the flovernment, teared that, without other and anxillary, offers, failure would be the result. The nelty result, letthered, of our vigitance had been to increase the helicitory of the "state" of the disvers, for make up the teams, enable by employee, for the disvers, for make up the teams, enable by employee, increased the numbers of their bring engages, and partially, thereby angenering the mortality. One only yet changes of supersening the latve track rate is a wife in the same and the course of the latve track rate is a wife in the world that Fana labour was more profit-like, as wiff in the beginned, then down labour.

HOUSE OF CONTRONS.

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del, 34s. per dox., Mandeu, old and crustee, sea in bettle, 20s. to, 36s. Peris d'ohe highest bettle, 43s i dinner Shefre, 21s. to 30s., supertor bie or brown, 36s., Mhormon Cyery high character 42s.

"O FAMILIES FURNISHING.—Fushion-able Fenders, Fire-irons, thower Baths, &c.
Black Iron Fenders from 6s.—bronzed ditto from 10g.—Brand ditto from 8s.—Polished Steel Fire-Irons strong & ditto, Black Block in Dish Covers the set, ds. 6d.—improved shape that in night, but the covery best quality and newsest shape that in night, 53s.—Jayanned Bottle Jacks, warranted to carry 25ba., 7s. 6d.—Brand ditto, gr. 6d.—Brand Stair Rodn, 8s., per duzen.—Brand ditto, gr. 6d.—Brand Stair Rodn, 8s., per duzen.—Brand Cornice or Window Carlain Poles, 1s. 3d per toot.—Cupper 1ca Kettle to hold one gallon, 7s.—Copper Coal Eccops, from the Carla Crus, R.—, 27s.—Shower Batha, with Force Pumpand with curtains complete, 1992.

Purchasers are recummended to plate to reserve

PERA GLASSES.—T. HARRIS and SON'S are acknowledged to be superfor at the majority in tag., combining, as they do, a great negativing power with taglity of adjustment and extreme cirganec, with year low parks.

to lity of adjustment and extreme effgance, with yes low principally of any state and extreme effgance, with yes low principally of the control of the control of the control of the control of the little of the control of the control of the control of the little of the control of the little of th

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR has the Name and Address of the oppositors on the Government stamp, and, in Red, on the tainer.

taplet. The COUNTO has the same on the Goustiment

ROWLAND'S ODONTO has the same in the same in the same in the same in the same, which is affixed on each lox.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is distinguished by their Names and Address of the Label, in Red, that A. ROWLAND & BON, S. Hatton Gorden, A. ROWLAND & BON, S. Hatton Gorden, A. ROWLAND & BON, S. Hatton Gorden, Their Market Sames, S. Rowland, R. Rowland, S. Rowland, S. Rowland, R. Rowland, S. Rowland

JA DELCROIX AND CO.,

Performers to Her Mayenty, Queen Victoria, &c. &c., 134, John Minusernakar, copposite blevenis flotel.)

11%, NAW MORDSTREET, opposite State of Stotel.)

NHE great superiority of J. DEECROIX and CONTROL STATE of States of

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venturer. The extensed POLIBE CRIGIE, and ring thy character of the continue of LOTIBE CRIGIE, and PATE AU MILL and and after one of the highest participation of the manufacture of the continue of the highest participation of the manufacture of the manufacture of the manufacture of the manufacture, and interductions to the monerch, to back him some present, I had accordingly provided myself with a few years of rich Chiasses ath velves and a carlocally-worked head purse, which contained a stanting, cut out of a piere of green-coloured jacque. Hach was landed up in secession to the Negoos for him inspection; after lawling head with the Negoos for him inspection; after having been duly described and registered upon a strip of pareliment by a serble who stood at my ellow for that purpose. As each was presented, the Negoos nlightly buwed, and said, in his own language, "Reservisive" (Cod return it to youl.

"A short conversation with his courtlers, who stood with the upper parts of the long completely uncovered, was followed by a request on the part of the Regoos, that I should ask from him visitever I desired. I begred to be allowed to remain in Show insidered the interview, and I relived, followed by Melesty, terminated the interview, and I relived, followed by Melesty, terminated the interview, and I relived, followed by the process to proceed to Sances. A slight inclination of accept, with an altrust recommendation of me to the care of Feaven by the Melesty, terminated the interview, and I relived, followed by the described before him from the opportunities I might have of my free public, and was evidently speculating moon the bright prospects before him from the opportunities I might have of public and the process of my reception, and was evidently speculating in continuous to court, for the precises of which he seemed to have a great predilection."

We must not omit a marning with reference to French

We must not omit a garning with reference to Franci intrigue:—

"The only foreigner in Shon, whilst I was there, able to seem yet with Salate Schaese, was the Frenchmen, M. Roche d'Herlenart, him the King liked, yet feared, but I am straid is will now have secured to bimself a place high in the royal con idence, whilst his daring scheenes, suited stactly in the goals of Salate Salatese, willflead, I am convinced, to an unlocked-for revulntion in the political relations of the various petty kingdomints which abyssinia is at present divided. Our Government ha no idea of the ability which is now diversing French larigue in one of the richest countries upon the faces the serie, and which ean yield within its own innite every velables product a the temperate and torid zone; in that sometry, to the norther limits of which the gold searching eligibilism of Mahome Alies, successful beyond all Kutepan Kanvinegs, have and armouthning daily to add to his tensury, whilst to the south, the golds and rich warse of the market of Sansiliar are now done poing with the similar productions of our favoreness with see, ten thin, the Promision empire again established in the morth of Advise, supplied by its ow inland provinces, with all those learning, the which, at present secare a rivel market, where their vessels can be implied almost apposited over terms, with those products which, until the intensury years, were may to be classical in English or forthe settlements in the East Index, the Parket of the Santians, the Americans are successfully starting on the Easter seast a rivel market, where their vessels can be implied almost apposited by but it is notorious, that in every judicate an and supplied almost specific in the fact index. The polity of the Salate of 2 Zantians, to easter Africa, Mr. Johnston extern into a curious an very accuring diseaseion, the result of which is at optimise on and facathle :—

very accreting discussion, the result of which is at only ingenious and feasible:

No Abyssiam I ever questioned upon the only selected deptace, or Rollin share, sould give use any acceptant of Dr. Krass. Rooming

The control of the co

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French Navy; but we see an urgent necessity At to all Officers such proper marks of the rank H.S in the Service as shall do away with these inshipes, and insure for all that respect to which they Vanied, from these who are too apt to judge from parphow.

not recollect to have been, during any former , entirely without information as regards the ses mefficiency of the Coast-Guard Service; and this Pthe supposition that things are going on well OF Puris. From time to time it has been our can't take to refer to certain measures tending past take y to improve the condition of the Officers, and

" employment in the Coast-Guard Service more Zur by Officers of the Royal Navy. There were replings sought for, which have hitherto not been nusi, but we must suppose that they have ceased of lefue urged on the attention of the Authorities, and ey are prubably fall falling into oblivion.

mi-scent selection, by the First Lord of the Admiatof six Commanders, none of whom have previously athe appointment of Inspecting Commander, struck a something quite new, it having hitherto been

omary both to continue one or more Officers fanches have their term of Services and intermix. An publicly executed ifficers who had previously held. Insect, thenks baid out of the tib Khan of Bokhara, and was vidence of upwards. The alotted of June. The mystery that had women, om this new plans reads will now know the worst, spike of huttle doubt but the the subject. I consider the insection of the many that had wonter the doubt but the their the subject. igour into fala Sain Tucker Smith, son of the lard not to be not so P., and one of the Directors of the entirely stance, as a boy service, as a price for scientific at a in Europe, We have no many services, as a price for scientific at a in Europe, we have no me, of the faculty of medicine cuman species

se investigation as lately, on the recommendation if considerable f Commons, deliege, conferred the appointment on the fact that f Commons, doilege, conferred the appointment on the fact that the Tobacco Tra. Storks, of Hull.

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work, we alose.

Essays. By Alexander James Beresford Hope, M.A. M.P., of Trinity College, Cambridge. Rivingtons.

REMEMBERING the extraordinary attainments shown at his Alma Nator by this gentleman when very young, we opened this work with no common interest, and have not in the perus . been disappointed in any portion of the Indeed, the carnestness and eight Essays before us. truthfulness of Mr. Hope's style, added to the importance of his principal subject, must impritably win the attention of all readers capable of estimating high-minded percaption of the excellent and the holy, and strict integrity in the promulgation of opinious, whatever may be their own

preconceived once.

The first, "On the Character of the English People," occupies a third of the book, and claims deep considereccupies a tuird or the book, and trising deep consideration from all classes, as displaying a close examination of the evils inherent in society, and a sincere belief that the Church abuse can save the nation.—a Church restored, modified, and acting with moderation, seal, and atored, modified, and acting with moderation, seek and diligence in the disubarge, not only of Christian duties, but Church ordunances. On this subject Mr. Hope atrongly condemns the narrow policy which on other affairs we have ourselves been too frequently called to expenses warmly. Page 56, he charges to Your after patiate warmly. Page 56, he cheeves:- "Your after year thousands of Christian souls expetriated from their soil died without having once heard church-bells-once partaken since they left their own familiar land in the bicased communion of their Lord's body and Jood. They lived the life of a dog, and were consigned to the dust with a dog's burial. Thousands of children were born of these who were never even admitted within the pale of the visible church. But what cared the Government at home for this? Bishops for the colonies -- what a prehome for this? Hishops for the colomes what a presumption! America called for Hishops: we desired her simbultants their cry, and a civil war ensued, and falrectics was lost; and America, independent, excentral that from us which, when she was our central that from us which, when she was our central that from is which, when she was our central that from is which, when she was our central that from is which, when she was our central that is this? Blind we were—purblish; for

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PI. 3. A respective hospitals, similarly trick, and we would
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Plate 1. Permanent wands for their or Commodere Napler, who
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Plate 2. Permanent was the chacked of Syria, to interrogate
Plate 4. Permanent Far expense
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place 6. Permanent Forti-Non-shed the destruction of the John and shaded.

Thirdy.—In ARTILLERY tions die, in the absence of any direct Odete at Addiscombe is provided in the absence of any direct Memoir on Artillery, contains the he actually did the deed. The Memoir on Artillery, contains the he actually did the deed. The N.B.—Qualifications both in 9 it?—and can he teach others to equivalent to the above will bedy, and promptly? If he can, what authors, or accepting to what, revolution in the art of war have studied. But in respect to revolution in the art of war have studied. But in respect to revolution in the art of war have studied. But in respect to revolution of gunpowder.

all parts of the kingdom, the Public structed to make allowables the emuldates and advantage of all the details confained in Major Straith's Treater and works of permanent fortification, secondin/ears. He was a Sir system, or the median system, and tark, who contended followed the confidence of deld-fortification. They must firm, who contended follows a students. They must firm was willism William them as atuated a reservant to a Major William, who died got number then its some property, upon the express continition has been a prive them have been about themesfort assume the, and the "Best miner of the been in wark" and the "Best winds of the second himself add-fortification in a State," a short worked in the second himself add-fortification in a State," a short with in the second himself add-fortification in a State, and the "Best winds in the second himself add-fortification in a State," a short with the major with the second himself add-fortification in a state, and the "Best winds in the second himself add-fortification in a state, and the "Best winds in the second himself add-fortification in a state, and the "Best winds in the second himself add-fortification in a state, and the "Best winds in the second in the second in the second in the second in the second in the second in the second in the second in the second in the second

often been in wane

Facts and Fictions Illustrative of Oriental Character. By Mrs. Postans. 3 Vols. Allen and Co. To all who wish for an fasight into the native character

of the people of Indie, we may safely recommend this publication as furnishing a more correct view, drawn from publication as rurnishing a more correct view, grawn from personal observation, than any other recent work with which we are acquainted. The stories originally appeared in the "Asiatic Journal," and they are well deserving of republication in this collected form.

## AN EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Bayenne, July 16.—The other day I took a wall along the embankments of the Adour, with a fine old Frenchman who had served throughout the Peninsular war, and now enjoys the offum oum digastate of three france per diem in Heyonne. As we slowly paged onwards, my companion pointed to a distant sandhill, covered with pine trees, and asked if the Duke de Vellington, as he pine trees, and asked it the Dake he veilington, as he called his Grace, was aware that thirty years ago he providentially escaped being killed or taken prisoner close to the spot we saw. I replied, "I did not know," and asked the views moustages his meaning, whereapon he related the incident, which two highly respectable gentle-

men have assured me is true:

In January, 1814, the ailled Army, commanded by
Lord Wellington, occupied the villages of Bidart, Biaritz, and Anglet, and a portion of the left bank of the Adournearly opposite and somewhat below the citadel of The Commander-in-Chief established his head-quarters at the hamlet of Saths, as its proximity to the river enabled him to observe him snemy's works on the opposite shore, from a pine grove upon a hillock called Blancpeguou. It seems his Lordship's movements were watched from the French man-of-war brig Mounte, for her commander Lieutenant Bourgeois wrote to the Chief Commissary of Marine at Bayonne, on the 22d of January, proposing to lay in ambush near the pine groto, with some of his crew, and surprise Lord Wellington they next time he visited Blanopeguon. Lieuteneant Bourgeois particularly requested the Commissaire to gain the consent of the Result Granual Thomsont to a contract of the Result Granual Thomsont to a contract of the Result. of the Franch General Thousenet to a coup de main, which, if successful, would deprive the allied Army of its right hand, as the writer expressed it.

right hand, as the writer expressed it.

The 22d and 23d passed without an answer being returned, and during this interval Lord Wellington and four General Officers and Alder-de-camp repaired as usual to the hillock, without any emort, and returned anmolvated to head quarters. There is little doubt if Linut, Bourgeels had carried him plans into execution on the 23d. Lord Wellington and his Staff would have been can have

Pearen. However, on the 24th, the Commander of the Mount captured.

received the following reply:

"Sir—I have communicated the emirents of your latter of
the sal met. to the Governor; he says there is no committee of
undertaking any uppedition to the other side of the Adont, but
if the enemy makes his appearance within tenge of your game
you are to fite.

At an early hope the next day Lieut, Bougasis was in-formed by a spy that the English General intended mak-ing another reconsistences from the place-grave, This in-

. Mentenant Bodheeds is at the present mountain harmons.

bition of our power in is view of the diseas-ert when in, and when the fabular Statement something or other. At all erest being a trick, any hedy could be syenus, if the proper materials of

of the line

The above is a capital mos fareical than many of the hap

In taking what we believe to the present proceedings of Morocco, and in exhibiting les contemporaries of the policy is main by Government in its relation of the form Government in its relation when the imputation of indifference Medica

of a willingness to make any so of the line derogatory to the high station.pe the scale of nations. We are, a

have no apprehensions frompackets vaulting ambition of our Galliq

ances should be made for their the estimates for the their vivacity and vain-glorious travagantly large, and mischigu in disempts of those fronts of the country. It is the victories coration and misd not neglected the the victories caration and mind not neglected the was marked by the confidentiaval Estimates were

of Jena and Freidland. of the 4,004,000. The The Old Irish in Fre Milars were of greater might termin demise of the dule at years preceding;

might termin demise of the full are were of greater lington, throughment of the full there was not the reputation of 1789 been F as in former years, the destined to." The same whort period this maintained reviewing throughly, at ant of the House and route towards the amb. at lent of the House and route towards the amb. at lent of the House and route towards the amb. at lent of the House of the hillock; perhaps he belonged to one of the memory's videttes. Be it as it may, this incident probably saved Lord Wellington. He had just passed through part of the pine-grove, and was preparing to seem the hillock, but on perceiving the solder his Lordship paused, considered a moment, and then turning his horse's head to the right, slowly returned to Anglet. the right, slowly returned to Anglet.

Thus a well-concerted enterprise, apparently on the eve of fruition, was rendered abortive by one of those strange nances which atmost make me believe is predestination. What events, what constroptes, would have resulted from Lord Wellington's capture! Speculation and forethought start back appalled from the vast and gloomy expanse of woe which the idea of such calamity discloses.

#### ENGLISH FUNDS.

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3 per Ct. Red. Anna., 1994 4 4
3 per Ct. Red. Anna., 1994 4 4
35 per Ct. Anna., 1883, 1984 4
35 per Ct. Anna., 1884, 1984 24
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13 9.16 2

#### POREIGN PUNDS.

Brazilian Bouds, 654 4 Colombian ex Venezueis, 133 Mexican, 1827, 45 Mexican, 1827, 45 Ditto Acc., 250 5 Ditto Deferred, 165 Partoguese Conv., Ditto Acc., 442 5 7 Kussian, 139 44 1

PURIDS.
Spanish 8 par.Ot., 1844, 174
Ditto Pastive. 84
Ditto Deferrad. 184
Ditto Acc., 354
Ditto Acc., 354
Ditto Acc., 613
Dutch 84 per Ct., 663 6 2
Ditto Acc., 613
Ditto Acc., 613
Ditto Acc., 613

FIRTHS.

July 24, at 25, Upper Brook et, the Lady of A. H. Hopz, Eq., Madrin Cavalry, of a con.—July 25, at Glasgow, the Lady of Capt. J. Campatch, 27th Feelines, of a con.—July 21, at Reinburgh, the Lady of Liest. Col. Camps, Royal Scott Greys, of a co., which servived its birth only a few Moore.

Marriages:

MARRIAGES:

July 28, at 26. Mary's Betwelet, by the Rev. William Bathurst
Brasicesi, Jana Brysnes Borry, Eng. 21st Begt., to Transa
Arv. damphor of the late Browne Revrie, Res., of Thempson,
Giodescripphich, and Mess of John Buckle, Beg., of Wyclasde,
Giodescripphich, and Mess of John Buckle, Beg., of Wyclasde,
Monthouseshies, And Mess of John Buckle, Boy., one of
Monthouseshies, Angly 84, at Hamphon, Mr. Downsander, and on
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CITY OF LONDON ANNUITY

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LOAN COMPANY.

No. 6, KING WILLIAM STREET, LOWDON.
TO be Empowered by Act of Parliament.
Capital. 500,0001.
TRUNKES.
Richard Sylverier Cabill, Eq., Brighton.
Wm. Sloane, Enq., 57, Wimpole-atreet, London.
Thomas Teed, Enq., 51, Wimpole-atreet, London.
Wm. Sloane, Enq., 52, Wimpole-atreet, Chairman.
John Maciena Lee, Enq., 51,
Cold Creentish atreet.
John McClure, Enq., 6,
Old Broad-atreet.
Benjamin Jackson, Eq., 13,
Reopel-atreet.
Mexers. Johnson.

Mexers. Johnson.

Solietyers.

Mesays. Prescott, Grote, Ames, Cave, and Grote.

Mesars. Prescott, Grote, Ames, Cave, and Grote.

auwyroas.

Mesars. Toplis & San, 16, St. Paul's Churchyard.

The objects of this institution are to grant absquate rat
Annuity to parties disposed to invest Capital in this manner,
to offer to others the mesan of obtaining a provision, at as
vanced age, on fair and reasonable times.

Not being restricted in regard to the investment of its eag
like the Government Office, which can only, grant Annuisis
exchange for transfers of Stock, and not being the same assumed to
the heavy reuponsibilities of Life Offices, on account of the
mense sums assumed by them, the "Gry or Javonom" Cafis enabled to present to the Public a puch more equilibries
of Bates than can be officed by either of these Sessibilities
This may be at once seen by reterance to the printed a
which, with every requisite information, may be obtained
application at the Office.

By order of the Board of Direction.

the Office, The By order of the Board of Directors. William Cristy, Societary,

Printed by William Tromas, No. 12, (Honcester Terrest, O. Brompton, in the Collety of Middlesea, [Printer, at the Office of Medicine, Inches of Printer, at the Office of Medicine of Whitefrance, in the City of London, and Panillably Min and Do Original, 19, Camerania-Transer, Strains, in the City of London, and Panillably of Min and Do Original, 19, Camerania-Transer, Strains, in the County, referre all Advertising and Confinence of the Billion are to be addressed.—Submitted. January 4, 1866.